



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## SAFETY DATA SHEET – AUTO DIESEL / DERV

### SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

#### 1.1. Product identifier

**Substance name:** Auto Diesel / DERV

**Other means of identification** G.O.R.V.; Ultra-Low Sulphur Diesel, AD10

**Ref Code:** P66 - 814648

**MARPOL Annex I Category** Gas Oils, Including Ship's Bunkers

**REACH Registration Number:** 01-2119484664-27-0004

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

**Relevant identified uses** Fuel

**Uses advised against** Uses other than those covered by the exposure scenarios appended to this Safety Data Sheet are not supported.

#### 1.3 Details of the Supplier of the Safety Data Sheet

**Supplier:** Rix Petroleum Limited  
**Supplier address:** Witham House  
45 Spyvee Street  
Hull  
HU8 7JR  
Telephone No: (Hull) 01482 224422  
**Email:** [sales@rix.co.uk](mailto:sales@rix.co.uk)

### SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

**CLP Classification (EC No 1272/2008)**

H226 - Flammable liquids -- Category 3

H304 -- Aspiration Hazard -- Category 1

H315 -- Skin corrosion/irritation -- Category 2

H332 -- Acute toxicity, Inhalation -- Category 4

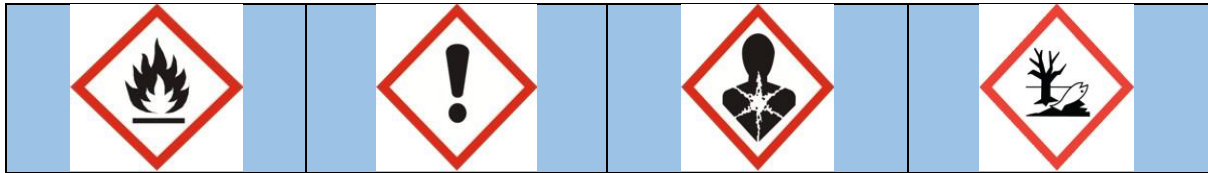
H351 -- Carcinogenicity -- Category 2

H373 -- Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) -- Category 2

H411 -- Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity -- Category 2

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## 2.2. Label elements



### DANGER

**Flammable liquid and vapour**

**May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways**

**Causes skin irritation**

**Harmful if inhaled**

**Suspected of causing cancer**

**May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure**

**Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects**

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

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

P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting

## 2.3. Other hazards

Electrostatic charge may be generated during pumping and other operations

Does not meet the criteria for persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) or very persistent, very bioaccumulative (vPvB) substances.

## SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CASRN	EINECS	REACH Registration No	Concentration	Classification <sup>2</sup>
Fuels, diesel	68334-30-5	269-822-7	01-2119484664-27	90-100	H226,H304,H315,H332 H351, H373,H411
Fatty acids, C14-18 and C16-18-unsaturated, methyl esters	67762-26-9	267-007-0	01-2119471662-36	0-10	
Fatty acids, C16-18 and C18-unsaturated, methyl esters	67762-38-3	267-015-4	01-2119471664-32	0-10	
Naphthalene	91-20-3	202-049-5	Not applicable	<1	H351,H302,H410

<sup>1</sup> All concentrations are percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

<sup>2</sup> Regulation EC 1272/2008.

**Total Sulphur:** < 0.1 wt%

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## SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

**Eye Contact:** If irritation or redness develops from exposure, flush eyes with clean water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

**Skin Contact:** Remove contaminated shoes and clothing, and flush affected area(s) with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. If skin surface is not damaged, cleanse affected area(s) thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water or a waterless hand cleaner. If irritation or redness develops, seek medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If product is injected into or under the skin, or into any part of the body, regardless of the appearance of the wound or its size, a physician should evaluate the individual immediately. (See Note to Physician)

**Inhalation:** If respiratory symptoms or other symptoms of exposure develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air in a position comfortable for breathing. If symptoms persist, seek immediate medical attention. If victim is not breathing, clear airway and immediately begin artificial respiration. If breathing difficulties develop, qualified personnel should administer oxygen. Seek immediate medical attention.

**Ingestion:** Aspiration hazard: Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth because this material can enter the lungs and cause severe lung damage. If victim is drowsy or unconscious and vomiting, place on the left side with the head down. If possible, do not leave victim unattended and observe closely for adequacy of breathing. Seek medical attention.

