

SAFETY DATA SHEET

AeroShell Calibrating Fluid 2 (US)

Version 2.0

Revision Date
2025.04.24

Print Date 2025.04.25

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Chemical product name : AeroShell Calibrating Fluid 2 (US)

Product code : 001E6020

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Supplier's company name, address and phone number : Shell Lubricants Japan K.K.
Pacific Century Place Marunouchi 12F
1-11-1, Marunouchi
Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100-6212
Japan

Telephone : (+81) 03-3218-1780

Telefax : (+81) 03-3218-1781

Emergency telephone number : [Important notice for customer support]
If you need support for product, please contact our customer service centre.
Lub Customer Service Centre (Lub CSC)
Tel. 0120-064-315 / Fax. 0120-264-315 (JP Toll free)
E-mail. Inquiries-Lubes-JP@shell.com
(Available for Japanese office hours only.)

Contact for Safety Data Sheet : If you have any enquiries about the content of this SDS please email lubricantSDS@shell.com

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Special kerosine for aircraft fuel system calibration.

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

Restrictions on use : This substance may not be used for any purpose other than recommended without expert advice

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of chemical product

Flammable liquids : Category 3
Aspiration hazard : Category 1
Skin irritation : Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity - : Category 3 (Narcotic effects)

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single exposure
Specific target organ toxicity - : Category 1 (Central nervous system (CNS))
repeated exposure
(Inhalation)
Long-term (chronic) aquatic : Category 2
hazard

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms : 

Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:
H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
HEALTH HAZARDS:
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
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
protection/ face protection.

Response:
P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON
CENTER/doctor.
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

Storage:
No precautionary phrases.

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

Additional Information:
P233 Keep container tightly closed.
P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.

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P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting equipment.
P242 Use only non-sparking tools.
P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.
P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P312 Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
P314 Get medical advice/ attention if you feel unwell.
P321 Specific treatment (see supplemental first aid instructions on this label).
P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use appropriate media to extinguish.
P391 Collect spillage.
P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405 Store locked up.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:
Contains distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light.
Contains Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliphatic.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

Used oil may contain harmful impurities. High-pressure injection under the skin may cause serious damage including local necrosis.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

3.2 Mixtures

Chemical nature : Blend of kerosine and additives.

Components

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Substance name	CAS-No.	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, medium aliphatic	64742-88-7	Flam. Liq.3; H226 Asp. Tox.1; H304 Skin Irrit.3; H316 STOT SE3; H336 STOT RE1; H372 Aquatic Chronic2; H411	45 - 55
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-47-8	Flam. Liq.3; H226 Asp. Tox.1; H304 Skin Irrit.2; H315 STOT SE3; H336 Aquatic Chronic2; H411	45 - 55
Nonane	111-84-2	Flam. Liq.3; H226 Skin Irrit.2; H315 Asp. Tox.1; H304 STOT SE3; H336 Aquatic Acute1; H400 Aquatic Chronic1; H410	1 - 5

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

- If inhaled : Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
- In case of skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing. 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.

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- | | |
|---|--|
| In case of eye contact | : Flush eye with copious quantities of water.
Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention. |
| If swallowed | : Call emergency number for your location / facility.
If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration.
If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing. |
| Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed | : If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever.
The onset of respiratory symptoms may be delayed for several hours after exposure.
Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters.
Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination.
Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death.
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.
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. |

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5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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|---|---|
| Suitable extinguishing media | : Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only. |
| Unsuitable extinguishing media | : Do not use water in a jet. |
| Specific hazards during firefighting | : Will float and can be reignited on surface water.
Hazardous combustion products may include:
A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke).
Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs.
Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds. |
| Specific extinguishing methods | : Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water. |
| Special protective equipment for firefighters | : Proper protective equipment including breathing apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. |

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- | | |
|---|--|
| Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures | : Avoid contact with skin and eyes. |
| Environmental precautions | : Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. |
| Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up | : Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Prevent from spreading by making a barrier with sand, earth or other containment material.
Reclaim liquid directly or in an absorbent.
Soak up residue with an absorbent such as clay, sand or other suitable material and dispose of properly. |
| Additional advice | : For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment |

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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.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

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

Advice on safe handling : Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks.
Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin.
Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists.
Use only in well-ventilated areas.
When handling product in drums, safety footwear should be worn and proper handling equipment should be used.
Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires.

