

SAFETY DATA SHEET**St1 Bunker**

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 27.01.2020

1.1. Product identifier

Product name St1 Bunker

Synonyms Bunker fuel, RMD 80, St1 Bunker (RMA) 0,1 % S

Extended SDS with ES incorporated Yes

Extended SDS with ES incorporated, comments See attachment(-s) in section 16.

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

Product group Fuel for ships and other combustion equipment

Use of the substance / preparation Distribution of substance, industrial
Preparation and (re)packing of substances and its mixtures, industrial
Use as a fuel, industrial
Use as fuel, professional

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

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet**Supplier**

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)
	Telephone number: 112 Description: Within Sweden: Ask for Poison Information

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP / GHS]	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Acute Tox. 4; H332 Carc. 1B; H350 Repr. 2; H361d STOT RE 2; H373 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H400
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Substance / mixture hazardous properties	Flammable liquid and vapour. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Causes skin irritation. Harmful by inhalation. May cause cancer. Suspected of damaging the unborn child May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
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2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictograms (CLP)



Composition on the label	Fuels, diesel, Residues (petroleum), atm. tower
Signal word	Danger
Hazard statements	H226 Flammable liquid and vapour. H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H315 Causes skin irritation. H332 Harmful if inhaled. H350 May cause cancer . H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child. H373 May cause damage to organs (blood, liver, thymus) through prolonged or repeated exposure

	H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Precautionary statements	<p>P201 Obtain special instructions before use.</p> <p>P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.</p> <p>P280 Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.</p> <p>P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor / physician. P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.</p> <p>P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice / attention.</p> <p>P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.</p> <p>P501 Dispose of contents / container to an approved waste disposal plant.</p>

2.3. Other hazards

PBT / vPvB	The substance does not meet current criteria for PBT (Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic) or vPvB (very persistent and very bioaccumulative).
Physicochemical effects	<p>May ignite on surfaces at temperatures above auto-ignition temperature.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire.</p>
Health effect	Occupational exposure to diesel exhaust can increase the risk of lung cancer.

SECTION 3: Composition / information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Substance	Identification	Classification	Contents	Notes
Fuels, diesel	CAS No.: 68334-30-5 EC No.: 269-822-7 REACH Reg. No.: 01-2119484664-27	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Acute Tox. 4; H332 Carc. 2; H351 STOT RE 2; H373 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411	≥ 70 %	
Residues (petroleum) , atm. tower	CAS No.: 64741-45-3 EC No.: 265-045-2 REACH Reg. No.: 01-2119485975-17	Acute Tox. 4; H332 Carc. 1B; H350 Repr. 2; H361d STOT RE 2; H373 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 EUH 066	≤ 30 %	

Substance comments	See section 16 for explanation of hazard statements (H) listed above.
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SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General	Emergency telephone number: see section 1.4. If medical advice is needed, have safety data sheet or label available at hand.
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. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist affected person by administering oxygen.
Skin contact	Rinse immediately contaminated clothing and skin with plenty of water before removing clothes. 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. 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: Solvent vapors may be harmful and overexposure may cause headaches, nausea, vomiting, and intoxication. Skin contact: The chemical irritates the skin and can cause itching, burning and redness. Contains components which may penetrate the skin. Eye contact: Spray and vapor may cause burning in the eyes. May cause temporary eye irritation. Ingestion: Poisoning symptoms such as headaches, fatigue, shortness of breath may occur. 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).
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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

Flammable liquid and vapour.
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 (CO₂). 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.

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.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Other instructions See also sections 8 and 13.

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 floor and in low-lying areas.

Persons in their child bearing years must be informed about the adverse side effects of the Chemical.

Pregnant women should not work with the product, if there is the least risk of exposure.

Protective safety measures

Safety measures to prevent fire

Smoking and naked flames and other ignition sources are prohibited.

Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.

Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

Ground / bond container and receiving equipment.

Use only non-sparking tools.

Use explosion-proof electrical / ventilating / lighting / / equipment.

Additional information

Product transfer:

Avoid splash filling.

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.

Keep containers closed when not in use. Do not use compressed air for filling, discharging or handling. Contamination resulting from product transfer may give rise to light hydrocarbon vapour in the headspace of tanks that have previously contained gasoline. This vapour may explode if there is a source of ignition.

