

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Diesel RE+ Winter

The safety data sheet is in accordance with Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/830 of 28 May 2015 amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Date issued 21.10.2019

Revision date 29.06.2020

1.1. Product identifier

Product name Diesel RE+ Winter

Synonyms DRE1, Diesel RE+

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

Product group Fuel

Use of the substance / preparation
Fuel for diesel engines. Bunker Fuel.
Distribution of substance, industrial
Use as a fuel, industrial
Use as a fuel, professional
Use as a fuel, consumer

Uses advised against Applications that are not registered and risk assessed.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company name St1 Sverige AB

Postal address Box 1029

Postcode SE-172 21

City Sundbyberg

Country Sweden

Telephone number +46 (0) 31 744 6000

Email Supply-Sweden@st1.se

Website www.st1.se

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone	Telephone number: 111 (NHS) Description: For poisoning emergencies (UK)
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SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP / GHS]	Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 STOT SE 3; H336 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411
Substance / mixture hazardous properties	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Causes skin irritation. Vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictograms (CLP)



Composition on the label	Renewable hydrocarbons (diesel type fraction), MK1 Diesel Fuel
Signal word	Danger
Hazard statements	H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H315 Causes skin irritation. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Precautionary statements	P260 Do not breathe vapours/mist. P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling. 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. P391 Collect spillage. P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

2.3. Other hazards

PBT / vPvB	The mixture does not meet current criteria for PBT (Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic) or vPvB (very persistent and very bioaccumulative).
Physicochemical effects	Liquid evaporates quickly and can ignite leading to a flash fire, or an explosion in a confined space. Vapour in the headspace of tanks and containers may ignite and explode at temperatures exceeding auto-ignition temperature, where vapour concentrations

are within the flammability range.
Electrostatic charges may be generated during handling. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire.

SECTION 3: Composition / information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Substance	Identification	Classification	Contents	Notes
Renewable hydrocarbons (diesel type fraction)	EC No.: 618-882-6 / 700-571-2 REACH Reg. No.: 01-2119450077-42 / 01-2120043692-58	Asp. Tox. 1; H304 EUH 066	45 – 55 %	
MK1 Diesel Fuel	CAS No.: - EC No.: 931-250-7 REACH Reg. No.: 01-2119480137-38	Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 STOT SE 3; H336 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411	35 – 45 %	
Renewable hydrocarbons (diesel type fraction)	CAS No.: - EC No.: 700-916-7 REACH Reg. No.: 01-2120052680-62	Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Aquatic Chronic 3; H412	5 – 10 %	
FAME	CAS No.: 67762-38-3 EC No.: 267-015-4 REACH Reg. No.: 01-2119471664-32		0 – 7 %	6

⁶Substance listed as additional information

Remarks, substance	Colours and markers can be used to indicate tax status and prevent fraud.
Substance comments	See section 16 for explanation of hazard statements (H) listed above.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General	If in doubt, seek medical advice. Emergency telephone number: see section 1.4.
Inhalation	Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
Skin contact	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. Wash skin with soap and water.

	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
Eye contact	Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Hold the eyelids apart. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth thoroughly. DO NOT induce vomiting if swallowed chemical is dissolved in petroleum-based material. Danger of aspiration and development of chemical pneumonia. If vomiting occurs, keep head low so that stomach content doesn't get into the lungs. Get medical attention immediately!

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

Acute symptoms and effects	Inhalation: Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Skin contact: The chemical irritates the skin and can cause itching, burning and redness. Eye contact: May cause temporary eye irritation. Ingestion: Ingestion may cause the same symptoms as by inhalation. Symptoms such as coughing, breathing difficulties, vomiting or lethargy may indicate chemical pneumonitis.
Delayed symptoms and effects	Symptoms of chemical pneumonia may occur within 24 hours of difficulty breathing and coughing.

