

# Safety Data Sheet

## AeroShell Fluid 41 (EU)

Version 1.3

Revision Date 01.12.2016

Print Date 02.12.2016

### SECTION 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : AeroShell Fluid 41 (EU)

Product code : 001F7541

#### 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 +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 hydraulic fluid for aircraft., For further details consult the AeroShell Book on [www.shell.com/aviation](http://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

Acute toxicity (Inhalation) : Category 4

Skin irritation : Category 2

Aspiration hazard : Category 1

Chronic aquatic toxicity : Category 2

Acute toxicity (Dermal) : Category 5

#### GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:  
Not classified as a physical hazard under GHS criteria.  
HEALTH HAZARDS:  
H332 Harmful if inhaled.  
H315 Causes skin irritation.  
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
H313 May be harmful in contact with skin.

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### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements :

#### Prevention:

P261 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.  
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.

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

Chemical nature

: Blend of gas oil and additives.

The full refinery history of this substance is known and it can be shown that the substance from which it is produced is not a carcinogen.

#### Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Classification	Concentration [%]
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle	64742-46-7	Asp. Tox.1; H304 Skin Irrit.2; H315 Acute Tox.4; H332 Aquatic Chronic2; H411	80 - 90
Gas oils (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized	64742-79-6	Asp. Tox.1; H304 Acute Tox.4; H332 Skin Irrit.2; H315 Aquatic Chronic2; H411 Acute Tox.5; H313	5 - 10

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Butylated hydroxytoluene	128-37-0	Aquatic Chronic1; H410 Aquatic Acute1; H400	0.25 - 0.9
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For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

### SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

- If inhaled : Remove to fresh air. Do not attempt to rescue the victim unless proper respiratory protection is worn. If the victim has difficulty breathing or tightness of the chest, is dizzy, vomiting, or unresponsive, give 100% oxygen with rescue breathing or Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation as required and transport to the nearest medical facility.
- 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. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.
- If swallowed : 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.

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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.

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### 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 : • 3Z

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### SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

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|---|---|
| Environmental precautions                             | : Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.<br><br>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.<br>Reclaim liquid directly or in an absorbent.<br>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 Chapter 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.<br>For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Chapter 13 of this Safety Data Sheet.   |

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### SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

- |                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| General Precautions     | : Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols.<br>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.<br>Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists.<br>When handling product in drums, safety footwear should be worn and proper handling equipment should be used.<br>Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires. |
| Avoidance of contact    | : Strong oxidising agents.  |
| Product Transfer        | : This material has the potential to be a static accumulator.<br>Proper grounding and bonding procedures should be used during all bulk transfer operations.  |
| <b>Storage</b>          |   |
| Storage temperature     | : -50 - 50 °C   |
| Other data              | : Keep container tightly closed and in a cool, well-ventilated place.<br>Use properly labeled and closable containers.<br>Must be stored in a diked (bunded) area.  |

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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
Butylated hydroxytoluene	128-37-0	TWA	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	AU OEL
Butylated hydroxytoluene	128-37-0	TWA (Inhalable fraction and vapor)	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ACGIH

#### Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

#### Monitoring Methods

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.

Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory.

Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods  
<http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/>

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods  
<http://www.osha.gov/>

Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances  
<http://www.hse.gov.uk/>

Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA), Germany  
<http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp>

L'Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité, (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.

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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 [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

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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 Chapter 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.

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### SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

- Appearance : liquid
- Colour : red
- Odour : Slight hydrocarbon
- Odour Threshold : Data not available
- pH : Not applicable
- pour point : -60 °C / -76 °F Method: ASTM D97
- Melting / freezing point : Data not available
- Initial boiling point and boiling range : > 280 °C / 536 °F estimated value(s)
- Flash point : 95 °C / 203 °F



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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	: > 1 estimated value(s)
Relative density	: 0.862 (15 °C / 59 °F)
Density	: 862 kg/m <sup>3</sup> (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	: Pow: > 6 (based on information on similar products)
Auto-ignition temperature	: > 320 °C / 608 °F
Viscosity	
Viscosity, dynamic	: Data not available
Viscosity, kinematic	: 13.3 mm <sup>2</sup> /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.
Decomposition temperature	: Data not available

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### 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.

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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	: Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage.

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### 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: Expected to be of low toxicity:

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: Expected to be slightly irritating.

#### Respiratory or skin sensitisation

**Product:**

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Remarks: Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.

### Chronic toxicity

#### Germ cell mutagenicity

**Product:**

: Remarks: Not considered a mutagenic hazard.

#### Carcinogenicity

**Product:**

Remarks: Not expected to be carcinogenic.

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
Gas oils (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized	No carcinogenicity classification.
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle	No carcinogenicity classification.

### Reproductive toxicity

**Product:**

:  
Remarks: Not expected to impair fertility., Not expected to be a developmental toxicant.

### STOT - single exposure

**Product:**

Remarks: Not expected to be a hazard.

### STOT - repeated exposure

**Product:**

Remarks: Not expected to be a hazard.

### Aspiration toxicity

**Product:**

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

### Further information

**Product:**

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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: Expected to be toxic:  
LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: Expected to be toxic:  
LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: Expected to be toxic:  
LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l

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:

##### Butylated hydroxytoluene :

M-Factor : 1

#### Persistence and degradability

##### Product:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Expected to be not readily biodegradable., Major constituents are expected to be inherently biodegradable, but

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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 : 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 : Product is a mixture of non-volatile components, which are not expected to be released to air in any significant quantities., Not expected to have ozone depletion potential, photochemical ozone creation potential or global warming potential.  
Poorly soluble mixture., May cause physical fouling of aquatic organisms.

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## 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.
- 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

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

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### SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

#### ADG

UN number : 3082  
Proper shipping name : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.  
(Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle)  
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)  
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)  
Class : 9  
Packing group : III  
Labels : 9  
Marine pollutant : yes

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

Pollution category : Not applicable  
Ship type : Not applicable  
Product name : Not applicable  
Special precautions : Not applicable

#### Special precautions for user

Remarks : Special Precautions: Refer to Chapter 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** : MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

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### 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 (SUSMP) : No poison schedule number allocated

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 2011 based on Globally Harmonized Classification version 3.

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:

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

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### SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

#### Full text of H-Statements

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
H313 May be harmful in contact with skin.  
H315 Causes skin irritation.  
H332 Harmful if inhaled.  
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

Acute Tox. Acute toxicity  
Aquatic Acute Acute aquatic toxicity  
Aquatic Chronic Chronic aquatic toxicity  
Asp. Tox. Aspiration hazard  
Skin Irrit. Skin irritation

Abbreviations and Acronyms : The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this document can be looked up in reference literature (e.g. scientific dictionaries) and/or websites.

Date of preparation or review : 01.12.2016

#### Further information

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

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This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.