

Safety Data Sheet

Classified as hazardous

The content and format of this SDS is in accordance with HSNO Approved Code of Practice (No. HSNO CoP 8-1 09-06): Preparation of Safety Data Sheets.

AeroShell Fluid 3

Version 3.2

Revision Date 01.12.2016

Print Date 02.03.2017

SECTION 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : AeroShell Fluid 3

Product code : 001A0047

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Supplier : Tyreline Distributors Limited
(NZBN – 9429039316608)
87 Kahikatea Drive,
Hamilton 3206,
New Zealand

Telephone : 0800 673 375

Telefax : +64 7 843 3582

Emergency telephone number : 0800 734 607 (ALL HOURS)

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Mineral lubricating oil for general purpose aircraft use., For further details consult the AeroShell Book on www.shell.com/aviation.

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

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

Classified as hazardous according to criteria in the Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001., Not classified as Dangerous Goods for transport, according to NZS 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

Hazard classification

Hazardous Substances Classification : 6.1E, 9.1C

GHS Classification

Aspiration hazard : Asp. Tox.1

Chronic aquatic toxicity : Aquatic Chronic3

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Danger

Safety Data Sheet

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AeroShell Fluid 3

Version 3.2

Revision Date 01.12.2016

Print Date 02.03.2017

Hazard statements	:	PHYSICAL HAZARDS: Not classified as a physical hazard under GHS criteria. HEALTH HAZARDS: H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Precautionary statements	:	Prevention: P273 Avoid release to the environment. Response: P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. P331 Do 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 Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic.

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. High-pressure injection under the skin may cause serious damage including local necrosis. Not classified as flammable but will burn.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical nature : Highly refined mineral oils and additives.
The highly refined mineral oil contains <3% (w/w) DMSO-extract, according to IP346.

Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Classification	Concentration [%]
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	64742-53-6	Asp. Tox.1; H304	70 - 100
Paraffin oils (petroleum), catalytic dewaxed light	64742-71-8	Asp. Tox.1; H304	15 - 25
Butylated hydroxytoluene	128-37-0	Aquatic Chronic1; H410 Aquatic Acute1; H400	0.25 - 1

Safety Data Sheet

Classified as hazardous

The content and format of this SDS is in accordance with HSNO Approved Code of Practice (No. HSNO CoP 8-1 09-06): Preparation of Safety Data Sheets.

AeroShell Fluid 3

Version 3.2

Revision Date 01.12.2016

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For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

- If inhaled : No treatment necessary under normal conditions of use. If symptoms persist, obtain medical advice.
- In case of skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap if available. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.
- When using high pressure equipment, injection of product under the skin can occur. If high pressure injuries occur, the casualty should be sent immediately to a hospital. Do not wait for symptoms to develop. Obtain medical attention even in the absence of apparent wounds.
- In case of eye contact : Flush eye with copious quantities of water. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.
- If swallowed : If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.
- Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed : If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever. The onset of respiratory symptoms may be delayed for several hours after exposure. Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance. Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea.
- Local necrosis is evidenced by delayed onset of pain and tissue damage a few hours following injection.
- Protection of first-aiders : When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the incident, injury and surroundings.
- Notes to physician : 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 damage and loss of function.

Safety Data Sheet

Classified as hazardous

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AeroShell Fluid 3

Version 3.2

Revision Date 01.12.2016

Print Date 02.03.2017

Because entry wounds are small and do not reflect the seriousness of the underlying damage, surgical exploration to determine the extent of involvement may be necessary. Local anaesthetics or hot soaks should be avoided because they can contribute to swelling, vasospasm and ischaemia. Prompt surgical decompression, debridement and evacuation of foreign material should be performed under general anaesthetics, and wide exploration is essential.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

- Suitable extinguishing media : Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use water in a jet.
- Specific hazards during firefighting : Hazardous combustion products may include:
A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke).
Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs.
Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.
- Specific extinguishing methods : Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.
- Special protective equipment for firefighters : Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures : Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Environmental precautions : Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.
- Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.
- Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up : Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Prevent from spreading by making a barrier with sand, earth

Safety Data Sheet

Classified as hazardous

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AeroShell Fluid 3

Version 3.2

Revision Date 01.12.2016

Print Date 02.03.2017

or other containment material.
Reclaim liquid directly or in an absorbent.
Soak up residue with an absorbent such as clay, sand or other suitable material and dispose of properly.

Additional advice : For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.
For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Chapter 13 of this Safety Data Sheet.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

General Precautions : Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols.
Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material.

Advice on safe handling : Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin.
Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists.
When handling product in drums, safety footwear should be worn and proper handling equipment should be used.
Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires.

Avoidance of contact : Strong oxidising agents.

Product Transfer : This material has the potential to be a static accumulator.
Proper grounding and bonding procedures should be used during all bulk transfer operations.