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

Medical monitoring for delayed effects	Delayed effects, such as symptoms of chemical pneumonia after aspiration, should be medically monitored.
Other information	Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	In case of major fire and large quantities: Foam. Water spray, fog or mist. Small fires: Powder. Carbon dioxide (CO ₂). Sand or earth are suitable in small fires.
Improper extinguishing media	Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Fire and explosion hazards	Combustible liquid. Static accumulator: This product may accumulate static electricity. Can form explosive gas-air mixtures. Vapours are heavier than air and may spread near ground to sources of ignition. May travel considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back. The product floats and can be reignited to burn on water surface.
Hazardous combustion products	May include, but is not limited to: Carbon dioxide (CO ₂). Carbon monoxide (CO). Hydrocarbons. Unspecified organic compounds. Oxides of sulphur (SO _x).

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Personal protective equipment	Firefighters who may be exposed to smoke or thermal decomposition products shall wear all available personal protective equipment (PPE) and SCBA mask.
Other information	If there is no risk involved, move the containers to a safe place. If not possible, cool with water from a safe position. Extinguishing water must not be discharged into drains.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

General measures	Evacuate area. Provide adequate ventilation. Stop leak if safe to do so. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. If spill is large contact fire department immediately, dial 999 or 112.
Personal protection measures	Avoid inhalation of vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Use protective equipment as referred to in section 8.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Environmental precautionary measures	Do not allow to enter into sewer, water system or soil. Immediately notify the local authorities about any damage. Maritime spillages should be dealt with using a Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP), as required by MARPOL Annex 1 Regulation 26.
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6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Clean up	Remove ignition sources and work with non-sparking tools. Small Spillages: Collect with absorbent, non-combustible material into suitable containers. Proposals for inert materials: sand, kieselguhr, universal binder. Collect in a suitable container and dispose as hazardous waste according to section 13. Large Spillages: For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water.
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6.4. Reference to other sections

Other instructions	See also sections 8 and 13.
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SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Handling	Provide adequate ventilation. Local exhaust is recommended. Avoid inhalation of vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Observe good chemical hygiene practices. Use protective equipment as referred to in section 8. Risk for slippery floors and tools if spilled out. Risk of vapour concentration on the
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floor and in low-lying areas.

Protective safety measures

Safety measures to prevent fire	<p>Smoking and naked flames and other ignition sources are prohibited.</p> <p>Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.</p> <p>Take precautionary measures against static discharges.</p> <p>Ground / bond container and receiving equipment.</p> <p>Use only non-sparking tools.</p> <p>Use explosion-proof electrical / ventilating / lighting / / equipment.</p>
Additional information	<p>Product transfer:</p> <p>Avoid splash filling.</p> <p>Wait 2 minutes after tank filling (for tanks such as those on road tanker vehicles) before opening hatches or manholes.</p> <p>Wait 30 minutes after tank filling (for large storage tanks) before opening hatches or manholes.</p> <p>When refueling, there is always a risk of static discharge causing explosion. This is especially dangerous when filling a more volatile fuel in a tank where a higher volatility product was previously stored, so-called switch loading.</p> <p>Product transfer can cause hydrocarbon vapors in the upper part of tanks. These vapors may explode if there is an ignition source, such as static discharge.</p> <p>Partially filled containers pose a greater danger than those that are full, therefore handling, transfer and sampling require special care.</p> <p>Keep containers closed when not in use.</p> <p>Do not use compressed air for filling, unloading or other handling.</p> <p>Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapours. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.</p>
Advice on general occupational hygiene	<p>Do not eat, drink or smoke during work. Wash hands at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.</p>

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage	<p>Tank storage:</p> <p>Vapours from tanks should not be released to atmosphere. Breathing losses during storage should be controlled by a suitable vapour treatment system.</p> <p>Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).</p> <p>Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition. Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well-ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat.</p> <p>Tanks must be specifically designed for use with this product.</p> <p>This product should not be stored in residential areas.</p> <p>Keep in a bunded area with a sealed (low permeability) floor, to provide containment against spillage.</p> <p>Prevent ingress of water.</p> <p>Drum and small container storage:</p> <p>Drums should be stacked to a maximum of 3 high.</p> <p>Keep away from aerosols, flammable, oxidizing or corrosive substances and also from combustible products that are not harmful or toxic to humans or the</p>
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environment.

Use properly labelled and closeable containers. Take suitable precautions when opening sealed containers, as pressure can build up during storage.

Conditions for safe storage

Packaging compatibilities

Recommended materials:

Use mild steel or stainless steel containers or container linings.

