SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006

ACP Diesel 5% RME

Replaces SDS: 2017-06-21
Issued: 2018-10-02

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

1.1. Product identifier

Trade name	ACP Diesel 5% RME
Name of the chemical	Gasolja miljöklass 1

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

Product type	propellants
Use	Distribution (MK1 diesel) Industrial use as a fuel (MK1 diesel) Use as a fuel, professional (MK1 diesel) Consumer use as a fuel (MK1 diesel)
Not suitable for use in	Preem advises against using the product for applications that have not been registered and risk-assessed.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier	Preem AB (Publ)
Street address	Warfvinges väg 45 S-112 80 Stockholm
Telephone	+46(0)10-450 10 00
Email	sdbinfo@preem.se

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency phone number	112 SOS Alarm, Giftinformationscentralen:+46(0)8-331231.
Available outside office hours	Yes

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Classification	Aspiration hazard, hazard category 1 Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Chronic hazard category 1 Skin irritation, hazard category 2
Hazard statements	H304, H315, H336, H411

2.2. Label elements

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Pictogram	

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.
Precaution statements	P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/. P331 Do NOT induce vomiting. P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. P501 Dispose of contents/container to .

2.3. Other hazards

Containers can contain flammable product residue. Fumes can accumulate in the container's headspace and entail a risk of ignition/explosion.

Other

The product is not expected, according to available data, to contain PBT-(persistent, bioaccumulative) according to REACH (Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006) Annex XIII

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Chemical name	***CAS No.*** ***EC No.*** ***REACH No.***	***Concentration***	***Classification***	***H-phrase***
MK 1 Diesel fuel	- 931-250-7 01-2119480137-38	>95%	Asp. Tox. 1, Aquatic Chronic 2, Skin Irrit. 2, STOT SE 3	H304, H315, H336, H411
Fatty acids, rape-oil, Me esters	67762-38-3 267-015-4 01-2119471664-32-	<5%	-	-

Substance additional information	Explanation of code: Explanation of relevant Hazard specifications in full text, see section 16. Comments on ingredients: This product satisfies the most recent version of Swedish Standard 15 54 35 for diesel fuel oil environmental class 1, and belongs to Environmental class 1 according to Swedish tax legislation. According to the applicable regulation, the product is counted among flammable liquids class 3. Contains lubricating additive and antistatic additive.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Inhalation	Inhalation is unlikely because of the low vapour pressure of the substance at ambient temperature. Exposure to vapours may however occur when the substance is handled at high temperatures with poor ventilation. In case of symptoms arising from inhalation of product fumes, mists or vapour : if breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If casualty is unconscious and: - Not breathing - Ensure that there is no obstruction to breathing and give artificial respiration by trained personnel. If necessary, give external cardiac massage and obtain medical advice. - Breathing - Place in the recovery position. Provision of oxygen may help. Seek immediate medical attention. If there is any suspicion of aspiration: Get immediate medical advice/attention. Aspiration means that a liquid or solid substance or mixture enters the trachea and lower airways, either directly through the mouth or nose or indirectly through vomiting.
Skin contact	Drench contaminated clothing with water before removing to avoid risk of sparks from static electricity. Remove contaminated clothing, contaminated footwear and dispose of safely. All contaminated material should be viewed as extremely flammable. Wash affected area with soap and water. Use suitable lotion to moisturise skin. When using high-pressure equipment, injection of product can occur. If high-pressure injuries occur, immediately seek professional medical attention. Seek medical attention if skin irritation, swelling or redness develops and persists. Do not wait for symptoms to develop. For minor thermal burns, cool the burn. Hold the burned area under cold running water for at least five minutes, or until the pain subsides. Body hypothermia must be avoided.
Eye contact	Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do so. Continue rinsing. If irritation, blurred vision or swelling occurs and persists, obtain medical advice from a specialist.
Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting as there is high risk of aspiration. . in case of ingestion, always assume that aspiration has occurred. Send the casualty immediately to hospital. Do not wait for symptoms to develop. Obtain medical advice for further treatment. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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

Inhalation	Inhalation of vapours may cause headache, nausea, vomiting and an altered state of consciousness.
Skin contact	Irritating to skin. Acts as a defatting agent on skin. May cause cracking of skin, and eczema.
Eye contact	slight irritation.
Ingestion	Few or no symptoms expexted. May irritate and cause stomach pain, vomiting and diarrhoea. The fluid can enter the lungs and cause damage (chemical pneumonitis, potentially fatal)

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

Treat Symptomatically. Do not induce vomiting. Perform gastric lavage only after endotracheal intubation. Liquid paraffin can reduce absorption in the gastrointestinal tract. When using high-pressure equipment, injection of product can occur. May cause subcutaneous necrosis. Requires immediate surgical examination and thorough cleaning of the wound and underlying tissue. NOTE! The fluid may have spread into the tissue by the high pressure.

