Material Safety Data Sheet

1. MATERIAL AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Material Name : **AeroShell Fluid 31**
Product Code : 001A0048
Uses : Synthetic hydrocarbon hydraulic fluid for aircraft. For further details consult the AeroShell Book on www.shell.com/aviation.

Manufacturer/Supplier : **SOPUS Products**
PO BOX 4427
Houston, TX 77210-4427
USA
SDS Request : 877-276-7285

Emergency Telephone Number
Spill Information : 877-242-7400
Health Information : 877-504-9351

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Blend of polyolefins, synthetic esters and additives.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

Appearance and Odour : Red. Liquid at room temperature. Slight hydrocarbon.

Health Hazards : Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. High-pressure injection under the skin may cause serious damage including local necrosis.

Safety Hazards : Not classified as flammable but will burn.

Environmental Hazards : Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Health Hazards

Inhalation : Under normal conditions of use, this is not expected to be a primary route of exposure.

Skin Contact : Prolonged or repeated skin contact without proper cleaning can clog the pores of the skin resulting in disorders such as oil acne/folliculitis.

Eye Contact : May cause slight irritation to eyes.

Ingestion : Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.

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

Signs and Symptoms : If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever. The onset of

respiratory symptoms may be delayed for several hours after exposure. Local necrosis is evidenced by delayed onset of pain and tissue damage a few hours following injection. Oil acne/folliculitis signs and symptoms may include formation of black pustules and spots on the skin of exposed areas. Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea.

Aggravated Medical Conditions : Pre-existing medical conditions of the following organ(s) or organ system(s) may be aggravated by exposure to this material: Skin.

Environmental Hazards : Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Additional Information : Under normal conditions of use or in a foreseeable emergency, this product meets the definition of a hazardous chemical when evaluated according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

General Information : Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal conditions.

Inhalation : No treatment necessary under normal conditions of use. If symptoms persist, obtain medical advice.

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.

Eye Contact : Flush eye with copious quantities of water. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

Ingestion : 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.

Advice to Physician : Treat symptomatically. Potential for chemical pneumonitis. Consider: gastric lavage with protected airway, administration of activated charcoal. 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. Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.

Flash point	:	Typical 220 °C / 428 °F (COC)
Upper / lower Flammability or Explosion limits	:	Typical 1 - 10 %(V)
Auto ignition temperature	:	> 320 °C / 608 °F
Specific Hazards	:	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.
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.
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

Avoid contact with spilled or released material. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. See Chapter 13 for information on disposal. Observe the relevant local and international regulations.

Protective measures	:	Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.
Clean Up Methods	:	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	:	Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

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.
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.
Storage	:	Keep container tightly closed and in a cool, well-ventilated place. Use properly labelled and closeable containers. Storage Temperature: -50 - 50 °C / -58 - 122 °F
Recommended Materials	:	For containers or container linings, use mild steel or high density polyethylene.
Unsuitable Materials	:	PVC.
Additional Information	:	Polyethylene containers should not be exposed to high temperatures because of possible risk of distortion.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Exposure Limits

Contains no components with occupational exposure limit values.

Biological Exposure Index (BEI)
No biological limit allocated.

Exposure 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. 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 for 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	:	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 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 combined particulate/organic gases and vapours [boiling point >65°C(149 °F)].

Hand Protection : 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 recognise that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time may be 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 : Wear safety glasses or full face shield if splashes are likely to occur.

Protective Clothing : Skin protection not ordinarily required beyond standard issue work clothes.

Monitoring Methods : Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate. Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory. Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.