Aluminium may also be used for applications where it poses an unnecessary fire hazard.

Examples of suitable materials are: high density polyethylene (HDPE) and Viton (FKM), which has been specifically tested for their compatibility with this product. For seals and gaskets use: graphite, PTFE, Viton A, Viton B.

Unsuitable materials:

Avoid contact with galvanized material.

Some synthetic materials may be unsuitable for containers and container linings depending on material specification and intended use. Examples of materials to avoid are natural rubber (NR), nitrile rubber (NBR), ethylene propylene rubber (EPDM), polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA), polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and polyisobutylene.

However, some may be suitable as glove material.

Advice on storage compatibility

Keep away from:

Strong oxidizing agents. Food and feed.

Additional information on storage conditions

The vapour is heavier than air.

Beware of accumulation in pits and confined spaces.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s)

See section 1.2. Please refer to the attached Annex for a listing of exposure scenarios.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Substance	Identification	Exposure limits	TWA Year
Oil mist		Limit value (8 h) : 5 mg/m ³	

Other Information about threshold limit values

Fuels, diesel has no established limit value because it is a mixture of many substances, whose levels are not known in detail.

References (laws/regulations): EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits, with later amendments.

DNEL / PNEC

DNEL

Comments: No data available

PNEC

Comments: Substance is a hydrocarbon with a complex, unknown or variable composition. Conventional methods of deriving PNECs are not appropriate and it

is not possible to identify a single representative PNEC for such substances.

DMEL

Comments: No data available

8.2. Exposure controls

Precautionary measures to prevent exposure

Technical measures to prevent exposure

Provide adequate ventilation. Observe Occupational Exposure Limits and minimise the risk of inhalation of vapours.
Local exhaust ventilation is recommended, but adequate general ventilation may be sufficient.
Explosion-proof general and local exhaust ventilation.
The personal protective equipment must be CE-marked and the latest version of the standards shall be used. The protective equipment and the specified standards recommended below are only suggestions, and should be selected on advice from the supplier of such equipment.
A risk assessment of the work place/work activities (the actual risk) may lead to other control measures. The protection equipment's suitability and durability will depend on application.

Eye / face protection

Eye protection equipment

Description: Wear approved chemical safety goggles where eye exposure is reasonably probable.
Reference to relevant standard: EN 166 (Personal eye-protection. Specifications).

Additional eye protection measures

Eye wash facilities should be available at the work place. Either a fixed eye wash facility connected to the drinking water (preferably warm water) or a portable disposable unit.

Hand protection

Suitable materials

Nitrile.
For incidental contact/splash protection, Neoprene, PVC gloves may be suitable.

Breakthrough time

Comments: Nitrile: > 240 minutes.

Thickness of glove material

Comments: Glove thickness must be chosen in consultation with the glove supplier.

Hand protection equipment

Description: Use protective gloves that are suitable for the application. The gloves abilities may vary among the different glove manufacturers.
Reference to relevant standard: EN ISO 374 (Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms).
EN 420 (Protective gloves – General requirements and test methods).

Additional hand protection measures

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands.
Wash promptly with soap & water if skin becomes contaminated.

Skin protection

Recommended protective clothing

Description: At risk of splashing:
Wear impervious protective clothing, gloves, apron and boots.

Additional skin protection measures

Emergency shower should be available at the workplace.

Remove contaminated clothing and wash the skin thoroughly with soap and water after work.

Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Respiratory protection

Recommended respiratory protection

Description: In case of insufficient ventilation, use respirator with A filter against solvent vapors.

At work in confined or poorly ventilated spaces, respiratory protection with air supply must be used.

Reference to relevant standard: EN 14387 (Respiratory protective devices. Gas filter(s) and combined filter(s). Requirements, testing, marking).