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

Wear goggles for use against liquids and gas.

Wear full face shield if splashes are likely to occur.

Describe contact avoidance, etc : Strong oxidising agents.
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 air-vapour mixtures can occur. Be aware of handling operations that may give rise to additional hazards that result from the accumulation of static charges. These include but are not limited to pumping (especially turbulent flow), mixing, filtering, splash filling, cleaning and filling of tanks and containers, sampling, switch loading, gauging, vacuum truck operations, and mechanical movements. These activities may lead to static discharge e.g. spark formation. Restrict line

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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.

Storage

- Other data : 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.
- 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 temperatures because of possible risk of distortion.
- Specific use(s) : See additional references that provide safe handling practices: American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practices on Static Electricity).

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Threshold limit value and permissible exposure limits for each component in the work environment

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, medium aliphatic	64742-88-7	TWA	200 mg/m3	ACGIH
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-47-8	OEL-M (Mist)	3 mg/m3	JP OEL JSOH
Further information: Group 1: carcinogenic to humans				
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-47-8	TWA	200 mg/m3	ACGIH
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light		TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m3	NIOSH REL
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light		ST (Mist)	10 mg/m3	NIOSH REL
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light		TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
Nonane	111-84-2	OEL-M	200 ppm	JP OEL

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			1,050 mg/m3	JSOH
Nonane	111-84-2	8h-OEL-M	200 ppm	JP ISHL OEL 577-2(2)
Nonane	111-84-2	TWA	200 ppm	ACGIH
Nonane		TWA	200 ppm 1,050 mg/m3	NIOSH REL

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

Monitoring Methods

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Standard concentration values and application methods for chemical substances were determined to prevent health problems among workers (mhlw.go.jp)

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

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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.

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

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 health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the

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specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter suitable for the combination of organic gases and vapours and particles [Type A/Type P boiling point >65°C (149°F)].

Hand protection
Remarks

: Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model.

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

Eye and face protection Wear goggles for use against liquids and gas.

Eye and face protection Wear full face shield if splashes are likely to occur.

Skin and body protection : Wear chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets and boots. Where risk of splashing, also wear an apron.

Thermal hazards : Not applicable

Environmental exposure controls

General advice : Take appropriate measures to fulfill the requirements of relevant environmental protection legislation. Avoid

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contamination of the environment by following advice given in Section 6. If necessary, prevent undissolved material from being discharged to waste water. Waste water should be treated in a municipal or industrial waste water treatment plant before discharge to surface water.
Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state : Liquid at room temperature.

Colour : colourless

Odour : Slight hydrocarbon

Odour Threshold : Data not available

pH : Not applicable

Pour point : Method: Unspecified
Not applicable

Melting / freezing point : Data not available

Boiling point, initial boiling point and boiling range : Data not available

Flash point : 43 °C / 109 °F
Method: ASTM D93 (PMCC)

Evaporation rate : Data not available

Flammability

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

Flammability (liquids) : Flammable liquid and vapour.

Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit

Upper explosion limit : Data not available

Lower explosion limit : Data not available

Vapour pressure : Data not availableData not available

Relative vapour density : Data not available

Density and / or relative density

Relative density : 0.770 (15 °C / 59 °F)

Density : 770 kg/m3 (15.0 °C / 59.0 °F)

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Method: ASTM D4052

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : negligible

Solubility in other solvents : Data not available

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: > 3

Auto-ignition point : Data not available

Decomposition temperature : Data not available

Viscosity

Viscosity (Dynamic) : Data not available

Viscosity, kinematic : 0.95 mm²/s (40.0 °C / 104.0 °F)
Method: ASTM D445

Particle characteristics

Particle size : Data not available

Explosive properties : Classification Code: Not classified

Oxidizing properties : Data not available

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

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability : Stable.

Possibility of hazardous reactions : Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

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

Incompatible materials : Strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous decomposition products : No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

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11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on data on the components and the toxicology of similar products. Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

Information on likely routes of exposure : Skin and eye contact are the primary routes of exposure although exposure may occur following accidental ingestion.

Acute toxicity

Product:

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

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

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 Rat: > 1 - < 5 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Remarks: Harmful if inhaled.

Acute dermal toxicity : 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: Not a skin sensitiser.
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

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

Carcinogenicity

Product:

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

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:

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

STOT - single exposure

Product:

Remarks: Ingestion may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

Remarks: Central nervous system: repeated exposure affects the nervous system.

