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SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : AeroShell Calibrating Fluid 2 (US)

Product code : 001E6020

Unique Formula Identifier : 99S0-K00U-H00W-86HT

(UFI)

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of the Sub-: Special kerosine for aircraft fuel system calibration. stance/Mixture

For further details consult the AeroShell Book on

www.shell.com/aviation.

Uses advised against

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

plier.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer/Supplier : Shell UK Oil Products Limited

> Shell Centre London SE1 7NA United Kingdom

Telephone (+44) 08007318888

Telefax

Contact for Safety Data : If you have any enquiries about the content of this SDS

Sheet please email lubricantSDS@shell.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

: +44 (0) 20 7934 7778 (This telephone number is available 24

hours per day, 7 days per week)

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Flammable liquids, Category 3 H226: Flammable liquid and vapour.

Aspiration hazard, Category 1 H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters air-

ways.

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Skin irritation, Category 2 H315: Causes skin irritation.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3, Narcotic effects

H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Category 1, Inhalation, Central nervous system (CNS)

H372: Causes damage to the central nervous system through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 2

H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms :









Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.

HEALTH HAZARDS:

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H372 Causes damage to the central nervous system through

prolonged or repeated exposure.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements : Prevention:

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open

flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P260 Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protec-

tion/ face protection.

Response:

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON

CENTER/ doctor.

Storage:

No precautionary phrases.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste

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disposal plant.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:

Contains distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light.

Contains Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliphatic.

2.3 Other hazards

This mixture does not contain any REACH registered substances that are assessed to be a PBT or a vPvB.

Ecological information: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Toxicological information: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Used oil may contain harmful impurities.

High-pressure injection under the skin may cause serious damage including local necrosis.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Chemical nature : Blend of kerosine and additives.

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, medium aliphatic	64742-88-7 265-191-7 649-405-00-X	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Asp. Tox. 1; H304 STOT SE 3; H336 STOT RE 1; H372 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411 EUH066	45 - 55
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-47-8 265-149-8 649-422-00-2 01-2119484819-18, UK-01-9161676197-8	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 STOT SE 3; H336 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411	45 - 55
Nonane	111-84-2 203-913-4	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Asp. Tox. 1; H304 STOT SE 3; H336 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410	1 - 5

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M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 1

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

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.

If inhaled : Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur,

transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

In case of skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately flush skin with

large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, and follow by washing with soap and water if available. If redness, swelling, pain and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical

facility for additional treatment.

When using high pressure equipment, injection of product under the skin can occur. If high pressure injuries occur, the casualty should be sent immediately to a hospital. Do not wait

for symptoms to develop.

Obtain medical attention even in the absence of apparent

wounds.

In case of eye contact : Flush eye with copious quantities of water.

Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue

rinsing.

If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

If swallowed : Call emergency number for your location / facility.

If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms : 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 sever-

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al hours after exposure.

Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sen-

sation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters.

Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, lightheadedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death.

Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burn-

ing sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance.

Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea.

Local necrosis is evidenced by delayed onset of pain and tissue damage a few hours following injection.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment : Treat symptomatically.

Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

High pressure injection injuries require prompt surgical intervention and possibly steroid therapy, to minimise tissue dam-

age 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 anaesthet-

ics, and wide exploration is essential.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon diox-

ide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

Do not use water in a jet.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during fire-

fighting

: 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.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment : Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant

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for firefighters 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).

Further information : Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions : 6.1.1 For non emergency personnel:

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. 6.1.2 For emergency responders: Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

6.2 Environmental precautions

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 bond-

ing and grounding (earthing) all equipment.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for 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.

6.4 Reference to other sections

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.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Technical measures : Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of

vapours, mists or aerosols.

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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 mate-

rials in order to prevent fires.

Product Transfer

: Wait 2 minutes after tank filling (for tanks such as those on road tanker vehicles) before opening hatches or manholes. Wait 30 minutes after tank filling (for large storage tanks) before opening hatches or manholes. Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable airvapour 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.

Hygiene measures

Exposure to this product should be reduced as low as reasonably practicable. Reference should be made to the Health and Safety Executive's publication "COSHH Essentials".

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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.

Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation covering the packaging and storage of this product.