### 4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

While significant vapour concentrations are not likely, high concentrations can cause minor respiratory irritation, headache, and drowsiness, and dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue. Ingestion can cause irritation of the digestive tract, nausea, diarrhoea, and vomiting. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.

### 4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

**Notes to Physician:** When using high-pressure equipment, injection of product under the skin can occur. In this case, the casualty should be sent immediately to the hospital. Do not wait for symptoms to develop. High-pressure hydrocarbon injection injuries may produce substantial necrosis of underlying tissue despite an innocuous appearing external wound. These injuries often require a specialist should evaluate extensive emergency surgical debridement and all injuries in order to assess the extent of injury. Early surgical treatment within the first few hours may significantly reduce the ultimate extent of injury.

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## SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or foam is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Water may be ineffective for extinguishment, unless used under favourable conditions by experienced fire fighters.

### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

**Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards:** Flammable This material can be ignited by heat, sparks, flames, or other sources of ignition (e.g., static electricity, pilot lights, mechanical/electrical equipment, and electronic devices such as cell phones, computers, calculators, and pagers which have not been certified as intrinsically safe) Vapours may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition where they can ignite, flash back, or explode. May create vapour/air explosion hazard indoors, in confined spaces, outdoors, or in sewers. This product will float and can be reignited on surface water. Vapours are heavier than air and can accumulate in low areas. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.

**Hazardous Combustion Products:** Combustion may yield smoke, carbon monoxide, and other products of incomplete combustion. Oxides of nitrogen and sulphur may also be formed.

### 5.3. Special protective actions for fire fighters

For fires beyond the initial stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard area should wear protective clothing. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, a self-contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (see Section 8). Isolate the hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapours and to protect personnel. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done safely.

See Section 9 for Flammable Properties including Flash Point and Flammable (Explosive) Limits

## SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Flammable Spillages of liquid product will create a fire hazard and may form an explosive atmosphere. Keep all sources of ignition and hot metal surfaces away from spill/release if safe to do so. The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended. Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Avoid direct contact with material. For large spillages, notify persons downwind of the spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorised personnel out. Wear appropriate protective equipment, including respiratory protection, as conditions warrant (see Section 8). See Sections 2 and 7 for additional information on hazards and precautionary measures.

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## 6.2. Environmental precautions

Stop and contain spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorised drainage systems, and natural waterways. Use foam on spills to minimise vapours. Use water sparingly to minimize environmental contamination and reduce disposal requirements. If spill occurs on water, notify appropriate authorities and advise shipping of any hazard.

## 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. Immediate clean up of any spill is recommended. Dike far ahead of spill for later recovery or disposal. Absorb spill with inert material such as sand or vermiculite, and place in suitable container for disposal. If spilled on water remove with appropriate methods (e.g. skimming, booms or absorbents). In case of soil contamination, remove contaminated soil for remediation or disposal, in accordance with local regulations.

Recommended measures are based on the most likely spillage scenarios for this material; however, local conditions and regulations may influence or limit the choice of appropriate actions to be taken.

## SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use only non-sparking tools. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use good personal hygiene practices and wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8).

Flammable Open container slowly to relieve any pressure. Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling or processing this material. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended and may be required (see appropriate fire codes for specific bonding/grounding requirements). Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures. Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. May vaporize easily at ambient temperatures. The vapour is heavier than air and may create an explosive mixture of vapour and air. Beware of accumulation in confined spaces and low-lying areas. Keep contaminated clothing away from sources of ignition such as sparks or open flames.

For use as a motor fuel only. Do not use as a solvent due to its flammable and potentially toxic properties. Siphoning by mouth can result in lung aspiration, which can be harmful or fatal. The use of hydrocarbon fuel in an area without adequate ventilation may result in hazardous levels of incomplete combustion products (e.g. carbon monoxide, oxides of sulphur and nitrogen, benzene and other hydrocarbons) and/or dangerously low oxygen levels. Diesel engine exhaust contains hazardous combustion products and has been identified as a cancer hazard. Exposure should be minimized to reduce potential risk. High-pressure injection of hydrocarbon fuels, hydraulic oils or greases under the skin may have serious consequences even though no symptoms or injury may be apparent. This can happen accidentally when

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using high-pressure equipment such as high-pressure grease guns, fuel injection apparatus or from pinhole leaks in tubing of high-pressure hydraulic oil equipment.

