SAFETY DATA SHEET.
According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

AeroShell Calibrating Fluid 2

Version	Revision Date.:	SDS Number:	Print Date.: 05/29/2026
1.2	05/27/2026	800010069117	Date of last issue: 03/07/2026
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SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : AeroShell Calibrating Fluid 2
Product code : 001O3605

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Manufacturer/Supplier : **Shell Oil Products US**
PO Box 4427
Houston TX 77210-4427
USA

SDS Request : (+1) 877-276-7285
Customer Service :

Emergency telephone number
Spill Information : 877-242-7400
Health Information : 877-504-9351

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Recommended use : Calibration fluid.

For further details consult the AeroShell Book on www.shell.com/aviation.

Restrictions on use :

This product must not be used in applications other than those listed in Section 1 without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)
Flammable liquids : Category 3

Aspiration hazard : Category 1

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure : Category 3 (Narcotic effects)

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure : Category 1

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.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements :

Prevention:

P210Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P260Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.

Response:

P301 + P310IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
P331Do NOT induce vomiting.

Storage:

P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Disposal:

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

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:
Contains Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)
Contains naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy.
Other hazards which do not result in classification
Used oil may contain harmful impurities.

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
High-pressure injection under the skin may cause serious damage including local necrosis.

The classification of this material is based on OSHA HCS 2024 criteria.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture
Chemical nature : Blend of kerosine and additives.

Components

Chemical name	Synonym	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes,cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	64742-82-1	40 - 60
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	64742-48-9	40 - 60

SECTION 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. Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap if available.
If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.
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 : Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central

and effects, both acute and delayed		nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, lightheadedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death. 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. Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance. Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhea. 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	:	Potential for chemical pneumonitis. 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	:	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.
Special protective equipment for firefighters	:	Proper protective equipment including breathing apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space.
Further information	:	Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

SECTION 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. U.S. regulations may require reporting releases of this material to the environment which exceed the reportable quantity (refer to Section 15) to the National Response Center at (800)

424-8802.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Technical measures	:	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	:	Proper grounding and bonding procedures should be used during all bulk transfer operations to avoid static accumulation. 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.
Further information on storage stability	:	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.

Specific end use(s)

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).

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes,cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)	64742-82-1	TWA	500 ppm 2,000 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	64742-48-9	TWA	500 ppm 2,000 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	400 ppm 1,600 mg/m3	OSHA P0

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:
Use sealed systems as far as possible.
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.

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.

Do not ingest. If swallowed, then seek immediate medical assistance

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : No respiratory protection is ordinarily required under normal conditions of use.
In accordance with good industrial hygiene practices, precautions should be taken to avoid breathing of material.
If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation.
Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.
Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter.
Select a filter suitable for the combination of organic gases

and vapours and particles [Type A/Type P boiling point >65°C (149°F)].

Hand protection

Remarks : Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended. For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model.

Eye protection : If material is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes, protective eyewear is recommended.

Skin and body protection : If repeated and/or prolonged skin exposure to the substance is likely, then wear suitable gloves tested to relevant Standard, and provide employee skin care programmes. Skin protection is not ordinarily required beyond standard work clothes. It is good practice to wear chemical resistant gloves.

Protective measures : Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

Thermal hazards : Not applicable

Environmental exposure controls

General advice : Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour. Minimise release to the environment. An environmental as-

sessment must be made to ensure compliance with local environmental legislation.
Information on accidental release measures are to be found in section 6.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	:	Liquid at room temperature.
Colour	:	colourless
Odour	:	Slight hydrocarbon
Odour Threshold	:	Data not available
Pour point	:	Method: Unspecified Not applicable
Melting / freezing point		Data not available
Initial boiling point and boiling range	:	149 - 210 °C Method: ASTM D86
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Not applicable
Flammability (liquids)	:	Flammable liquid and vapour.
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	:	Typical 10 %(V)
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	:	Typical 1 %(V)
Flash point	:	> 40 °C Method: Setaflash Closed Cup
Auto-ignition temperature	:	> 320 °C
Decomposition temperature	:	Data not available
pH	:	Not applicable
Viscosity		
Viscosity, dynamic	:	Data not available