The storage of this product may be subject to the Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations. Further guidance may be obtained from the local environmental agency

office.

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Packaging material : Suitable material: For containers or container linings, use mild

steel or high density polyethylene.

Container Advice : Polyethylene containers should not be exposed to high tem-

peratures because of possible risk of distortion.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : Not applicable

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

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, medium aliphatic	64742-88-7	TWA	200 mg/m3 (total hydrocarbon vapor)	ACGIH
Distillates (petrole- um), hydrotreated light	64742-47-8	TWA	200 mg/m3 (total hydrocarbon vapor)	ACGIH
Nonane	111-84-2	TWA	200 ppm	ACGIH

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

8.2 Exposure controls

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.

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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

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

Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.

Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.

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

Personal protective equipment

The provided information is made in consideration of the PPE directive (Council Directive 89/686/EEC) and the CEN European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) standards.

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

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

protective eyewear is recommended. Approved to EU Standard EN166.

Wear goggles for use against liquids and gas.

Wear full face shield if splashes are likely to occur.

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 break-

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through 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.

Skin and body protection : Wear chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets and boots. Where

risk of splashing, also wear an apron.

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 appro-

priate combination of mask and filter.

Select a filter suitable for combined particulate/organic gases and vapours [Type A/Type P boiling point > 65°C (149°F)]

meeting EN14387 and EN143.

Thermal hazards : Not applicable

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

Data not available

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Flammability

Flammability (solid, gas) Not applicable

Flammability (liquids) Flammable liquid and vapour.

Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit

Upper explosion limit / upper flammability limit Data not available

Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit Data not available

Flash point 43 °C

Method: ASTM D93 (PMCC)

Auto-ignition temperature Data not available

Decomposition temperature

Decomposition tempera-

Data not available

pΗ Not applicable

Viscosity

ture

Viscosity, dynamic Data not available

Viscosity, kinematic 0.95 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: > 3

Vapour pressure : Data not available

Data not available

Relative density 0.770 (15 °C)

Density 770 kg/m3 (15.0 °C)

Method: ASTM D4052

Relative vapour density Data not available

Particle characteristics

Particle size Data not available

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9.2 Other information

Explosive properties : Classification Code: Not classified

Oxidizing properties : Data not available

Flammability (liquids) : Flammable liquid and vapour.

Evaporation rate : Data not available

Conductivity : This material is not expected to be a static accumulator.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable.

No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored according to provisions

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Strong oxidising agents.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Information on likely routes of : Skin and eye contact are the primary routes of exposure alt-

exposure hough exposure may occur following accidental ingestion.

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

Remarks: Low toxicity

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Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Remarks: Aspiration into the lungs may cause chemical

pneumonitis which can be fatal.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 (Rat): > 1 - < 5 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Remarks: Harmful if inhaled.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD 50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 - < 5,000 mg/kg

Remarks: May be harmful in contact with skin.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks : Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Remarks : Slightly irritating to the eye.

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

Remarks : For respiratory and skin sensitisation:

Not a 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.

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

Carcinogenicity

Product:

Remarks : Not a carcinogen.

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

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

Material	Other Carcinogenicity Classification
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, medium aliphatic	IARC: Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans

Reproductive toxicity

Product:

Effects on fertility

Remarks: Not a developmental toxicant., Does not impair fertility., Based on available data, the classification criteria are

not met.

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

STOT - single exposure

Product:

Remarks : Ingestion may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

Remarks : Central nervous system: repeated exposure affects the nerv-

ous system.

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

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

11.2 Information on other hazards

Endocrine disrupting properties

Product:

Assessment : The substance/mixture does not contain components consid-

ered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation

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(EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at

levels of 0.1% or higher.

Further information

Product:

Remarks Used oils may contain harmful impurities that have accumu-

> lated 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.

Remarks Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory

frameworks may exist.

Remarks Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representa-

tive of the product as a whole, rather than for individual com-

ponent(s).

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish Remarks: $LL/EL/IL50 > 1 \le 10 \text{ mg/l}$

Toxic

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

Remarks: $LL/EL/IL50 > 1 \le 10 \text{ mg/l}$

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : Remarks: $LL/EL/IL50 > 1 \le 10 \text{ mg/l}$

Toxic

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)

Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to microorganisms

Remarks: Data not available

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Components:

Nonane:

M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox- : 1

icity)

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Not readily biodegradable.

