SAFETY DATA SHEET

WRD

The safety data sheet is in accordance with Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878 of 18 June 2020 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	28.01.2020
Revision date	16.10.2023

1.1. Product identifier

Product name	WRD
Synonyms	Fuel oil WRD (Wide Range Distillate), MDF WRD (DMC), WRG
REACH Reg. No.	01-2119489963-18-0008
CAS No.	64742-59-2
EC No.	265-162-9
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 boilers, gas turbines and other combustion equipment
Use of the substance / mixture	Diesel engines in marine or stationary operation Formulation & (re) packing of the substances and mixtures, industrial Use as a fuel, industrial Use as a 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 11057
Postcode	SE-161 11
City	Bromma

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: 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]	Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Acute Tox. 4; H332 Carc. 1B; H350 Repr. 2; H361d STOT RE 2; H373 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410
Substance / mixture hazardous properties	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Harmful if inhaled. May cause cancer. Suspected of damaging the unborn child May cause damage to organs (the blood system and the liver) through prolonged or repeated exposure. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictograms (CLP)

Composition on the label	Gas oils (petroleum), hydrotreated vacuum; Heavy Fuel oil
Signal word	Danger
Hazard statements	H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H332 Harmful if inhaled. H350 May cause cancer through skin contact. H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child. H373 May cause damage to organs (the blood system and the liver) through prolonged or repeated exposure through the skin. H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Precautionary statements	P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P261 Avoid breathing vapours.
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.
P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice / attention.
P391 Collect spillage.
P501 Dispose of contents / container to an approved waste disposal plant.

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).

Other hazards The substance is not known or suspected to be endocrine disrupting.

SECTION 3: Composition / information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Composition type UVCB

Substance	Identification	Classification	Contents	Notes
Gas oils (petroleum) , hydrotreated vacuum; Heavy Fuel oil	CAS No.: 64742-59-2 EC No.: 265-162-9 Index No.: 649-015-00-X REACH Reg. No.: 01-2119489963-18-0008	Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Acute Tox. 4; H332 Carc. 1B; H350 Repr. 2; H361d Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410	100 %	

Remarks, substance A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum fraction with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C13 through C50 and boiling in the range of approximately 230°C to 600°C. This stream is likely to contain 5 wt. % or more of 4- to 6- membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.

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 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. If breathing stops, provide artificial respiration.

Skin contact	Immediately remove contaminated clothing. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water for several minutes. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
Eye contact	Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Use luke warm water to avoid damage to the eye. Rinse until the eyes are free of contamination. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
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. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

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

Acute symptoms and effects	Solvent vapours are hazardous and may cause nausea, sickness and headaches. Skin contact: Degreasing to skin. 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	May cause cancer. May cause damage to organs (the blood system and the liver) through prolonged or repeated exposure .

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

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	Not flammable, but combustible. 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 (SOx).

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.

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.

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

Drum and small container storage:
Drums should be stacked to a maximum of 3. Use properly labelled and closable containers.

Tank storage:
Tanks must be specifically designed for use with this product.
Bulk storage tanks shall be diked (bunded).
Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition. Must be stored in a well-ventilated area, away from sunlight, sources of ignition and other sources of heat.
The vapour is heavier than air. Beware of accumulation in pits and confined spaces.
Keep in bunded areas with low permeability to prevent leakage.
Prevent ingress of water.

Conditions for safe storage

Packaging compatibilities

Recommended materials:
Use mild steel or stainless steel containers or container linings.
For seals and gaskets use: graphite, PTFE, Viton A, Viton B.
Unsuitable materials:
Some synthetic materials may be unsuitable for containers or container linings depending on the material specification and intended use.
Examples of materials that should be avoided are natural rubber (NR), nitrile rubber (NBR), ethylene propylene rubber (EPDM), polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA), polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and polyisobutylene. However, some may be suitable for glove materials.

Advice on storage compatability

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		Limit value (8 h) : 5 mg/m³	

Control parameters comments

Gas oils (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized light vacuum has no established limit value because it is a mixture of a large number of substances, whose levels are not known in detail.
References (laws/regulations): EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits, with later amendments.

DNEL / PNEC

DNEL

Group: Professional
Route of exposure: Long-term inhalation (systemic)
Value: 0,18 mg/m³
Assessment factor: 22,5

Group: Professional
Route of exposure: Acute inhalation (systemic)
Value: 4716,8 mg/m³
Assessment factor: 7,5

Group: Professional
Route of exposure: Long-term dermal (systemic)
Value: 0,065 mg/kg bw/day
Assessment factor: 36

Group: Consumer
Route of exposure: Long-term oral (systemic)
Value: 0,015 mg/kg bw/day
Assessment factor: 40

PNEC

Route of exposure: Food products
Value: 66,7 mg/kg dw
Reference: Secondary poisoning

Route of exposure: Water
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 ISO 16321-1:2022 (Eye and face protection for occupational use - Part 1: General requirements).

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 ISO 21420:2020 (Protective gloves - General requirements and test methods).