## 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labelled. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, hot metal surfaces, and all sources of ignition. Store only in approved containers. Post area "No Smoking or Open Flame." Keep away from any incompatible material (see Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage.

"Empty" containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged, and promptly shipped to the supplier or a drum reconditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations. Before working on or in tanks, which contain or have contained this material, refer to appropriate guidance pertaining to cleaning, repairing, welding, or other contemplated operations. Outdoor or detached storage is preferred. Indoor storage should meet Country or Committee standards and appropriate fire codes.

## 7.3. Specific end use(s)

Refer to supplemental exposure scenarios if attached.

## SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1. Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits			
Chemical Name	ACGIH	United Kingdom	Phillips 66
Fuels, diesel	TWA-8hr: 100 mg/m <sup>3</sup> inhalable fraction and vapour Skin	---	TWA-8hr: 100 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Skin
Naphthalene	TWA-8hr: 10 ppm Skin	---	TWA-8hr: 10 ppm Skin

STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes); TWA = Time Weighted Average (8 hours); --- = No Occupational Exposure Limit

Chemical Name	ACGIH	European Union	United Kingdom
Naphthalene	1-Naphthol with hydrolysis plus 2-Naphthol with hydrolysis in : , end of shift (nonquantitative, nonspecific)	---	---

### Relevant DNEL and PNEC:

**Inhalation:** 68.3 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

**Inhalation:** 20 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

**Dermal:** 2.9 mg/kgbw/day

**Dermal:** 1.3 mg/kgbw/day

**Ingestion:** Not applicable

**Environmental Predicted No-Effect Concentration (PNEC):** Not applicable

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## 8.2. Exposure controls

**Engineering controls:** If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits, additional engineering controls may be required.

**Eye/Face Protection:** The use of eye protection that meets or exceeds EN 166 is recommended to protect against potential eye contact, irritation, or injury. Depending on conditions of use, close fitting eye protection and a face shield may be necessary.

**Skin/Hand Protection:** The use of gloves impervious to the specific material handled that comply with EN 374 is advised to prevent skin contact. Users should check with manufacturers to confirm the breakthrough performance of their products. Depending on exposure and use conditions, additional protection may be necessary to prevent skin contact including use of items such as chemical resistant boots, aprons, arm covers, hoods, coveralls, or encapsulated suits. Suggested protective materials: Nitrile rubber

**Respiratory Protection:** Where there is potential for airborne exposure above the exposure limit an approved air purifying respirator equipped with Type A, organic gases and vapour filters (as specified by the manufacturer) may be used. A respiratory protection programme that follows recommendations for the selection, use, care and maintenance of respiratory protective devices in EN 529:2005 should be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use. Air purifying respirators provide limited protection and cannot be used in atmospheres that exceed the maximum use concentration (as directed by regulation or the manufacturer's instructions), in oxygen deficient (less than 19.5 percent oxygen) situations, or under conditions that are immediately dangerous to life and health.

**Other Protective Equipment:** Eyewash and quick-drench shower facilities should be available in the work area. Thoroughly clean shoes and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

**Environmental Exposure Controls:** Refer to Sections 6, 7, 12 and 13.

**Suggestions provided in this section for exposure control and specific types of protective equipment are based on readily available information. Users should consult with the specific manufacturer to confirm the performance of their protective equipment. Specific situations may require consultation with industrial hygiene, safety, or engineering professionals.**

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## SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES - TYPICAL

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Data represent typical values and are not intended to be specifications. N/A = Not Applicable; N/D = Not Determined

