

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SHELL ONDINA OIL 15

Infosafe No.: LTT49
ISSUED Date : 14/10/2022
ISSUED by: VIVA ENERGY AUSTRALIA PTY
LTD (FORMERLY: THE SHELL COMPANY OF
AUSTRALIA)

Section 1 - Identification

Product Identifier

SHELL ONDINA OIL 15

Product Code

001A0781

Company Name

VIVA ENERGY AUSTRALIA PTY LTD (FORMERLY: THE SHELL COMPANY OF AUSTRALIA) (ABN 46 004 610 459)

Address720 Bourke Street Docklands
Victoria 3008 Australia**Telephone/Fax Number**

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Emergency Phone Number

1800 651 818 (Australia). ; POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE: 13 11 26 (Australia).

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Process oil.

Section 2 - Hazard(s) Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Aspiration Hazard: Category 1

Signal Word (s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Pictogram (s)

Health hazard

**Precautionary Statement – Response**

P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

Precautionary Statement – Storage

P405 Store locked up.

Precautionary Statement – Disposal

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

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Other Information

Hazardous components:

Contains white mineral oil (petroleum).

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.

Section 3 - Composition and Information on Ingredients

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
White Mineral Oil (Petroleum)	8042-47-5	<= 100%w/w

Other Information

Substance / Mixture:

Substance

Chemical nature:

Highly refined mineral oil.

The highly refined mineral oil contains <3% (w/w) DMSO-extract, according to IP346.

Hazardous components:

Chemical name /Classification

White mineral oil Asp. Tox.1; H304

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16(Other Information).

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Inhalation

No treatment necessary under normal conditions of use.

If symptoms persist, obtain medical advice.

Ingestion

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.

Skin

Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap if available.

If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

Eye

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.

Advice to Doctor

Potential for chemical pneumonitis.

Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

Protection for First Aiders

When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the incident, injury and surroundings.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute, delayed and aggravated medical conditions

If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion,

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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 diarrhoea.

Section 5 - Firefighting 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.

Special Protective Equipment for fire fighters

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).

Specific Methods

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

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.

Hazchem Code

NONE

Decomposition Temperature

Data not available

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

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.

Personal Precautions

Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

Environmental Precautions

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

Other Information

Additional advice:

For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8(Exposure Controls/Personal Protection) of this Safety Data Sheet.

For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Chapter 13(Disposal Considerations) of this Safety Data Sheet.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling and storage

General Precautions:

Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols.

Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material.

Precautions for Safe Handling

Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin.

Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists.

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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.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Other data:
Keep container tightly closed and in a cool, well-ventilated place.
Use properly labeled and closable containers.

Store at ambient temperature.

Packaging material:
Suitable material: For containers or container linings, use mild steel or high density polyethylene.
Unsuitable material: PVC.

Container Advice:
Polyethylene containers should not be exposed to high temperatures because of possible risk of distortion.

Product Transfer

Proper grounding and bonding procedures should be used during all bulk transfer operations to avoid static accumulation.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Occupational exposure limit values

Components with workplace control parameters :

Components / CAS-No. / Value type (Form of exposure) / Control parameters / Permissible concentration / Basis

Oil mist, mineral Not Assigned TWA (Mist) 5 mg/m³ AU OEL

Oil mist, mineral Not Assigned TWA (Mist) 5 mg/m³ Australia. Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants.

Oil mist, mineral Not Assigned TWA (Mist) 5 mg/m³ OSHA Z-1

Oil mist, mineral Not Assigned TWA (Inhalable fraction) 5 mg/m³ ACGIH

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 Securite, (INRS), France <http://www.inrs.fr/accueil>

Biological Monitoring

Biological occupational exposure limits:

No biological limit allocated.

Engineering Controls

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,

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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

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 assessment must be made to ensure compliance with local environmental legislation.

Information on accidental release measures are to be found in section 6(Accidental Release Measures).

Respiratory Protection

No respiratory protection is ordinarily required under normal conditions of use.

In accordance with good industrial hygiene practices, precautions should be taken to avoid breathing of material.

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation.

Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.

Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter.

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

Eye and Face Protection

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

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.