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

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

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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.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Ecotoxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity) :
Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l
Toxic

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute toxicity) :
Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l
Toxic

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants (Acute toxicity) :
Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l
Toxic

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:

Nonane :

M-Factor (Short-term (acute)) : 1

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aquatic hazard)

Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability

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

Bioaccumulation

Product:

Bioaccumulation

: Remarks: Contains constituents with the potential to bioaccumulate.

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water

: log Pow: > 3

Mobility in soil

Product:

Mobility

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

Other adverse effects

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.
Poorly soluble mixture., Causes physical fouling of aquatic organisms.

Hazardous to the ozone layer

Not applicable

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Chemicals (residual waste)

: 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.

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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 containers and packaging : Drain container thoroughly. After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire. Do not puncture, cut, or weld uncleaned drums. Dispose in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognized collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.

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

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Regulatory information when there are domestic regulations

Refer to section 15 for specific national regulation.

International Regulations

ADR

UN number : 1268
Product Name (Proper shipping name) : PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.
Class (Hazard class in transportation) : 3
Packing group : III
Labels : 3
Hazard Identification Number : 30
Environmentally hazardous : yes

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 1268
Product Name (Proper : Petroleum distillates, n.o.s.

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shipping name)

Class (Hazard class in
transportation) : 3

Packing group : III

Labels : 3

IMDG-Code

UN number : UN 1268

Product Name (Proper
shipping name) : PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.
(Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliphatic.)

Class (Hazard class in
transportation) : 3

Packing group : III

Labels : 3

Marine pollutant : yes

Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

Special precautions for user

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

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Related Regulations

Fire Service Law

Group 4, Type 2 petroleums, Water insoluble liquid, (1000 litre), Hazardous rank III

Chemical Substance Control Law

Not applicable for Specified Chemical Substance, Monitoring Chemical Substance and Priority
Assessment Chemical Substance.

Industrial Safety and Health Law

Harmful Substances Prohibited from Manufacture

Not applicable

Harmful Substances Required Permission for Manufacture

Not applicable

Substances Prevented From Impairment of Health

Not applicable

Circular concerning Information on Chemicals having Mutagenicity - Annex 2: Information on Existing Chemicals having Mutagenicity

Not applicable

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Circular concerning Information on Chemicals having Mutagenicity - Annex 1: Information on Notified Substances having Mutagenicity

Not applicable

Substances Subject to be Notified Names

Law Article 57-2 (Ministerial Order Article 34-2 Appended Table 2)

Chemical name	Number	Concentration (%)
Kerosine	380	≥ 90 - < 100
Nonane	432	≥ 1 - < 10

Substances Subject to be Indicated Names

Law Article 57 (Ministerial Order Article 30 Appended Table 2)

Chemical name	Number
Kerosine	380
Nonane	432

Ordinance on Prevention of Hazards Due to Specified Chemical Substances

Not applicable

Ordinance on Prevention of Organic Solvent Poisoning

Not applicable

Enforcement Order of the Industrial Safety and Health Law - Attached table 1 (Dangerous Substances)

Inflammable Substance

Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law

Not applicable

Act on Confirmation, etc. of Release Amounts of Specific Chemical Substances in the Environment and Promotion of Improvements to the Management Thereof

Class II Designated Chemical Substances

Chemical name	Number	Concentration (%)
Nonane	791	5.0

Vessel Safety Law

Flammable liquids (Article 2 and 3 of rules on shipping and storage of dangerous goods and its Attached Table 1)

Aviation Law

Flammable liquid (Article 194 of The Enforcement Rules of Aviation Law and its Attached Table 1)

Marine Pollution and Sea Disaster Prevention etc Law

Marine pollutant

Marine Pollution and Sea Disaster Prevention etc Law

Pack transportation : (Oil.)

Water Pollution Control Law

Oil emissions regulations (Law Art. 2-5, Enforcement Order Art. 3-4)

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Waste Disposal and Public Cleansing Law

Specially Controlled Industrial Waste

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

TSCA : All components listed.

ENCS : All components listed.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H316	Causes mild skin irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H372	Causes damage to the central nervous system through prolonged 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
STOT RE	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
STOT SE	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Abbreviations and Acronyms

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; 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)

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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; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

Further information

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

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