Major constituents are inherently biodegradable, but contains com-

ponents that may persist in the environment.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

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

12.4 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 mo-

bile.

Remarks: Floats on water.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Product:

Assessment : This mixture does not contain any REACH registered sub-

stances that are assessed to be a PBT or a vPvB..

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

Product:

Assessment : The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to

have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

12.7 Other adverse effects

Product:

Additional ecological infor-

mation

: Does not have ozone depletion potential, photochemical ozone crea-

tion 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.

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Poorly soluble mixture.

Causes physical fouling of aquatic organisms.

Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product

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

Waste catalogue

EU Waste Disposal Code (EWC):

Waste Code

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13 08 99*

Remarks : Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional,

national, and local laws and regulations.

Classification of waste is always the responsibility of the end

user.

Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number or ID number

ADR : 1268 RID : 1268 IMDG : 1268 IATA : 1268

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADR : PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.

RID : PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.

IMDG : PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.

(Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliphatic.)

IATA : Petroleum distillates, n.o.s.

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR : 3
RID : 3
IMDG : 3
IATA : 3

14.4 Packing group

ADR

Packing group : III
Classification Code : F1
Hazard Identification Number : 30
Labels : 3

RID

Packing group : III
Classification Code : F1
Hazard Identification Number : 30
Labels : 3

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IMDG

Packing group : III Labels : 3

IATA

Packing group : III Labels : 3

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR

Environmentally hazardous : yes

RID

Environmentally hazardous : yes

IMDG

Marine pollutant : yes

14.6 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.

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

REACH - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances,

mixtures and articles (Annex XVII)

: Not applicable

REACH - List of substances subject to authorisation

(Annex XIV)

: Product is not subject to Authorisa-

tion under REACH.

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving

dangerous substances.

P5c FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

E2 ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Volatile organic compounds : Volatile organic compounds (VOC) content: 0 %

Other regulations:

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

Environmental Protection Act 1990 (as amended). Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974. Consumers Protection Act 1987. Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999. Environment Act 1995. Factories Act 1961. The Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment (Amendment) Regulations 2011. Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2009. Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (as amended). Merchant Shipping (Dangerous Goods and Marine Pollutants) Regulations 1997. Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995 (as amended). Personal Protective Equipment Regulations 2002. Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992. Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005(as amended). Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 1999 (as amended). Renewable Transport Fuel Obligations Order 2007 (as amended). Energy Act 2011. Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 (as amended). Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 (as amended). Planning (Hazardous Substances) Act 1990 and associated regulations. The Environmental Protection (Controls on Ozone-Depleting Substances) Regulations 2011.

Product is subject to the Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 2015 (2015 No. 483) based on Seveso III directive (2012/18/EU).

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

REACH : All components listed or polymer exempt.

TSCA : All components listed.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of H-Statements

EUH066 : Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

H226 : Flammable liquid and vapour.

H304 : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H315 : Causes skin irritation.

H336 : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H372 : Causes damage to the central nervous system through pro-

longed or repeated exposure.

H400 : Very toxic to aquatic life.

H410 : Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H411 : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of other abbreviations

Aquatic Acute : Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard Aquatic Chronic : Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard

Asp. Tox. : Aspiration hazard Flam. Liq. : Flammable liquids Skin Irrit. : Skin irritation

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STOT RE : Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure STOT SE : Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA -European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; 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; 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; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; 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; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of Very High Concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECI -Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TRGS - Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Further information

Other information

This product is classified as R65 (Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed) respectively H304 (May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways). The risk relates to potential for aspiration. The risk arising from aspiration hazard is solely related to the physico-chemical properties of the substance. The risk can therefore be controlled by implementing risk management measures tailored to this specific hazard. An exposure scenario is not presented.

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

Classification of the mixture:

Classification procedure:

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Flam.	Liq. 3	H226	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
Asp. T	ox. 1	H304	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
Skin Ir	rit. 2	H315	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
STOT	SE 3	H336	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
STOT	RE 1	H372	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
Aquati	ic Chronic 2	H411	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.

Identified Uses according to the Use Descriptor System Uses - Worker

Title : General use of lubricants and greases in vehicles or machin-

ery.

- Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : General use of lubricants and greases in vehicles or machin-

ery.

- Professional

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.

GB / EN

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

30000010747	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	General use of lubricants and greases in vehicles or machin- ery Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 8b, PROC 9 Environmental Release Categories: ERC4, ERC7, ATIEL- ATC SPERC 4.Bi.v1
Scope of process	Covers general use of lubricants and greases in vehicles or machinery in closed systems. Includes filling and draining of containers and operation of enclosed machinery (including engines) and associated maintenance and storage activities.

	L	
SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES	
Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure < 0.5 kPa at STP	
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,	
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
	8 hours (unless stated differently).	
Other Operational Conditio		
	in 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently).	
Assumes a good basic stand	ard of occupational hygiene is implemented.	
Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures	
General measures applicable to all activities.	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop. Use suitable eye protection. Avoid direct eye contact with product, also via contamination on hands.	
General exposures (closed systems)Use in closed process, no likelihood of exposure	No other specific measures identified.	
Initial factory fill of equip- mentUse in contained sys- temsUse in closed, contin-	No other specific measures identified.	

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uous process with occasional controlled exposure-Transfer of substance or preparation into small containers (dedicated filling line, including weighing) Initial factory fill of equipment(open systems)Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/ to vessels/large containers at dedicated facilities Operation of equipment containing engine oils and similar. Use in contained	Provide a good standard of general or co to 15 air changes per hour). Avoid carrying out activities involving exp 4 hours No other specific measures identified.	
systemsUse in closed pro- cess, no likelihood of expo- sure		
Equipment cleaning and maintenanceTransfer of substance or preparation (charging/ discharging) from/ to vessels/ large containers at dedicated facilities	Drain down system prior to equipment opnance. Provide a good standard of general ventions to 5 air changes per hour). Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested nation with specific activity training. Retain drain downs in sealed storage per subsequent recycle.	lation (not less than to EN374) in combi-
Equipment cleaning and maintenanceOperation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature). Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/ to vessels/ large containers at dedicated facilities	Drain down system prior to equipment opening or maintenance. Provide extract ventilation to emission points when contact with warm (>50oC) product is likely. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with intensive management supervision controls. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle.	
Storage.Use in closed process, no likelihood of exposureUse in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled exposure	Store substance within a closed system.	
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Amounts Used		
EU tonnage (tonnes per year)):	2,631.1
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region: 0.1		
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:		0.1
Frequency and Duration of Use		0.1
Emission Days (days/year): 300		
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management		
Local freshwater dilution factor	nr.	10
Local neshwater unution factor.		

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Local marine water dilution factor:	100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	
Negligible wastewater emissions as process operates without water contact.	
Release fraction to air from process (after typical onsite RMMs):	5.00E-05
Release fraction to wastewater from process (after typical onsite RMMs and before (municipal) sewage treatment plant):	2.00E-11
Release fraction to soil from process (after typical onsite RMMs):	0
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pr	event release
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit disch sions and releases to soil	arges, air emis-
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	70
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.	
User sites are assumed to be provided with oil/water separators or	
equivalent and for waste water to be discharged via public sewer sys-	
tem.	
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	•
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	lant
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	78.7
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.00E+03
Maximum allowable site quantity (MSafe) based on OCs and RMMs as above (kg/day):	65,075.4
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste fo	r disposal
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable regulations.	
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable regulations.	local and/or regional

Section 3.1 - Health

The Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions that are identified in the Exposure Scenario are the outcome of a quantitative and qualitative assessment that covers this product.

The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated.

Section 3.2 -Environment	
Used ECETOC TRA model.	

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SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE
	EXPOSURE SCENARIO
Section 4.1 - Health	

Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels.

Section 4.2 - Environment

Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures.

Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org).

If scaling reveals a condition of unsafe use (i.e., RCRs > 1), additional RMMs or a site-specific chemical safety assessment is required.

For further information see www.ATIEL.org/REACH_GES.