Additional hand protection measures

Change gloves frequently. Gloves must only be worn on clean, dry 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
Colour	Yellow.
Odour	Hydrocarbon.
Odour limit	Comments: Data lacking.
pH	Comments: Not relevant.
Melting point / melting range	Value: ≤ 0 °C Comments: Gas oils (petroleum), hydrotreated vacuum- are UVCB substances and do not have a sharply defined melting point. See pour point
Boiling point / boiling range	Value: 230 - 600 °C
Flash point	Value: > 100 °C
Evaporation rate	Comments: Data lacking.
Flammability	Combustible but not flammable.
Explosion limit	Value: 0,5 - 6 vol%
Vapour pressure	Value: < 1 hPa Temperature: 37,8 °C
Vapour density	Value: > 1 Comments: Air=1.
Particle characteristics	Comments: Not relevant for liquids.
Density	Value: ~ 880 kg/m³
Solubility	Comments: Insoluble in water.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water	Comments: Data lacking.
Auto-ignition temperature	Value: > 220 °C
Decomposition temperature	Comments: Data lacking.
Viscosity	Value: 10 - 40 mm2/s Temperature: 40 °C Type: Kinematic
Explosive properties	Not explosive.
Oxidising properties	Not oxidizing.

9.2. Other information

Physical hazards

Pour point

Value: < 30 °C
Method: ISO 3016 Test method
Comments: Ranges of pour point values extending from -2 to 35 °C have been reported.

9.2.2. Other safety characteristics

Conductivity

Comments: Low.
The conductivity determines whether a material is a static accumulator.
A liquid is considered non-conductive at conductivity < 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conducting at conductivity < 10,000 pS/m.
Whether this fluid is non-conductive or semi-conductive, the precautions are the same. Other factors, such as fluid temperature, presence of impurities and antistatic additives may affect the conductivity of a fluid.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Reactivity

Under normal condtions 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 hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Acute toxicity

Effect tested: LD50

Route of exposure: Oral
Value: 4320 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: 4100 mg/m³
Species: Rat

Other information regarding health hazards

Assessment of acute toxicity, classification	Harmful by inhalation.
Assessment of skin corrosion / irritation, classification	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
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. Carcinogenic via the dermal route (target organ).
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 (blood, thymus, liver) through prolonged or repeated exposure .
Assessment of aspiration hazard, classification	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Aspiration hazard, comments	The classification applies if it is a hydrocarbon with a kinematic viscosity of no more than 20.5 mm²/s at 40 °C.

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	Product has a defatting effect on skin. 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.

11.2 Other information

Endocrine disruption	The substance is not known or suspected to be endocrine disrupting.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Aquatic toxicity, fish	Toxicity type: Acute Value: 1 - 10 mg/l Effect dose concentration: LL50 Evaluation: Expected to be toxic to fish. Toxicity type: Chronic Value: > 0,01 ≤ 0,1 mg/l Effect dose concentration: NOEL
Aquatic toxicity, algae	Toxicity type: Acute Value: 0,32 mg/l Effect dose concentration: EL50 Exposure time: 72 hour(s) Species: Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata Method: OECD 201 Toxicity type: Chronic Value: 0,05 mg/l Effect dose concentration: NOELR Species: Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata Method: Growth rate (EMBSI 2012b)
Aquatic toxicity, crustacean	Toxicity type: Acute Value: 1 - 10 mg/l Effect dose concentration: EL50 Evaluation: Expected to be toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Toxicity type: Chronic Value: > 0,1 ≤ 1,0 mg/l Effect dose concentration: NOEL
Toxicity to bacteria	Evaluation: Expected to be practically non-toxic to micro organisms: LL/EL/IL50 >100 mg/l
Ecotoxicity	Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability description/evaluation The volatile constituents will oxidize rapidly by photochemical reactions in air. Major constituents are inherently biodegradable.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation, comments The product contains potentially bioaccumulating substances.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Mobility Floats on water.
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.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB.

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

Endocrine disrupting properties The substance is not known or suspected to be endocrine disrupting.

12.7. Other adverse effects

Additional ecological information 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.
Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Appropriate methods of disposal for the chemical 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 intented as a guide. The code must be chosen by the user, if the use differs from the one mentioned below.

EWC waste code EWC waste code: 130701 fuel oil and diesel
Classified as hazardous waste: Yes

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

Other information Container disposal:
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.

SECTION 14: Transport information

Dangerous goods	Yes

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

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID/ADN	9
Classificaton 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

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	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

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

Restriction of chemicals according to Annex XVII (REACH)	CAS 64742-59-2 are covered by entries 28, and the use is restricted according to REACH Annex XVII. For use in industrial installations or professional treatment only.
Nanomaterial	No
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. 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)	H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H332 Harmful if inhaled. H350 May cause cancer H350 May cause cancer . H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child. H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure H400 Very toxic to aquatic life. H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Recommended restrictions on use	This product is intended for use in closed systems only.
Abbreviations and acronyms used	ADR: The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service number DNEL: Derived No Effect Level EWC: European Waste Code (a code from the EU's common classification system for waste) EL50: The effective concentration of substance (slightly soluble) that causes 50% of the maximum response. IATA: The International Air Transport Association ICAO: The International Civil Aviation Organisation IMDG: The International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code LC50: Median concentration lethal to 50% of a test population. LL50: Lethal level: loading rate that kills 50% of exposed organisms. NOEC: No observed effect concentration NOEL: No Obserced Effect Level. The highest tested dose or exposure level at which, in a study, no statistically significant effect is observed in the exposed population compared with an appropriate control group. NOELR: Ingen observerbar effektbelastning (No Observable Effect Loading Rate) PNEC: Predicted No Effect Concentration OECD: Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development. RID: The Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
Information added, deleted or revised	Section 7 Handling and storage Relevant changes compared to the previous version of the safety data sheet are indicated with verticle lines in the left margin.
Version	5
Prepared by	Kiwa Technical Consulting AB v/ Milvi Rohtla
Exposure scenario	1. Formulation & (re)packing of substances and mixtures, industrial.pdf 2. Use in fuel, industrial.pdf 3. Use in fuel, professional.pdf