Partly filled containers present a greater hazard than those that are full, therefore handling, transfer and sampling activities need special care.

Advice on general occupational hygiene

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.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage

Tank storage:

Tanks must be specifically designed for use with this product. Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded). 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.

The vapour is heavier than air. Beware of accumulation in pits and confined spaces.

Keep in a bunded area with a sealed (low permeability) floor, to provide containment against spillage. Prevent ingress of water.

Conditions for safe storage

Packaging compatibilities

Recommended materials:

For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel.

For seals and gaskets use: graphite, PTFE, Viton A, Viton B.

Advice on storage compatibility

Keep away from:

Strong oxidizing agents. Food and feed.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s)

See section 1.2. See exposure scenario.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Substance	Identification	Exposure limits	TWA Year
Oil mist (mineral particles)		Limit value (8 h) : 1 mg/m ³	
Hydrogen sulphide	CAS No.: 7783-06-4	Limit value (8 h) : 5 ppm Limit value (8 h) : 7 mg/m ³ Limit value (short term) Value: 10 ppm Limit value (short term) Value: 14 mg/m ³	

Other Information about threshold limit values

Fuels, diesel and residues (petroleum), atm. tower has no established limit values because they are mixtures of a large number of substances, whose levels are not known in detail.

Hydrogen sulphide may be present both in the liquid and the vapour of residues (petroleum), atm. tower.

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

DNEL / PNEC

DNEL

Group: Professional

Route of exposure: Acute inhalation (systemic)

Value: 4300 mg/m

Reference: 15 min (aerosol)

Comments: Applies to fuels, diesel.

Group: Professional
Route of exposure: Long-term oral (systemic)
Value: 2,9 mg/kg
Reference: 8 h.
Comments: Applies to fuels, diesel.

Group: Professional
Route of exposure: Long-term inhalation (systemic)
Value: 68 mg/m³
Reference: 8 h. (aerosol)
Comments: Applies to fuels, diesel.

Group: Consumer
Route of exposure: Acute inhalation (systemic)
Value: 2600 mg/m³
Reference: 15 minutes. (aerosol)
Comments: Applies to fuels, diesel.

Group: Consumer
Route of exposure: Long-term oral (systemic)
Value: 1,3 mg/kg bw/day
Reference: 24 h.
Comments: Applies to fuels, diesel.

Group: Consumer
Route of exposure: Long-term inhalation (systemic)
Value: 20 mg/m³
Reference: 24 h. (aerosol)
Comments: Applies to fuels, diesel.

Group: Professional
Route of exposure: Acute inhalation (systemic)
Value: 4700 mg/m³
Reference: 15 minutes. (aerosol)
Comments: Applies to residues (petroleum), atm. tower.

Group: Professional
Route of exposure: Long-term inhalation (systemic)
Value: 0,12 mg/m³
Reference: 8 h. (aerosol)
Comments: Applies to residues (petroleum), atm. tower.

Group: Professional
Route of exposure: Long-term dermal (systemic)
Value: 0,065 mg/kg
Reference: 8 h.
Comments: Applies to residues (petroleum), atm. tower.

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.

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: BS-EN 374 (Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms).
BS-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.
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SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Liquid.
Colour	Black.
Odour	Hydrocarbon.
Odour limit	Comments: Data lacking.
pH	Comments: Not relevant.
Melting point / melting range	Value: 0 °C
Boiling point / boiling range	Value: 160 – 530 °C
Flash point	Value: > 60 °C
Evaporation rate	Comments: Data lacking.
Flammability	Not relevant.
Explosion limit	Value: 1 – 8 vol%
Vapour pressure	Comments: Not relevant.
Vapour density	Value: > 1 Comments: Air=1.
Density	Value: ≤ 920 kg/m ³ Temperature: 15 °C
Solubility	Medium: Water Comments: Ignorable.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water	Comments: Data lacking.
Auto-ignition temperature	Value: > 220 °C
Decomposition temperature	Comments: Data lacking.
Viscosity	Value: > 10 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.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

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

10.2. Chemical stability

Stability Stable under normal temperature conditions and recommended use.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Possibility of hazardous reactions May arise in contact with incompatible materials (see section 10.5) and/or under inappropriate conditions (see section 10.4).