Other

Warning : before intervention. Spillages make surfaces slippery. Before attempting to rescue casualties, isolate area from all potential sources of ignition including disconnecting electrical supply. Ensure adequate ventilation and check that a safe, breathable atmosphere is present before entry into confined spaces. Drench contaminated clothing with water before removing to avoid risk of sparks from static electricity.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	- Foam (trained personnel only) - Water fog (trained personnel only) - Dry chemical powder - Carbon dioxide - Other inert gases (subject to regulations) - Sand or earth
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use direct water jets on the burning product; they could cause splattering and 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

Light hydrocarbon vapours can build up in the headspace of containers. These can cause flammability / explosion hazards. Avoid exposure to temperatures above the flash point. This substance will float and can be reignited on surface water. Incomplete combustion is likely to give rise to a complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates, gases, including carbon monoxide, unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	In case of a large fire or in confined or poorly ventilated spaces, wear full fire resistant protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Other

Warning : before intervention. Containers close to fire should be removed immediately or cooled with water. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse vapours and protect men stopping the leak. Dike and collect extinguishing water.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Spillages of the product entail a risk of slipping. Avoid direct contact with released material. Stop or contain leak at the source, if safe to do so. Stay upwind. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so (e.g. electricity, sparks, fires, flares. In case of large spillages, alert occupants in downwind areas. Keep non-involved personnel away from the area of spillage. Alert emergency personnel. The feasibility of any actions should always be assessed and advised, if possible, by a trained, competent person in charge of managing the emergency. If required, notify relevant authorities according to all applicable regulations. Small spillages: normal antistatic working clothes are usually adequate. Large spillages: full body suit of chemically resistant and antistatic material. Work gloves providing adequate chemical resistance, specifically to aromatic hydrocarbons. gloves made of PVA are not water-resistant, and are not suitable for emergency use. Work helmet. Antistatic non-skid safety shoes or boots. Goggles and /or face shield, if splashes or contact with eyes is possible or anticipated. Respiratory equipment: a half or full-face respirator with filter(s) for organic vapours/H2S, or a Self-contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) can be used according to the extent of spill and predictable amount of exposure. If the situation cannot be completely assessed, or if an oxygen deficiency is possible, only SCBA’s should be used

6.2. Environmental precautions

Prevent spillage entering a watercourse or sewer, contaminating soil or vegetation. If this is not possible notify police and appropriate authorities immediately. Spillages in protected aquatic areas must be reported immediately to the Rescue Services Agency on tel. 112 (SOS Alarm). In case of spillage to sewage system inform the sewage treatment plant.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

If necessary dike the product with dry earth, sand or similar non-combustible materials. Large spillages may be cautiously covered with foam, if available, to limit vapour cloud formation. Do not use direct jets. When inside buildings or confined spaces, ensure adequate ventilation. Absorb spilled product with suitable non-combustible materials. Collect free product with suitable means . Transfer collected product and other contaminated materials to suitable containers for recovery or safe disposal.
Spillage to water or lake/ocean: In case of small spillages in closed waters (i.e. ports), contain product with floating barriers or other equipment. If possible, large spillages in open waters should be contained with floating barriers or other mechanical means. If this not possible, control the spreading of the spillage, and collect the product by skimming or other suitable mechanical means. The use of dispersants should be advised by an expert, and, if required, approved by local authorities. Product which is denser than water will sink to the bottom, and usually no intervention will be feasible. If possible, collect the product and contaminated materials with mechanical means, and store/dispose of according to relevant regulations. In special situations (to be assessed on case-by case basis, according to expert judgement and local conditions), excavations of trenches on the bottom to collect the product, or burying the product with sand may be a feasible option.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Regarding personal protective equipment, see section 8.
Regarding waste management, see section 13.