**Appearance:** Clear straw coloured

**Physical Form:** Liquid

**Odour:** Diesel fuel

**Odour Threshold:** N/D

**pH** N/A

**Melting/Freezing Point:** N/D

**Initial Boiling Point/Range:** 165 - 375 °C

**Flash Point:** > 55 °C; (Closed Cup)

**Evaporation Rate (nBuAc=1):** N/D

**Flammability (solid, gas):** N/A

**Upper Explosive Limits (vol % in air):** 6.0

**Lower Explosive Limits (vol % in air):** 0.5

**Vapour Pressure:** <0.3 kPa @20°C

**Relative Vapour Density (air= 1) :** >1

**Relative Density (water=1):** 0.82-0.845 @ 15°C

**Solubility (ies):** Solubility in water: Negligible @20°C

**Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water) (Kow):** N/D

**Auto-ignition Temperature:** 250-270 °C

**Decomposition Temperature:** N/D

**Viscosity:** 4.8 mm<sup>2</sup>/s @ 20°C; 2-4.5 mm<sup>2</sup>/s @ 40°C

**Explosive Properties:** N/D

**Oxidising Properties:** N/D

### 9.2. Other information

**Pour Point:** -24 °C

## SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**10.1. Reactivity:** Not chemically reactive.

**10.2. Chemical stability:** Stable under normal ambient and anticipated conditions of use.

**10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions:** Hazardous reactions not anticipated.

**10.4. Conditions to avoid:** Avoid high temperatures and all sources of ignition. Prevent vapour accumulation.

**10.5. Incompatible materials:** Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents and strong reducing agents.

**10.6. Hazardous decomposition products:** Not anticipated under normal conditions of use.

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## SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

#### Substance / Mixture

Acute Toxicity	Hazard	Additional Information	LC50/LD50 Data
Inhalation	Harmful if inhaled		4.4 mg/L (mist, estimated) (rat)
Dermal	Unlikely to be harmful		>2 g/kg (rabbit)
Oral	Unlikely to be harmful		> 5 g/kg (rat)

**Likely Routes of Exposure:** Inhalation, eye contact, skin contact

**Aspiration Hazard:** May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

**Skin Corrosion/Irritation:** Causes skin irritation. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

**Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:** Causes mild eye irritation.

**Skin Sensitisation:** Not expected to be a skin sensitizer.

**Respiratory Sensitisation:** No information available on the mixture, however none of the components has been classified for respiratory sensitisation (or is below the concentration threshold for classification).

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure):** Not expected to cause organ effects from single exposure.

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure):** May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Repeated dermal application of petroleum gas oils for 90 days resulted in decreased liver, thymus, and spleen weights, and altered bone marrow function. Microscopic alterations included liver hypertrophy and necrosis, decreased hematopoiesis and lymphocyte depletion.

**Carcinogenicity:** Suspected of causing cancer. Repeated application of residual aromatic extracts to mouse skin resulted in an increased incidence of skin tumours. They have been identified as a carcinogen by IARC.

**Germ Cell Mutagenicity:** Not expected to cause heritable genetic effects.

**Reproductive Toxicity:** Not expected to cause reproductive toxicity.

**Other Comments:** Diesel engine exhaust has been classified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and National Toxicology Programme (NTP) as a carcinogen.

### 11.2 Information on Hazardous Components

#### Naphthalene

**Carcinogenicity:** Naphthalene has been evaluated in two-year inhalation studies in both rats and mice. The US National Toxicology Programme (NTP) concluded that there is clear evidence of carcinogenicity in male and female rats based on increased incidences of respiratory epithelial adenomas and olfactory

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epithelial neuroblastomas of the nose. NTP found some evidence of carcinogenicity in female mice (alveolar adenomas) and no evidence of carcinogenicity in male mice. Naphthalene has been identified as a carcinogen by IARC and NTP.

## SECTION12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 12.1. Toxicity

Experimental studies of gas oils show that acute aquatic toxicity values are typically in the range 2-20 mg/L. These values are consistent with the predicted aquatic toxicity of these substances based on their hydrocarbon compositions. They should be regarded as toxic to aquatic organisms, with the potential to cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

Gas oils are complex combinations of individual hydrocarbon species. Based on the known or expected properties of individual constituents, category members are not predicted to be readily biodegradable. Some hydrocarbon constituents of gas oils are predicted to meet the criteria for persistence; on the other hand, microorganisms under aerobic conditions can easily degrade some components.

**Persistence per IOPC Fund definition:** Non-Persistent

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Gas oil components have measured or calculated Log Kow values in the range of 3.9 to 6, which indicates a high potential to bioaccumulate. Lower molecular weight compounds are readily metabolized and the actual bioaccumulation potential of higher molecular weight compounds is limited by the low water solubility and large molecular size.

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

Releases to water will result in a hydrocarbon film floating and spreading on the surface. For the lighter components, volatilisation is an important loss process and reduces the hazard to aquatic organisms. In air, the hydrocarbon vapours react readily with hydroxyl radicals with half-lives of less than one day. Photooxidation on the water surface is also a significant loss process particularly for polycyclic aromatic compounds. In water, the majority of components will be adsorbed on sediment. Adsorption is the most predominant physical process on release to soil. Adsorbed hydrocarbons will slowly degrade in both water and soil.