10.4. Conditions to avoid

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

10.5. Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid Strong oxidizing agents.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products None under normal conditions. See also section 5.2.

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

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: > 1,0 ≤ 5,0 mg/l
 Species: Rat

Other information regarding health hazards

Assessment of acute toxicity, classification	Harmful by inhalation.
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	May cause cancer. Repeated skin contact has resulted in irritation and skin cancer in animals. Occupational exposure to diesel exhaust can increase the risk of lung cancer.
Assessment of reproductive toxicity, classification	Suspected of damaging the unborn child
Assessment of specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, classification	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Assessment of specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, classification	May cause damage to organs (blod, tymus, levern) through prolonged or repeated exposure .
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. Parts of the chemical might be absorbed through the skin. Absorption through the skin will give similar symptoms as for inhalation.
In case of inhalation	Solvent vapors may be harmful and overexposure may cause headaches, nausea, vomiting, and intoxication.
In case of eye contact	May cause temporary eye irritation. May cause stinging and redness.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Ecotoxicity	<p>Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.</p> <p>Expected to be toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates and algae: LL/EL/IL50 1-10 mg/l</p> <p>Expected to be practically non-toxic to micro organisms: LL/EL/IL50 >100 mg/l</p> <p>NOEC/NOEL for fish is expected to be: > 0,01 – ≤ 0,1 mg/l (based on test data).</p> <p>NOEC/NOEL for aquatic invertebrates is expected to be > 0,1 – ≤ 1,0 mg/l (based on test data).</p>
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12.2. Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability, comments	Expected to be readily biodegradable.
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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.</p> <p>Partly evaporates from water or soil surfaces, but a significant proportion will remain after one day. The product may leach through soil and pollute groundwater.</p>
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12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB.
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12.6. Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects, comments	<p>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.</p> <p>Avoid release to the environment.</p>
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SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Appropriate methods of disposal for the chemical	Do not empty into drains. 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.
Appropriate methods of disposal for the contaminated packaging	<p>Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.</p> <p>Drain container thoroughly. After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire. Residues may cause an explosion hazard if heated above the flash point.</p> <p>Do not puncture, cut or weld uncleaned drums. Do not pollute the soil, water or environment with the waste container. Comply with any local recovery or waste disposal regulations.</p>
EWC waste code	<p>EWC waste code: 130701 fuel oil and diesel</p> <p>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

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	(gas oil)
ADR/RID/ADN	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.
Technical name/danger releasing substance ADR/RID/ ADN	(gas oil)
IMDG	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.
Technical name/danger releasing substance IMDG	(gas oil)
ICAO/IATA	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.
Technical name/danger releasing substance ICAO/IATA	(gas oil)

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID/ADN	9
Classification code ADR/RID/ ADN	M6
IMDG	9
ICAO/IATA	9

14.4. Packing group

ADR/RID/ADN	III
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

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Product name MARPOL Annex I rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

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

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
Dangerous Goods regulations
Council Directive 96/82/EC of 9 December 1996 on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances (Seveso II), with later amendments.








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) EUH 066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.

	<p>H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.</p> <p>H315 Causes skin irritation.</p> <p>H332 Harmful if inhaled.</p> <p>H350 May cause cancer .</p> <p>H351 Suspected of causing cancer .</p> <p>H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.</p> <p>H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure</p> <p>H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.</p> <p>H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.</p> <p>H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.</p>
Recommended restrictions on use	This product is intended for use in closed systems only.
Key literature references and sources for data	The Safety Data Sheet is based on information provided by the producer.
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	Layout changed.
Version	1
Prepared by	Teknologisk Lab Stockholm AB, subsidiary of Kiwa Teknologisk Institut v/ Milvi Rohtla
Exposure scenario	<p> 1. Distribution of diesel, industrial.pdf</p> <p> 1. Distribution of residues (petroleum), industrial.pdf</p> <p> 2. Formulation & (re)packing of diesel and mixtures, industrial.pdf</p> <p> 2. Formulation & (re)packing of residues (petroleum), industrial.pdf</p> <p> 3. Use of diesel as a fuel, industrial.pdf</p> <p> 3. Use of residues (petroleum) as a fuel, industrial .pdf</p> <p> 4. Use of diesel as a fuel, professional.pdf</p> <p> 4. Use of residues (petroleum) as a fuel, professional.pdf</p>