Other

recommended measures are based on the most likely spillage scenarios for this material; however, local conditions (wind, air temperature, wave/current direction and speed) may significantly influence the choice of appropriate actions. For this reason, local experts should be consulted when necessary. Local regulations may also prescribe or limit actions to be taken. Concentration of H2S in tank headspaces may reach hazardous values, especially in case of prolonged storage. Spillages of limited amounts of product, especially in the open air when vapours will be usually quickly dispersed, are dynamic situations, which will presumably limit the exposure to dangerous concentrations. As H2S has a density greater than ambient air, a possible exception may regard the build-up of dangerous concentrations in specific spots, like trenches, depressions or confined spaces. In all these circumstances, however, the correct actions should be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Preventive handling precautions	Risk of explosive mixtures of vapour and air. Ensure that all relevant regulations regarding handling and storage facilities of flammable products are followed. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. Use and store only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid contact with the product. Avoid release to the environment. Take precautionary measures against static electricity. Use only non-sparking tools. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. The vapour is heavier than air. Beware of accumulation in pits and confined spaces. Do not breathe fume/ mist/ vapours. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Use adequate personal protective equipment as required. Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop. Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.
General hygiene	- Ensure that proper housekeeping measures are in place. - Contaminated materials should not be allowed to accumulate in the workplaces and should never be kept inside the pockets. - Keep away from food and beverages. - - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product - Wash the hands thoroughly after handling - Change contaminated clothes at the end of working shift

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage area layout, tank design, equipment and operating procedures must comply with the relevant European, national or local legislation. Storage installations should be designed with adequate bunds in case of leaks or spills. Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of internal structure of storage tanks must be done only by properly equipped and qualified personnel as defined by national, local or company regulations. Before entering storage tanks and commencing any operation in a confined area, check the atmosphere for oxygen content and flammability. Store separately from oxidising agents. Recommended materials for containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel. Materials to avoid: some synthetic materials may be unsuitable for containers or container linings depending on the material specification and intended use. Compatibility should be checked with the manufacturer. Keep only in the original container or in a suitable container for this kind of product. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep containers tightly closed and properly labelled. Empty containers may contain flammable product residues Do not weld, solder, drill, cut or incinerate empty containers, unless they have been properly cleaned. Protect from sunlight.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1.2.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Not applicable

8.2. Exposure controls

Technical precaution measures	Provide eyewash station and safety shower. Provide adequate ventilation. Observe occupational exposure limits and minimize the risk of inhalation of vapours. ES 1 Use of Diesel Mk1 as a fuel - Industrial 1.1 General exposures (closed systems) See general description for safe handling. 1.2 Bulk transfers Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. Clear transfer lines prior to de-coupling 1.3 Drum/batch transfers: Provide a good standard of general ventilation. , natural and / or regulated. . Use drum pumps. Avoid spillage when withdrawing pump. 1.4 Equipment cleaning and maintenance: Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle. Clear spills immediately. 1.5 Vessel and container cleaning: Apply vessel entry procedures including use of forced supplied air. Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance. Transfer via enclosed lines. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle. 1.6 Bulk product storage: Store substance within a closed system. Ensure dedicated sample points are provided. Avoid drop sampling ES 2 Use of Diesel Mk1 as a fuel - Professional 2.1 General exposures (closed systems): See general description for safe handling. 2.2 Vessel and container cleaning: Se ES 1.5 2.3 Bulk transfers: See ES 1.2. 2.4: Transfer from/pouring from containers. Provide a good standard of general ventilation. (natural and / or regulated.). Use drum pumps or carefully pour from container Avoid spillage when withdrawing pump. 2.5 Equipment cleaning and maintenance: See ES 1.5 2.6 Vessel and container cleaning: Apply vessel entry procedures including use of forced supplied air. Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance. Transfer via enclosed lines. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle. Clear spills immediately. 2.7 Bulk product storage: See ES 1.6 ES 3 Distribution of Diesel MK1 3.1 General exposures (closed systems): See general description for safe handling. 3.2 General exposures (open systems): Provide extract ventilation to points where emissions occur. Clear transfer lines prior to de-coupling 3.3 Bulk transfers: Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. Clear transfer lines prior to de-coupling Avoid splashing. 3.4 Laboratory activities: Handle in a fume cupboard or under extract ventilation. Audit and assess the performance of the system - In general at least every 14 months . 3.5 Drum and small package filling: Fill containers/cans at dedicated fill points supplied with local extract ventilation 3.6 Equipment cleaning and maintenance: Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle. Clear spills immediately. 3.7 Bulk product storage: See ES 1.6 ES 4 Use of Diesel Mk1 as a fuel - Consumer Paired risk management measures to specific activities is missing. ES 5 Use of Diesel MK1 for the manufacture and use of explosives. 5.1 General exposures (closed systems) See general description for safe handling. 5.2 Bulk transfers, dedicated facility Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. Clear transfer lines prior to de-coupling 5.3 Bulk transfers, non-dedicated facility Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Avoid carrying out operation for more than 4 hours.

