# SAFETY DATA SHEET.

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

# AeroShell Fluid 51

| Version | Revision Date.: | SDS Number: | Print Date.: 05/18/2026 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1.2 | 05/16/2026 | 800010069726 | Date of last issue: 04/27/2026 |
| | | | Date of first issue: 04/02/2026 |

## SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : AeroShell Fluid 51
Product code : 001O4964

**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 : Synthetic hydrocarbon hydraulic fluid for aircraft.
For further details consult the AeroShell Book on www.shell.com/aviation.

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

Aspiration hazard : Category 1

Acute toxicity (Inhalation) : Category 4

Reproductive toxicity : Category 2

**GHS label elements**

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:
Not classified as a physical hazard under GHS criteria.
HEALTH HAZARDS:
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H332 Harmful if inhaled.
H361f Suspected of damaging fertility.
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:
Not classified as an environmental hazard under GHS criteria.

Precautionary statements :

**Prevention:**

P261Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P280Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

**Response:**

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

**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 polyolefin
Contains alkaryl amine.

**Other hazards which do not result in classification**

Prolonged or repeated skin contact without proper cleaning can clog the pores of the skin resulting in disorders such as oil acne/folliculitis.
Used oil may contain harmful impurities.
Not classified as flammable but will burn.

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 polyolefins and additives.

**Components**

| Chemical name | Synonym | CAS-No. | Concentration (% w/w) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Polyolefin | Dec-1-ene, dimers, hydrogenated | 68649-11-6 | 50 - 65 |
| Polyalphaolefin | Dec-1-ene, oligomers, hydrogenated | 68037-01-4 | 10 - 20 |
| Alkaryl amine | Benzenamine, N-phenyl-, reaction products with 2,4,4-trimethylpentene | 68411-46-1 | 1 - 2.99 |

## 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. Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap if available.
If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

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.

| | | |
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| | | The onset of respiratory symptoms may be delayed for several hours after exposure.<br>Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance.<br>Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhea. |
| 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.<br>Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance. |

## SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

| | | |
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| 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 fire-fighting | : | Hazardous combustion products may include:<br>A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke).<br>Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs.<br>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.<br>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. |

| | | |
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| Additional advice | : | For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.<br>For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of this Safety Data Sheet. |

## SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Technical measures | : | 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 | : | Proper grounding and bonding procedures should be used during all bulk transfer operations to avoid static accumulation. |
| Further information on storage stability | : | Keep container tightly closed and in a cool, well-ventilated place.<br>Use properly labeled and closable containers.<br>Store at ambient temperature. |
| Packaging material | : | Suitable material: For containers or container linings, use mild steel or high density polyethylene.<br>Unsuitable material: PVC. |

## SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

**Components with workplace control parameters**

**Biological occupational exposure limits**

No biological limit allocated.

**Monitoring Methods**

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.
Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory.
Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.
National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/
Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods http://www.osha.gov/
Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances http://www.hse.gov.uk/
Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA) , Germany http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp
L'Institut National de Recherche et de Securité, (INRS), France http://www.inrs.fr/accueil

**Engineering measures** : The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include:
Adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations.

Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated.

General Information
Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.
Educate and train workers in the hazards and control measures relevant to normal activities associated with this product.
Ensure appropriate selection, testing and maintenance of equipment used to control exposure, e.g. personal protective equipment, local exhaust ventilation.
Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance.
Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or subsequent recycle.
Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing hands after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned.
Practice good housekeeping.

**Personal protective equipment**

Respiratory protection : No respiratory protection is ordinarily required under normal conditions of use.
In accordance with good industrial hygiene practices, precau-

tions 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 | : | Skin protection is not ordinarily required beyond standard work clothes.<br>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 : 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

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Physical state | : | Liquid at room temperature. |
| Colour | : | red |
| Odour | : | Slight hydrocarbon |
| Odour Threshold | : | Data not available |
| Pour point | : | <= -60 °C<br>Method: ASTM D97 |
| Melting / freezing point | | Data not available |
| Flammability (solid, gas) | : | Not applicable |
| Flammability (liquids) | : | Not classified as flammable but will burn. |
| Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit | : | Typical 10 %(V) |
| Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit | : | Typical 1 %(V) |
| Flash point | : | >= 160 °C<br>Method: ASTM D92 (COC) |
| Auto-ignition temperature | : | > 320 °C |
| Decomposition temperature | : | Data not available |
| pH | : | Not applicable |

Viscosity
Viscosity, dynamic : Data not available

Viscosity, kinematic : >= 2.0 mm2/s (100 °C)
Method: ASTM D445

>= 6.7 mm2/s (40.0 °C)
Method: ASTM D445

<= 550 mm2/s (-40 °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 : 842.4 kg/m3 (15.0 °C)
Method: Unspecified

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.

## 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.

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

**Components:**

**Polyolefin:**

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Mortality observed is due to aspiration of the material into the lungs, rather than intrinsic toxicity of the test substance. Acute toxicity caused by inhalation of this material is considered to be a highly unrealistic scenario in humans.

**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.

Remarks : Product contains mineral oils of types shown to be non-carcinogenic in animal skin-painting studies.
Highly refined mineral oils are not classified as carcinogenic by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

**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 : Suspected of damaging fertility.

**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 : Continuous contact with used engine oils has caused skin cancer in animal tests.

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 > 100 mg/l<br>Practically non toxic:<br>Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates | : | Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l<br>Practically non toxic:<br>Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants | : | Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l<br>Practically non toxic:<br>Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) | : | Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) | : | Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| Toxicity to microorganisms | : | Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |

**Persistence and degradability**

**Product:**

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

**Bioaccumulative potential**

**Product:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bioaccumulation | : | Remarks: Contains components with the potential to bioaccumulate. |

**Mobility in soil**

**Product:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mobility | : | Remarks: Liquid under most environmental conditions.<br>If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be mobile.<br><br>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 : Dispose in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognized collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.
Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.

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

## SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### National Regulations

**49 CFR**
Not regulated as a dangerous good

### International Regulations

**IATA-DGR**
Not regulated as a dangerous good

**IMDG-Code**
Not regulated as a dangerous good

### 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** : Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)
Aspiration hazard
Reproductive toxicity

**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.

**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) 2, 1, 0

**Full text of other abbreviations**

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.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet | : | The quoted data are from, but not limited to, one or more sources of information (e.g. toxicological data from Shell Health Services, material suppliers' data, CONCAWE, EU IUCLID date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc). |
| Revision Date. | : | 05/16/2026 |

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.

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