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

		Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods http://www.osha.gov/ Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances http://www.hse.gov.uk/ Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA), Germany. http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp L'Institut National de Recherche et de Securité, (INRS), France http://www.inrs.fr/accueil
Environmental Exposure Controls	:	Take appropriate measures to fulfil 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. Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	:	Red. Liquid at room temperature.
Odour	:	Slight hydrocarbon.
pH	:	Not applicable.
Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range	:	> 280 °C / 536 °F estimated value(s)
Pour point	:	< -55 °C / -67 °F
Flash point	:	Typical 220 °C / 428 °F (COC)
Upper / lower Flammability or Explosion limits	:	Typical 1 - 10 %(V)
Auto-ignition temperature	:	> 320 °C / 608 °F
Vapour pressure	:	< 0.5 Pa at 20 °C / 68 °F (estimated value(s))
Specific gravity	:	Typical 0.85 at 15 °C / 59 °F
Density	:	Typical 850 kg/m3 at 15 °C / 59 °F
Water solubility	:	Negligible.
n-octanol/water partition coefficient (log Pow)	:	> 6 (based on information on similar products)
Kinematic viscosity	:	Typical 14.5 mm2/s at 40 °C / 104 °F
Vapour density (air=1)	:	> 1 (estimated value(s))
Electrical conductivity	:	This material is not expected to be a static accumulator.
Evaporation rate (nBuAc=1)	:	Data not available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability	:	Stable.
Conditions to Avoid	:	Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.
Materials to Avoid	:	Strong oxidising agents.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	:	Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage.

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).

Acute Oral Toxicity : Low toxicity: LD50 > 5000 mg/kg , Rat
Aspiration into the lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

Acute Dermal Toxicity : Expected to be of low toxicity: LD50 > 5000 mg/kg , Rabbit

Acute Inhalation Toxicity : Low toxicity by inhalation.

Skin Irritation : 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.

Eye Irritation : Expected to be slightly irritating.

Respiratory Irritation : Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation.

Sensitisation : Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.

Repeated Dose Toxicity : Not expected to be a hazard.

Mutagenicity : Not considered a mutagenic hazard.

Carcinogenicity : Not expected to be carcinogenic.

Material	:	**Carcinogenicity Classification**
Triphenyl phosphate	:	ACGIH Group A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.
Triphenyl phosphate	:	GHS / CLP: No carcinogenicity classification

Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity : Not expected to be a hazard.

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

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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 : Poorly soluble mixture. May cause physical fouling of aquatic organisms. Expected to be harmful: LL/EL/IL50 10-100 mg/l (to aquatic organisms) LL/EL50 expressed as the nominal amount of product required to prepare aqueous test extract.

Mobility	:	Liquid under most environmental conditions. If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be mobile. Floats on water.
Persistence/degradability	:	Expected to be not readily biodegradable. Major constituents are expected to be inherently biodegradable, but the product contains components that may persist in the environment.
Bioaccumulation	:	Contains components with the potential to bioaccumulate.
Other Adverse Effects	:	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.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

US Department of Transportation Classification (49CFR)
This material is not subject to DOT regulations under 49 CFR Parts 171-180.

IMDG
This material is not classified as dangerous under IMDG regulations.

IATA (Country variations may apply)
This material is either not classified as dangerous under IATA regulations or needs to follow country specific requirements.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Federal Regulatory Status

Notification Status

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

Comprehensive Environmental Release, Compensation & Liability Act (CERCLA)

AeroShell Fluid 31 () Reportable quantity: 20 lbs

Ditridecyl phthalate (mixed isomers) (68515-47-9)

Shell classifies this material as an "oil" under the CERCLA Petroleum Exclusion, therefore releases to the environment are not reportable under CERCLA.
The components with RQs are given for information.

Under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) this material is considered an oil. As such, spills into surface waters must be reported to the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

SARA Hazard Categories (311/312)
No SARA 311/312 Hazards.

State Regulatory Status

California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act (Proposition 65)

This material does not contain any chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Pennsylvania Right-To-Know Chemical List

Ditridecyl phthalate (mixed isomers) (68515-47-9)	5.00%	Listed. Environmental hazard.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA Rating (Health, Fire, Reactivity)	:	0, 1, 0
SDS Version Number	:	4.3
SDS Effective Date	:	02/05/2014
SDS Revisions	:	A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment

from the previous version.

SDS Regulation	:	The content and format of this MSDS is in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.
Uses and Restrictions	:	Not to be used as an engine lubricating oil. Contains a synthetic oil and should not be used in contact with incompatible seal materials. This product must be used, handled and applied in accordance with the requirements of the equipment manufacturer's manuals, bulletins and other documentation.
SDS Distribution	:	The information in this document should be made available to all who may handle the product.
Disclaimer	:	The information contained herein is based on our current knowledge of the underlying data and is intended to describe the product for the purpose of health, safety and environmental requirements only. No warranty or guarantee is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of these data or the results to be obtained from the use of the product.