	5.4 Mixing in containers: Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Provide a good standard of controlled ventilation (10 to 15 air changes per hour) 5.5 Transfer from/pouring from containers, non-dedicated facility: Provide a good standard of controlled ventilation (10 to 15 air changes per hour). 5.6 Transfer from/pouring from containers, dedicated facility: Provide a good standard of general ventilation. (natural and / or regulated.) 5.7 Drum/batch transfers: Provide a good standard of controlled ventilation (10 to 15 air changes per hour). Use drum pumps. Avoid spillage when withdrawing pump. Clear up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. 5.8 Equipment cleaning and maintenance: See ES 3.6 5.9 Vessel and container cleaning: See ES 2.6. 5.10 Bulk product storage: Store substance within a closed system
Eye / face protection	Wear approved, tight fitting safety glasses where splashing is probable.
Safety gloves	Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with intensive management supervision controls. > 8h Nitrile. Viton rubber (fluor rubber). 4-8 h Polyvinyl alcohol (PVA). Silver Shield/4H. 1-4 Barrier (PE/PA/PE) < 1h Butyl rubber. Rubber, neoprene or PVC.
Other skin protection	Wear appropriate clothing to prevent any possibility of skin contact. Do not use oil soaked clothing. Note that contaminated clothing may cause risk of fire and/or explosion.
Respiratory protection	In high concentrations: A half or full-face respirator with filter(s) for organic vapours (and when applicable for H2S). Breathing apparatus with an air supply must be used when removing large spillages or when entering tanks, vessels or other confined spaces.
Thermal hazards	No information/data is available for this product.
Environmental exposure controls	Prevent spillage entering a watercourse or sewer, contaminating soil or vegetation. If this is not possible notify police and appropriate authorities immediately.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

a) Appearance	Physical state: Liquid Colour: Green, Uncoloured
b) Odour	Diesel
c) Odour treshold	Not applicable
d) pH value	Not applicable
e) Melting point / freezing point	>-35 ° C
f) Initial boiling point and boiling range	180-300°C (SS 15 54 35)
g) Flash point	>60 ° C
h) Evaporation rate	Not applicable
i) Flammability (solid, gas)	Liquid: Fire class 3
j) Upper / lower flammability or explosive limits	Not applicable

k) Vapour pressure	< 0,5 kPa
l) Vapour density	Not applicable
m) Relative density	0,8-0,83 (SS 15 54 35)
n) Solubility	Organic solvents.
o) Partition coefficient: n-octanol / water	Log Pow > 3
p) Auto-ignition temperature	> 200 °C
q) Decomposition temperature	Not applicable
r) Viscosity	1,7-3,5 mm2/s (40°C)
s) Explosive properties	*
t) Oxidising properties	**
Form	Non-viscous liquid.
Solubility in water	50 - 100 g/m3
Explosion limits	1 - 7 %

*Explosive properties: The study does not need to be carried out when the molecule has no chemical groups associated with explosive properties. (CAS nr 64742-47-8)
**Oxidising properties: The study does not need to be carried out as the substance cannot react exothermically with flammable materials. (CAS nr: 64742-47-8)

9.2. Other information

For additional and more specific physical data, see the product information sheet for each product at www.preem.se.

Other

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Reactivity	Stable under normal temperature conditions and recommended use.