Viscosity, kinematic	:	1.17 mm2/s (40.0 °C) Method: ASTM D445
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)
Vapour pressure	:	< 0.5 Pa (20 °C) estimated value(s)
Density	:	0.770 kg/dm3 (15.0 °C) Method: ASTM D4052
Relative vapour density	:	> 1 estimated value(s)
Particle characteristics		
Particle size	:	Data not available

9.2 Other information

Explosives	:	Classification Code: Not classified
Oxidizing properties	:	Data not available
Evaporation rate	:	Data not available
Conductivity	:	This material is not expected to be a static accumulator.
Surface tension	:	Data not available

SECTION 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.

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.

Remarks: Aspiration into the lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

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

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg
Remarks: Low toxicity
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks : Slightly irritating to skin.
Prolonged/repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis.
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

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:

Genotoxicity in vivo : 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.

IARC No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

OSHA No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

NTP No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

Reproductive toxicity

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 : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

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

Further information

Product:

Remarks	:	Used oils may contain harmful impurities that have accumulated during use. The concentration of such impurities will depend on use and they may present risks to health and the environment on disposal. ALL used oil should be handled with caution and skin contact avoided as far as possible.
Remarks	:	High pressure injection of product into the skin may lead to local necrosis if the product is not surgically removed.
Remarks	:	Slightly irritating to respiratory system.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Ecotoxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish	:	Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l Toxic
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l Toxic
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l Toxic
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	Remarks: Data not available
Toxicity to daphnia and other	:	Remarks: Data not available

aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)

Toxicity to microorganisms : Remarks: Data not available

Persistence and degradability

Product:

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

Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

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

Mobility in soil

Product:

Mobility : Remarks: Liquid under most environmental conditions.
If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be mobile.

Remarks: Floats on water.

Other adverse effects

Product:

Additional ecological information : Does not have ozone depletion potential, photochemical ozone creation potential or global warming potential.
Product is a mixture of non-volatile components, which will not be released to air in any significant quantities under normal conditions of use.

Poorly soluble mixture.
Causes physical fouling of aquatic organisms.

Mineral oil does not cause chronic toxicity to aquatic organisms at concentrations less than 1 mg/l.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues : Recover or recycle if possible.
It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the

toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.
Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses.
Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or ground water, or be disposed of into the environment.
Waste, spills or used product is dangerous waste.
Waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning should be disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.
Do not dispose of tank water bottoms by allowing them to drain into the ground. This will result in soil and groundwater contamination.
MARPOL - see International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78) which provides technical aspects at controlling pollutions from ships.

Contaminated packaging : 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.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

National Regulations

49 CFR

UN/ID/NA number	:	UN 1268
Proper shipping name	:	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.
Class	:	3
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	3
ERG Code	:	128
Marine pollutant	:	no.

International Regulations

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. (Naphtha (Petroleum) Hydrotreated Heavy)
Class	:	3
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	3
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

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

CERCLA Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a CERCLA RQ.

SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances Threshold Planning Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 302 EHS TPQ.

SARA 311/312 Hazards	:	Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids) Aspiration hazard Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

SARA 313 : This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

Clean Water Act

This product does not contain any Hazardous Chemicals listed under the U.S. CleanWater Act, Section 311, Table 117.3.

US State Regulations

Massachusetts Right To Know

No components are subject to the Massachusetts Right to Know Act.

Pennsylvania Right To Know

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	64742-48-9
Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes,cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)	64742-82-1

California Prop. 65

This product does not contain any chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

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

US TSCA : All components listed.

CA. DSL : All components listed.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

NFPA Rating (Health, Fire, Reactivity) 1, 2, 0

Full text of other abbreviations

OSHA P0 : USA. Table Z-1-A Limits for Air Contaminants (1989 vacated values)
OSHA Z-1 : USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
OSHA P0 / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average
OSHA Z-1 / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EHS - Extremely Hazardous Substance; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonised System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; HMIS - Hazardous Materials Identification System; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organisation; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardisation; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Administration; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RQ - Reportable Quantity; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; 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

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

Revision Date. : 05/27/2026

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.

US / EN