Appropriate environmental exposure control

Environmental exposure controls

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

Do not allow to enter into sewer, water system or soil.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Liquid. Clear
Colour	Yellowish.
Odour	Hydrocarbon.
Odour limit	Comments: Data lacking.
pH	Comments: Not relevant.
Melting point / melting range	Value: < -35 °C
Boiling point / boiling range	Value: 180 – 370 °C
Flash point	Value: > 60 °C
Evaporation rate	Comments: Data lacking.
Flammability	Not relevant.
Explosion limit	Comments: Data lacking.
Vapour pressure	Value: < 0,5 kPa Temperature: 37,8 °C
Vapour density	Value: > 1 Comments: Air=1.
Density	Value: 800 -830 kg/m ³ Temperature: 15 °C
Solubility	Comments: Insoluble in water.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water	Comments: Data lacking.
Auto-ignition temperature	Value: > 240 °C

Decomposition temperature	Comments: Data lacking.
Viscosity	Value: 1,5 -4 mm ² /s Temperature: 40 °C Type: Kinematic
Explosive properties	Not explosive.
Oxidising properties	Not oxidizing.

9.2. Other information

Other physical and chemical properties

Comments	No further information is available.
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SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Reactivity	Under normal conditions and use there are not expected any reactivity hazards for this chemical.
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10.2. Chemical stability

Stability	Stable under normal temperature conditions and recommended use.
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10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Possibility of hazardous reactions	Arise in contact with incompatible materials (see section 10.5) and/or under inappropriate conditions (see section 10.4).
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10.4. Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid	Heat, sparks or open flame. Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
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10.5. Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid	Strong oxidizing agents.
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10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products	None under normal conditions. See also section 5.2.
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SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity	Effect tested: LD50 Route of exposure: Oral Value: > 5000 mg/kg Species: Rat
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Effect tested: LD50
 Route of exposure: Dermal
 Value: > 2000 mg/kg
 Species: Rabbit

Effect tested: LC50
 Route of exposure: Inhalation.
 Duration: 4 hour(s)
 Value: > 5 mg/l
 Species: Rat

Other information regarding health hazards

Assessment of acute toxicity, classification	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Assessment of skin corrosion / irritation, classification	Irritating to skin.
Assessment of eye damage or irritation, classification	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Assessment of respiratory sensitisation, classification	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Assessment of skin sensitisation, classification	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Assessment of germ cell mutagenicity, classification	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Assessment of carcinogenicity, classification	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Assessment of reproductive toxicity, classification	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Assessment of specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, classification	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Assessment of specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, classification	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Assessment of aspiration hazard, classification	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Symptoms of exposure

In case of ingestion	Ingestion may cause the same symptoms as by inhalation. Symptoms such as coughing, breathing difficulties, vomiting or lethargy may indicate chemical pneumonitis.
In case of skin contact	The chemical irritates the skin and can cause itching, burning and redness.
In case of inhalation	Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
In case of eye contact	May cause temporary eye irritation.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Ecotoxicity	<p>Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Expected to be toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates and algae: Acute toxicity to aquatic organisms is 1-20 mg/l.</p> <p>Chronic toxicity for aquatic invertebrates NOEL 0,48 mg/l The information is based on knowledge of the components and ecotoxicology of similar products.</p>
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12.2. Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability, comments	<p>Expected to be readily biodegradable. Volatile solvents are rapidly oxidized by photochemical reaction in air.</p>
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12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative potential	The product contains potentially bioaccumulating substances.
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12.4. Mobility in soil

Mobility	<p>Floats on water. May contaminate soil and groundwater. The product contains volatile organic compounds (VOC) which will evaporate easily from all surfaces.</p>
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12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	The mixture does not meet current criteria for PBT (Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic) or vPvB (very persistent and very bioaccumulative).
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12.6. Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects, comments	Forms an oil film on water surfaces that may harm organisms in the water and disrupt oxygen transport in the boundary layer between air and water.
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SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Appropriate methods of disposal for the chemical	<p>Do not empty into drains. Recover and reclaim or recycle, if practical. Disposed of as hazardous waste by approved contractor. The waste code (EWC-Code) is intended as a guide. The code must be chosen by the user, if the use differs from the one mentioned below.</p>
Appropriate methods of disposal for the contaminated packaging	<p>Drain container thoroughly. After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire. Residues may cause an explosion hazard. Do not, puncture, cut, or weld uncleaned drums. Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer. Do not pollute the soil, water or environment with the waste container.</p>
EWC waste code	<p>EWC waste code: 130701 fuel oil and diesel Classified as hazardous waste: Yes</p>

EWC waste code: 130703 other fuels (including mixtures)
Classified as hazardous waste: Yes

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1. UN number

ADR/RID/ADN	3082
IMDG	3082
ICAO/IATA	3082
Comments	ADR/RID has assigned UN 1202 also to diesel fuel with flash point > 60 °C c.c. to ≤ 100 °C c.c.