Storage

Storage temperature : -50 - 50 °C

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

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

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

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Safety Data Sheet

Classified as hazardous

The content and format of this SDS is in accordance with HSNO Approved Code of Practice (No. HSNO CoP 8-1 09-06): Preparation of Safety Data Sheets.

AeroShell Fluid 3

Version 3.2

Revision Date 01.12.2016

Print Date 02.03.2017

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Oil mist, mineral	Not Assigned	WES-TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m ³	NZ OEL
	Further information: Sampled by a method that does not collect vapour.			
Oil mist, mineral	Not Assigned	WES-STEL (Mist)	10 mg/m ³	NZ OEL
Oil mist, mineral	Not Assigned	TWA ((inhalable fraction))	5 mg/m ³	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values
Oil mist, mineral	Not Assigned	TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m ³	New Zealand. Workplace Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants
Oil mist, mineral	Not Assigned	(Mist)	10 mg/m ³	New Zealand. Workplace Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants
Oil mist, mineral	Not Assigned	TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m ³	OSHA Z-1
	Not Assigned	TWA (Inhalable fraction)	5 mg/m ³	ACGIH
Butylated hydroxytoluene	128-37-0	WES-TWA	10 mg/m ³	NZ OEL
Butylated hydroxytoluene	128-37-0	TWA (Inhalable fraction and vapor)	2 mg/m ³	ACGIH

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

Monitoring Methods

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

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

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

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

Safety Data Sheet

Classified as hazardous

The content and format of this SDS is in accordance with HSNO Approved Code of Practice (No. HSNO CoP 8-1 09-06): Preparation of Safety Data Sheets.

AeroShell Fluid 3

Version 3.2

Revision Date 01.12.2016

Print Date 02.03.2017

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

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

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

L'Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité, (INRS), France <http://www.inrs.fr/accueil>

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

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

General Information:

Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.

Educate and train workers in the hazards and control measures relevant to normal activities associated with this product.

Ensure appropriate selection, testing and maintenance of equipment used to control exposure, e.g. personal protective 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

Protective measures

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

Respiratory protection : No respiratory protection is ordinarily required under normal conditions of use.
In accordance with good industrial hygiene practices, precautions should be taken to avoid breathing of material. If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker

Safety Data Sheet

Classified as hazardous

The content and format of this SDS is in accordance with HSNO Approved Code of Practice (No. HSNO CoP 8-1 09-06): Preparation of Safety Data Sheets.

AeroShell Fluid 3

Version 3.2

Revision Date 01.12.2016

Print Date 02.03.2017

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)].

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. It is good practice to wear chemical resistant gloves.

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 Chapter 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.

Safety Data Sheet

Classified as hazardous

The content and format of this SDS is in accordance with HSNO Approved Code of Practice (No. HSNO CoP 8-1 09-06): Preparation of Safety Data Sheets.

AeroShell Fluid 3

Version 3.2

Revision Date 01.12.2016

Print Date 02.03.2017

Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	: Liquid at room temperature.
Colour	: amber
Odour	: Slight hydrocarbon
Odour Threshold	: Data not available
pH	: Not applicable
pour point	: <= -57 °C / <= -71 °F Method: Unspecified
Initial boiling point and boiling range	: > 280 °C / 536 °F estimated value(s)
Flash point	: 155 °C / 311 °F Method: Unspecified
Evaporation rate	: Data not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Data not available
Upper explosion limit	: Typical 10 %(V)
Lower explosion limit	: Typical 1 %(V)
Vapour pressure	: < 0.5 Pa (20 °C / 68 °F) estimated value(s)
Relative vapour density	: > 1 estimated value(s)
Relative density	: 0.890 (15 °C / 59 °F)
Density	: 890 kg/m ³ (15.0 °C / 59.0 °F) Method: Unspecified
Solubility(ies)	
Water solubility	: negligible
Solubility in other solvents	: Data not available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: Pow: > 6 (based on information on similar products)
Auto-ignition temperature	: > 320 °C / 608 °F
Viscosity	

Safety Data Sheet

Classified as hazardous

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AeroShell Fluid 3

Version 3.2	Revision Date 01.12.2016	Print Date 02.03.2017
Viscosity, dynamic	: Data not available	
Viscosity, kinematic	: 10 mm ² /s (38.0 °C / 100.4 °F) Method: Unspecified	
	4000 mm ² /s (-40 °C / -40 °F) Method: Unspecified	
Explosive properties	: Not classified	
Oxidizing properties	: Data not available	
Conductivity	: This material is not expected to be a static accumulator.	
Decomposition temperature	: Data not available	

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	: The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph.
Chemical stability	: Stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Reacts with strong oxidising agents.
Conditions to avoid	: Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.
Incompatible materials	: Strong oxidising agents.
Hazardous decomposition products	: Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage.