### 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Not a PBT or vPvB substance.

### 12.6. Other adverse effects

None anticipated

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## SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

**European Waste Code:** 13 07 01\* fuel oil and diesel

This material, if discarded as produced, would be considered as hazardous waste pursuant to Directive 2008/98/EC on hazardous waste, and subject to the provisions of that Directive unless Article 1(5) of that Directive applies. This code has been assigned based upon the most common uses for this material and may not reflect contaminants resulting from actual use. Waste generators/producers are responsible for assessing the actual process used when generating the waste and its contaminants in order to assign the proper waste disposal code.

Disposal must be in accordance with Directive 2008/98/EC and other applicable national or regional provisions, and based upon material characteristics at time of disposal. For incineration of waste, follow Directive 2000/76/EC. For landfill of waste, follow Directive 1999/31/EC. Product is suitable for burning in an enclosed controlled burner for fuel value if >5000 BTU, or disposal by supervised incineration at very high temperatures to prevent formation of undesirable combustion products. Follow Directive 2000/76/EC.

**Empty Containers:** Container contents should be completely used and containers emptied prior to discard. Empty drums should be properly sealed and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with applicable regulations.

## SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

- 14.1. UN number:** UN1202
- 14.2. UN proper shipping name:** DIESEL FUEL or GASOIL or HEATING OIL, LIGHT
- 14.3. Transport hazard class (es):** 3
- 14.4. Packing group:** III
- 14.5. Environmental hazards:** Marine pollutant - Environmentally Hazardous
- 14.6. Special precautions for user** **If transported in bulk by marine vessel in international waters, product is being carried under the scope of MARPOL Annex I.**
- 14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code**  
Not applicable

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## SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

EC 1272/2008 - Classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures  
EN166:2002 Eye Protection  
EN 529:2005 Respiratory Protective devices  
BS EN 374-1:2003 Protective gloves against chemicals and microorganisms  
Workplace Exposure Limits, EH40/2005, Control of Substances Hazardous to Health  
Directive 2008/98/EC (Waste Framework Directive)  
Directive 2000/76/EC on incineration of waste  
Directive 1999/31/EC on landfill of waste

**Export Rating:** NLR (No Licence Required)

### 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has been carried out for the substance/mixture.

## SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

### List of Relevant Hazard Statements:

H226 - Flammable liquid and vapour  
H302 - Harmful if swallowed  
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways  
H315 - Causes skin irritation  
Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking  
H332 - Harmful if inhaled  
H351 - Suspected of causing cancer  
H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure  
H410 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects  
H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

### Regulatory Basis of Classification

CLP Classification (EC No 1272/2008)	Regulatory Basis
H226 - Flammable liquids - Category 3	Based on test data
H304 -- Aspiration Hazard - Category 1	Based on component information.
H315 -- Skin corrosion/irritation - Category 2	Based on component information.
H332 -- Acute toxicity, Inhalation - Category 4	Based on component information.
H351 -- Carcinogenicity - Category 2	Based on component information.
H373 -- Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) - Category 2	Based on component information.
H411 -- Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity - Category 2	Based on component information.

### Guide to Abbreviations:

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ADR = Agreement on Dangerous Goods by Road; BMGV = Biological Monitoring Guidance Value; CASRN = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number; CEILING = Ceiling Limit; EINECS - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances; EPA = [US]

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Environmental Protection Agency; Germany-TRGS = Technical Rules for Dangerous Substances; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; ICAO/IATA = International Civil Aviation Organisation / International Air Transport Association; INSHT = National Institute for Health and Safety at Work; IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods; Ireland-HSA = Ireland's National Health and Safety Authority; LEL = Lower Explosive Limit; MARPOL = Marine Pollution; N/A = Not Applicable; N/D = Not Determined; NTP = [US] National Toxicology Programme; PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic; RID = Regulations Concerning the International Transport of Dangerous Goods by Rail; STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit; TLV = Threshold Limit Value; TRGS 903 = Technical rules for hazardous substances; TWA = Time Weighted Average; UEL = Upper Explosive Limit; UK-EH40 = United Kingdom EH40/2005 OEL; vPvB = very Persistent, very Bioaccumulative

### **Disclaimer of Expressed and implied Warranties:**

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