Personal Protective Equipment

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

Thermal Hazards

Not applicable

Body Protection

Skin protection is not ordinarily required beyond standard work clothes.

It is good practice to wear chemical resistant gloves.

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Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Liquid	Appearance	Liquid at room temperature.
Colour	Colourless	Odour	Slight hydrocarbon
Melting/Freezing Point	Data not available	Boiling Point	Data not available
Decomposition Temperature	Data not available	Solubility in Water	Negligible
pH	Not applicable	Vapour Pressure	< 0.5 Pa (20 °C / 68 °F) Estimated value(s)
Relative Vapour Density (Air=1)	> 5	Evaporation Rate	Data not available
Odour Threshold	Data not available	Pour Point	-12 °C / 10 °F Method: ISO 3016
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value)	Log Pow: > 6 (based on information on similar products)	Density	850 kg/m ³ (15.0 °C / 59.0 °F) Method: ISO 12185
Flash Point	180°C (ISO 2592) 356°F (ISO 2592)	Flammability	Flammability (solid, gas): Not applicable Flammability (liquids): Not classified as flammable but will burn.
Auto-Ignition Temperature	> 320 °C / 608 °F	Explosion Limit - Upper	Typical 10 %(V)
Explosion Limit - Lower	Typical 1 %(V)	Explosion Properties	Not classified
Oxidising Properties	Data not available	Initial boiling point and boiling range	> 280 °C / 536 °F Estimated value(s)
Kinematic Viscosity	15 mm ² /s (40.0 °C / 104.0 °F) Method: ASTM D 445 3.3 mm ² /s (100 °C / 212 °F) Method: ASTM D 445	Dynamic Viscosity	Data not available
Solubility in other solvents (kg/m ³)	Data not available	Particle Size	Data not available
Relative Density	0.850 (15 °C / 59 °F)		

Other Information

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.

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Incompatible Materials

Strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Toxicology 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).

Acute Toxicity - Oral

Product:

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.

Components:

White mineral oil (petroleum):

LD50rat: >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 Toxicity - Dermal

Product:

LD50 Rabbit: > 5,000 mg/kg

Remarks: Low toxicity:

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

Components:

White mineral oil (petroleum):

LD50 Rabbit: >5,000 mg/kg

Remarks: Low toxicity:

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

Acute Toxicity - Inhalation

Product:

LC 50 Rat: > 5 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Remarks: Low toxicity by inhalation.

Components:

White mineral oil (petroleum):

LC 50 Rat: >5 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Remarks: Low toxicity by inhalation.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Product:

Remarks: Not irritating to skin., Prolonged/repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis.

Components:

White mineral oil (petroleum):

Remarks: Not irritating to skin., Prolonged/repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Product:

Remarks: Slightly irritating to the eye., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

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Components:

White mineral oil (petroleum):

Remarks: Slightly irritating to the eye., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Skin Sensitisation

Product:

Remarks: Not a skin sensitiser.

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

Components:

White mineral oil (petroleum):

Remarks: Not a skin sensitiser.

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

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Product:

Remarks: Non mutagenic

Components:

White mineral oil (petroleum)::

Remarks: Non mutagenic

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).

Components:

White mineral oil (petroleum):

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

Material / GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification

Highly refined mineral oil / No carcinogenicity classification.

Reproductive Toxicity

Product:

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

Components:

White mineral oil (petroleum)::

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

STOT - Single Exposure

Product:

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

Components:

White mineral oil (petroleum):

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.

Components:

White mineral oil (petroleum):

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

Aspiration Hazard

Product:

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

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Components:

White mineral oil (petroleum):

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

Other Information

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: Slightly irritating to respiratory system.