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

Exposure occinatio Worker		
30000010748		
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE	
Title	General use of lubricants and greases in vehicles or machin-	
	ery Professional	
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU22	
	Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 8a, PROC	
	8b, PROC 20	
	Environmental Release Categories: ERC9a, ERC9b,	
	ATIEL-ATC SPERC 9.Bp.v1	
Scope of process	Covers general use of lubricants and greases in vehicles or	
	machinery in closed systems. Includes filling and draining of	
	containers and operation of enclosed machinery (including	
	engines) and associated maintenance and storage activities.	

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES	
Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure < 0.5 kPa at STP	
Concentration of the Sub-	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated	
stance in Mixture/Article	differently).,	
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
	8 hours (unless stated differently).	
Other Operational Conditio	ns affecting Exposure	
Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently).		
	ard of occupational hygiene is implemented.	
Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures	
General measures applica-	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas	
ble to all activities.	for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if	
	hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamina-	
	tion/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contami-	
	nation immediately. Provide basic employee training to pre-	
	vent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems	
	that may develop.	
	Use suitable eye protection.	
	Avoid direct eye contact with product, also via contamination	
	on hands.	
Operation of equipment	No other specific measures identified.	
containing engine oils and	140 other specific measures identified.	
similar.Use in contained		
systemsUse in closed pro-		
cess, no likelihood of expo-		
sure		

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Material transfersNon-	Avoid carrying out activities involving ex	cposure for more than	
dedicated facilityTransfer of	4 hours		
substance or preparation	Wear chemically resistant gloves (teste	d to EN374) in combi-	
(charging/ discharging)	nation with specific activity training.		
from/ to vessels/ large con-			
tainers at non-dedicated			
facilities			
Equipment cleaning and	Drain down system prior to equipment of	ppening or mainte-	
maintenanceTransfer of	nance.		
substance or preparation	Retain drain downs in sealed storage p	ending disposal or for	
(charging/ discharging)	subsequent recycle.		
from/ to vessels/ large con-			
tainers at dedicated facili-			
tiesHeat and pressure			
transfer fluids in dispersive,			
professional use but closed			
Systems Storage Has in closed are	Ctoro substance within a stand as after		
Storage.Use in closed pro-	Store substance within a closed system	l.	
cess, no likelihood of expo-			
sureUse in closed, continu-			
ous process with occasion-			
al controlled exposure Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Eypopure		
Amounts Used	Control of Environmental Exposure		
	\.	5,387.2	
EU tonnage (tonnes per year Fraction of EU tonnage used		0.1	
Fraction of Regional tonnage		0.1	
		0.1	
	Frequency and Duration of Use		
Emission Days (days/year):	nfluenced by risk management	365	
Local freshwater dilution factor	·	10	
Local marine water dilution fa		100	
	ns affecting Environmental Exposure	100	
contact.	ons as process operates without water		
0011101011	rocess (after typical onsite RMMs) :	1.00E-04	
	er from process (after typical onsite	5.00E-04	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	J.UUL-U4	
	RMMs and before (municipal) sewage treatment plant): Release fraction to soil from process (after typical onsite RMMs): 1E-03		
	neasures at process level (source) to p		
	ss sites thus conservative process re-	A CACILL LEICUSE	
lease estimates used.	30 olico tiluo colloci vative process le-		
	s and measures to reduce or limit disc	harges air emis-	
sions and releases to soil	, and modernes to reduce or milit disc	nargoo, an onno-	
	lved substance to or recover from onsite		
wastewater.	Substance to or receiver from orisite		
	prevent/limit release from site		
Do not apply industrial sludge			
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.			
	,		
Conditions and Measures re	elated to municipal sewage treatment	plant	
	- man and an analysis of many and an antimornal	<u> </u>	

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Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	78.7
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.00E+03
Maximum allowable site quantity (MSafe) based on OCs and RMMs as above (kg/day):	50.4

Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal

External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional regulations.

Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste

External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional regulations.

Section 3.1 - Health

The Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions that are identified in the Exposure Scenario are the outcome of a quantitative and qualitative assessment that covers this product.

The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated.

Section 3.2 - Environment

Used ECETOC TRA model.

GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO

Section 4.1 - Health

Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels.

Section 4.2 - Environment

Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures.

Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org).

If scaling reveals a condition of unsafe use (i.e., RCRs > 1), additional RMMs or a site-specific chemical safety assessment is required.

For further information see www.ATIEL.org/REACH_GES.