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Proper shipping name English ADR/RID/ADN	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.
Technical name/Danger releasing substance English ADR/RID/ADN	(diesel fuel)
ADR/RID/ADN	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.
Technical name/danger releasing substance ADR/RID/ ADN	(diesel fuel)
IMDG	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.
Technical name/danger releasing substance IMDG	(diesel fuel)
ICAO/IATA	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.
Technical name/danger releasing substance ICAO/IATA	(diesel fuel)
Comments	ADR/RID has assigned proper shipping name: DIESEL FUEL, HEATING OIL, LIGHT or GAS OIL for diesel fuel with flash point > 60 °C c.c. to ≤ 100 °C c.c.

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID/ADN	9
Classification code ADR/RID/ ADN	M6
IMDG	9
ICAO/IATA	9
Comments	ADR/RID has assigned class 3 also for diesel fuel with flash point > 60 °C c.c. to ≤ 100 °C c.c.

14.4. Packing group

ADR/RID/ADN	III
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IMDG	III
ICAO/IATA	III

14.5. Environmental hazards

IMDG Marine pollutant	Yes
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14.6. Special precautions for user

Special safety precautions for user	Follow loading regulations in ADR/RID/IMDG/ICAO-TI
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14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Product name	Energy-rich fuels: MARPOL Annex I rules apply for bulk shipments by sea. Please also refer to MEPC.1/Circ.879 -GUIDELINES FOR THE CARRIAGE OF ENERGY-RICH FUELS AND THEIR BLENDS
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Additional information

Hazard label ADR/RID/ADN	9
Hazard label IMDG	9
Hazard label ICAO/IATA	9

ADR/RID Other information

Tunnel restriction code	-
Transport category	3
Hazard No.	90

IMDG Other information

EmS	F-A, S-F
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SECTION 15: Regulatory information





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

References (laws/regulations)	Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (CLP-regulation) with later amendments. Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 on the registration, evaluation, authorization and restriction of chemicals (REACH Regulation), with later amendments. European Waste Catalogue and Hazardous Waste List The Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations 2009. Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH) Regulations 2015
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15.2. Chemical safety assessment

Chemical safety assessment performed Yes

SECTION 16: Other information

Supplier's notes	The information contained in this SDS must be made available to all those who handle the product.
List of relevant H-phrases (Section 2 and 3)	<p>EUH 066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.</p> <p>H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.</p> <p>H315 Causes skin irritation.</p> <p>H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.</p> <p>H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.</p> <p>H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.</p>
Recommended restrictions on use	This product is not to be used as a solvent or cleaning agent; for lighting or brightening fires; as a skin cleanser.
Additional information	This product is intended for use in closed systems only.
Abbreviations and acronyms used	<p>ADR: The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road</p> <p>DNEL: Derived No Effect Level</p> <p>EWC: European Waste Code (a code from the EU's common classification system for waste)</p> <p>EL50: The effective concentration of substance (slightly soluble) that causes 50% of the maximum response.</p> <p>IATA: The International Air Transport Association</p> <p>ICAO: The International Civil Aviation Organisation</p> <p>IL50: Inhibitory level: concentration that inhibits a biological function by 50%.</p> <p>IMDG: The International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code</p> <p>LC50: Median concentration lethal to 50% of a test population.</p> <p>LL50: Lethal level: loading rate that kills 50% of exposed organisms.</p> <p>PNEC: Predicted No Effect Concentration</p> <p>RID: The Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail</p>
Information added, deleted or revised	Section 14 Transport information
Version	3
Prepared by	Teknologisk Lab Stockholm AB, subsidiary of Kiwa Teknologisk Institut v/ Milvi Rohtla
Exposure scenario	<p> 1. Distribution of substance, industrial.pdf</p> <p> 2. Use as a fuel, industrial .pdf</p> <p> 3. Use as a fuel, professional.pdf</p> <p> 4. Use as a fuel, consumer.pdf</p>