

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Classified as hazardous

The content and format of this SDS is in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017

AeroShell Fluid 41 (EU)

Version 4.0

Revision Date 08.03.2023

Print Date 18.05.2026

SECTION 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : AeroShell Fluid 41 (EU)

Product code : 001F7541

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Supplier : TDX Limited
NZBN 9429036551132
533 Halswell Junction Road
Christchurch 8042
New Zealand

Telephone : 0800 848 267 (This telephone number is available 24 hours per day, 7 days per w)

Telefax :

Emergency telephone number : NZ Poisons Centre 0800 764 766 (0800 POISON)

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Mineral hydraulic fluid for aircraft., Due to its properties, it is also used in several industrial applications., 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

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS.

Classified as hazardous according to criteria in the Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2017., Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport, according to NZS 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

Hazard classification

GHS Classification

Acute toxicity (Inhalation) : Acute Tox.4
Skin irritation : Skin Irrit.2
Aspiration hazard : Asp. Tox.1
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard : Aquatic Chronic2

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word :

Danger

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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. 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

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)
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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	70 - 99
Butylated hydroxytoluene	128-37-0	Aquatic Chronic1; H410 Aquatic Acute1; H400	0.1 - 0.9

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

- If inhaled : Call emergency number for your location / facility.
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 needed, 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

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- Protection of first-aiders : tissue damage a few hours following injection.
: When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the incident, injury and surroundings.
- Notes to physician : Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.
Treat symptomatically.
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 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).

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

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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
Distillates (petroleum),	64742-46-7	WES-TWA	5 mg/m3	NZ OEL

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hydrotreated middle		(Mist)		
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle		WES-STEL (Mist)	10 mg/m3	NZ OEL
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle	64742-46-7	TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
Butylated hydroxytoluene	128-37-0	WES-TWA	10 mg/m3	NZ OEL
Butylated hydroxytoluene	128-37-0	TWA (Inhalable fraction and vapor)	2 mg/m3	ACGIH

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

Monitoring Methods

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

L'Institut National de Recherche et de 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.
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

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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.

Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

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

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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 : Wear goggles for use against liquids and gas. Wear full face shield if splashes are likely to occur. If a local risk assessment deems it so then chemical splash goggles may not be required and safety glasses may provide adequate eye protection.
- 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
- Colour : red
- Odour : Slight hydrocarbon
- Odour Threshold : Data not available
- pH : Not applicable
- pour point : $\leq -60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ / $\leq -76\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$
Method: ASTM D97
- Melting / freezing point : Data not available
- Initial boiling point and boiling range : $> 280\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ / $536\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$ Estimated value(s)
- Flash point : $95\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ / $203\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$
Method: ASTM D93 (PMCC)
- Evaporation rate : Data not available
- Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable
- Flammability (liquids) : Not classified as flammable but will burn.

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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	: 0.873 (15 °C / 59 °F)
Density	: 873 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	: 14.3 mm2/s (40.0 °C / 104.0 °F) Method: ASTM D445
	5.30 mm2/s (100 °C / 212 °F) Method: ASTM D445
	460 mm2/s (-40 °C / -40 °F) Method: ASTM D445
	2200 mm2/s (-54 °C / -65 °F) Method: ASTM D445
Explosive properties	: Classification Code: Not classified
Oxidizing properties	: Data not available
Conductivity	: This material is not expected to be a static accumulator.

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

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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.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

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

Chronic toxicity

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

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

Carcinogenicity

Product:

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

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

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hydrotreated middle	
Butylated hydroxytoluene	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.

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SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Ecotoxicological data have not been determined specifically for this product.
Information given is based on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products.
Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

Ecotoxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 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 :

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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

Persistence and degradability

Product:

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

Butylated hydroxytoluene :

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

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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.

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.
Disposal methods, including disposal of packaging, should be in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017 and the Act.

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 the New Zealand Hazardous Substances Disposal Regulations 2001. Treat the substance using a method that changes the characteristics or composition of the substance so that the substance is no longer a hazardous substance.

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SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2012 - NZS 5433

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

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

Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

Special precautions for user

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

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

R-phrases : R20 Harmful by inhalation.
R38 Irritating to skin.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Classified as hazardous

The content and format of this SDS is in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017

AeroShell Fluid 41 (EU)

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Revision Date 08.03.2023

Print Date 18.05.2026

	R51/53	Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
	R65	Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
S-phrases(s)	: S23	Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
	S24	Avoid contact with skin.
	S37	Wear suitable gloves.
	S61	Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/ Safety data sheets.
	S62	If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

HSNO Approval Number

HSR002606

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

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Limits 2002 (WES). New Zealand Standard 5433:2012
Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

Other international regulations

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

TSCA : All components listed.
NZIoC : All components listed.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
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
Skin Irrit. Skin irritation

Abbreviations and Acronyms

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Classified as hazardous

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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

Further information

- Other information : A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.
- Other information For detailed advice on Personal Protective equipment, refer to the following Australian Standards :- HB 9 (Handbook 9) Manual of industrial personal protection. AS/NZS 1337 Eye protectors for industrial applications. AS/NZS 1715 Selection, use and maintenance of respiratory protective devices. AS/NZS 1716 Respiratory protective devices.

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

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