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: Expected to be of low toxicity:
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Safety Data Sheet

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AeroShell Fluid 3

Version 3.2

Revision Date 01.12.2016

Print Date 02.03.2017

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

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Not considered to be an inhalation hazard under normal conditions of use.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 Rabbit: > 5,000 mg/kg
Remarks: Expected to be of low toxicity:

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks: Expected to be slightly irritating., Prolonged or repeated skin contact without proper cleaning can clog the pores of the skin resulting in disorders such as oil acne/folliculitis.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Remarks: Expected to be slightly irritating.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

Remarks: Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.

Chronic toxicity

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

: Remarks: Not considered a mutagenic hazard.

Carcinogenicity

Product:

Remarks: Not expected to be carcinogenic.

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).

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
Highly refined mineral oil	No carcinogenicity classification.
Butylated hydroxytoluene	No carcinogenicity classification.

Safety Data Sheet

Classified as hazardous

The content and format of this SDS is in accordance with HSNO Approved Code of Practice (No. HSNO CoP 8-1 09-06): Preparation of Safety Data Sheets.

AeroShell Fluid 3

Version 3.2

Revision Date 01.12.2016

Print Date 02.03.2017

Material	Other Carcinogenicity Classification
Butylated hydroxytoluene	IARC: Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans

Reproductive toxicity

Product:

:
Remarks: Not expected to impair fertility., Not expected to be a developmental toxicant.

STOT - single exposure

Product:

Remarks: Not expected to be a hazard.

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

Remarks: Not expected to be a hazard.

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

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

Further information

Product:

Remarks: Used oils may contain harmful impurities that have accumulated during use. The concentration of such impurities will depend on use and they may present risks to health and the environment on disposal., ALL used oil should be handled with caution and skin contact avoided as far as possible.

Remarks: High pressure injection of product into the skin may lead to local necrosis if the product is not surgically removed.

Remarks: Slightly irritating to respiratory system.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Ecotoxicological data have not been determined specifically for this product.

Safety Data Sheet

Classified as hazardous

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AeroShell Fluid 3

Version 3.2

Revision Date 01.12.2016

Print Date 02.03.2017

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). (LL/EL/IL50 expressed as the nominal amount of product required to prepare aqueous test extract).

Ecotoxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity) :
Remarks: Expected to be harmful:
LL/EL/IL50 >10 <= 100 mg/l

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute toxicity) :
Remarks: Expected to be harmful:
LL/EL/IL50 >10 <= 100 mg/l

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants (Acute toxicity) :
Remarks: Expected to be harmful:
LL/EL/IL50 >10 <= 100 mg/l

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) :
Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to crustacean (Chronic toxicity) :
Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to microorganisms (Acute toxicity) :
Remarks: Data not available

Components:

Butylated hydroxytoluene :

M-Factor : 1

Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability :
Remarks: Expected to be not readily biodegradable., Major constituents are expected to be inherently biodegradable, but contains components that may persist in the environment.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water :
Pow: > 6Remarks: (based on information on similar products)

Mobility in soil

Product:

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

Safety Data Sheet

Classified as hazardous

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AeroShell Fluid 3

Version 3.2

Revision Date 01.12.2016

Print Date 02.03.2017

mobile.

Remarks: Floats on water.

Other adverse effects

no data available

Product:

Additional ecological information

: Product is a mixture of non-volatile components, which are not expected to be released to air in any significant quantities., Not expected to have ozone depletion potential, photochemical ozone creation potential or global warming potential.
Poorly soluble mixture., May cause physical fouling of aquatic organisms.
Mineral oil is not expected to cause any chronic effects 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.

Contaminated packaging

: Dispose in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognized collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.
Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.

Local legislation
Remarks

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

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

National Regulations

Safety Data Sheet

Classified as hazardous

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AeroShell Fluid 3

Version 3.2

Revision Date 01.12.2016

Print Date 02.03.2017

Land Transport Rule:
Dangerous Goods 2012 -
NZS 5433

Not regulated as a dangerous good

International Regulations

IATA-DGR

Not regulated as a dangerous good

IMDG-Code

Not regulated as a dangerous good

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Pollution category : Not applicable
Ship type : Not applicable
Product name : Not applicable
Special precautions : Not applicable

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.

Additional Information : MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

R-phrase(s) : R52/53 Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

S-phrase(s) : S61 Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/ Safety data sheets.

HSNO Approval Number

HSR002606

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

Other international regulations

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

EINECS : All components listed or polymer exempt.
TSCA : All components listed.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Safety Data Sheet

Classified as hazardous

The content and format of this SDS is in accordance with HSNO Approved Code of Practice (No. HSNO CoP 8-1 09-06): Preparation of Safety Data Sheets.

AeroShell Fluid 3

Version 3.2

Revision Date 01.12.2016

Print Date 02.03.2017

Full text of H-Statements

H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of other abbreviations

Aquatic Acute	Acute aquatic toxicity
Aquatic Chronic	Chronic aquatic toxicity
Asp. Tox.	Aspiration hazard

Abbreviations and Acronyms : The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this document can be looked up in reference literature (e.g. scientific dictionaries) and/or websites.

Further information

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

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.