Components:

White mineral oil (petroleum):

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: Slightly irritating to respiratory system.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity):

Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 1 mg/l

Toxicity to crustacean (Chronic toxicity):

Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 1 mg/l

Toxicity to microorganisms (Acute toxicity):

Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Practically non toxic:

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

Components:

White mineral oil (petroleum):

Toxicity to fish(Chronic toxicity):

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

NOEC/NOEL > 10 -<=100 mg/l

Toxicity to crustacean(Chronic toxicity):

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

NOEC/NOEL > 10 -<=100 mg/l

Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability:

Remarks: Major constituents are inherently biodegradable, but contains components that may persist in the environment., Not Persistent per IMO criteria., International Oil Pollution Compensation (IOPC) Fund definition: "A non-persistent oil is oil, which, at the time of shipment, consists of hydrocarbon fractions, (a) at least 50% of which, by volume, distills at a temperature of 340°C (645°F) and (b) at least 95% of which, by volume, distills at a temperature of 370°C (700°F) when tested by the ASTM Method D-86/78 or any subsequent revision thereof."

Components:

White mineral oil (petroleum):

Biodegradability:

Remarks: Major constituents are expected to be inherently biodegradable, but contains components that may persist in the environment.

Persistent per IMO criteria.

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International Oil Pollution Compensation (IOPC) Fund definition: "A non-persistent oil is oil, which, at the time of shipment, consists of hydrocarbon fractions, (a) at least 50% of which, by volume, distills at a temperature of 340°C (645°F) and (b) at least 95% of which, by volume, distills at a temperature of 370°C (700°F) when tested by the ASTM Method D-86/78 or any subsequent revision thereof."

Mobility

Mobility in soil

Product:

Remarks: If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be mobile.

Remarks: Floats on water.

Components:

White mineral oil (petroleum):

Mobility:

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

Bioaccumulative Potential

Product:

Remarks: Contains constituents with the potential to bioaccumulate.

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water:

log Pow: > 6
Remarks: (based on information on similar products)

Components:

White mineral oil (petroleum):

Bioaccumulation:

Remarks: Contains constituents with the potential to bioaccumulate.

Other Adverse Effects

No data available

Product:

Additional ecological information:

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

Films formed on water may affect oxygen transfer and damage organisms., Causes physical fouling of aquatic organisms.

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

Components:

White mineral oil (petroleum):

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.

Films formed on water may affect oxygen transfer and damage organisms., Causes physical fouling of aquatic organisms.

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).

Acute Toxicity - Fish

Product:

Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Practically non toxic:

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

Components:

White mineral oil (petroleum):

Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Practically non toxic:

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

Acute Toxicity - Daphnia

Product:

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Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Practically non toxic:

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

Components:

White mineral oil (petroleum):

Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Practically non toxic:

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

Acute Toxicity - Algae

Product:

Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Practically non toxic:

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

Components:

White mineral oil (petroleum):

Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Practically non toxic:

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

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal

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.

Container Disposal and Methods

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

ADG U.N. Number

None Allocated

ADG Proper Shipping Name

None Allocated

ADG Transport Hazard Class

None Allocated

Hazchem Code

NONE

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Special Precautions for User

Remarks:

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

IATA UN Number

NCAD

IATA Proper Shipping Name

Not dangerous for conveyance under IATA code

IMDG UN Number

NCAD

IMDG Proper Shipping Name

Not dangerous for conveyance under IMO/IMDG code

Additional Information

National Regulations

ADG:

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.

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Regulatory Information

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons:

No poison schedule number allocated

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

Product classified as per Work Health Safety Regulations - Implementation of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) 2012 and SDS prepared as per national model code of practice for preparation of safety data sheet for Hazardous chemicals 2011 based on Globally Harmonized Classification version 3.

National Model Code of Practice for the Labelling of Workplace Hazardous Chemicals (2011).

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG code). Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

Poisons Schedule

N/A

EINECS/ELINCS (EC)

All components listed or polymer exempt.

Global Inventory Status

Country/Region Inventory	Status Description	Country/Region Inventory	Status Description
Australia (AICS/AIIC)	AIIC: Listed introduction	USA (TSCA)	All components listed.

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Section 16 - Any Other Relevant Information

User Codes

User Title Label	User Codes
Wis Numbers	00273615
Wis Numbers	07330322

Other Information

800001003502

Full text of H-Statements:

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Full text of other abbreviations

Asp. Tox.: Aspiration hazard

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ANTT - National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; CPR - Controlled Products Regulations; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; Nch - Chilean Norm; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NOM - Official Mexican Norm; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

Training advice:

Provide adequate information, instruction and training for operators.

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 data base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

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