10.2. Chemical stability

Chemical stability	Stable under normal temperature conditions and recommended use.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Possibility of hazardous reactions	Light hydrocarbon vapours can build up in the headspace of containers. These can cause flammability / explosion hazards.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Protect against direct sunlight.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Incompatible materials	Avoid contact with strong oxidisers. Can damage the seals, lacquered and painted surfaces, protective and tightening lubricating coatings, natural rubber and certain synthetic material.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products	During combustion, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, aldehydes and ketones can be formed. Light hydrocarbon vapours can build up in the headspace of containers.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity	The product is not classified as toxic. Kerosene/MK1 Diesel: LC50 (Inhalation):> 5280 mg/m3, Air, Rat (OECD 403) LD50 (Dermal):> 2000 mg/m3 (Rabbit) (OECD 402) LD50 (Oral):> 5000 mg/kg (Rat) (OECD 420)
Skin corrosion/irritation	Not applicable
Serious eye damage/irritation	Not applicable
Respiratory/skin sensitization	The product is not classified as sensitising.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Not applicable
Genotoxicity	Not applicable
Carcinogenicity	The product is not classified as carcinogenic.
Repeated dose toxicity	Prolonged or repeated contact with skin may cause redness, itching, irritation and eczema/chapping. May cause eczema-like skin disorders (dermatitis).
Reproductive toxicity	The product is not classified as toxic to the reproductive system.
STOT-single exposure	Not applicable
STOT-repeated exposure	Not applicable
Aspiration hazard	Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Aquatic	Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Acute toxicity: 1-100 mg/l

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability	This material is not expected to be readily biodegradable.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative potential	Log Pow > 3. The product contains potentially bioaccumulating substances.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Mobility	Discharges of the product can pollute ground and groundwater.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	The product is not expected, according to available data, to contain PBT-(persistent, bioaccumulative) according to REACH (Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006) Annex XIII

12.6. Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects	In the event of discharges, the product can form a film on the surface of the water. This film can physically harm aquatic organisms and reduce their oxygen exchange. Depending on the conditions, such as water temperature, the product can float, sink or form an emulsion if spilled into water. The product contains substances which contribute to global warming (greenhouse effect).

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Disposal considerations	Dispose of as hazardous waste under the Swedish Waste Ordinance 2011:927. Proposals for waste codes for the product: 13 07 01 - fuel oil and diesel 16 07 08 - wastes containing oil Packages containing product residues and that are not free from droplets must be handled as hazardous waste and be securely sealed when disposed of. Proposed waste codes for uncleaned packaging: 15 01 10 - packaging containing residues of or contaminated by dangerous substances
Packaging	Observe risks involved in emptying of the packaging and containers of flammable liquids. After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and flame. Residues can constitute an explosion risk. Do not puncture, cut or weld packages, containers or barrels that have not been cleaned. Do not remove labels.

Other

All contaminated material should be viewed as extremely flammable.
When transporting by sea: Collect oil waste in a special tank to be dealt with at the port according to local regulations. Oily water must also be dealt with in a special facility. Do not discharge the waste at sea.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1. UN number

UN number	1202

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Name	DIESEL OIL

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

Label	3

ADR / RID Class	3
ADR / RID Classification code	F1
ADR / RID hazard identification number	30
IMDG Class	3,III
IMDG Marine Pollutant	Yes.
IMDG EmS	F-E,S-E
IATA Class	3

14.4. Packing group

Packing group	III

14.5. Environmental hazards

Environmental hazards	The substance requires labelling - Marine pollutant / Environmentally hazardous substance, because it is classified as an environmentally hazardous substance - Category: Chronic 2.

14.6. Special precautions for user

Special precautions for user	Tunnel restriction: D/E (Note: ADR).

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code	Bulk transport: transported as polluting goods in accordance with Annex I in MARPOL 73/78.

Other

(HIN) 30. (EAC) 3Y.
Domestic boat transport (ADN(R)) additional information transport ADNR will be applied up to and including 2010, and from 1 January 2011, ADN annexed regulations (A 2011) will enter into force on the River Rhine.

Label
3 Flammable liquids.
Environmentally hazardous substance.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

EU regulations	Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH). Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (CLP).

National regulations	The Swedish legislation: Arbetsmiljöverkets föreskrifter om förebyggande av allvarliga kemikalieolyckor, AFS 2014:43. EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits. The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency's Book of Statutes e.g. NFS 2003:24 "Swedish Environmental Protection Agency's regulations regarding protection against pollutants on the land and in the water when storing flammable liquids". Rules and advice for storage of flammable goods classes 1, 2 and 3 are e.g. prescribed in the Swedish National Inspectorate of Explosives and Flammables' Book of Statutes, e.g. SÄIFS 1995:3

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

Chemical safety assessment	Chemical safety report/assessment has been prepared in conjunction with REACH registration. Relevant information from exposure scenarios are included in sections 7 and 8. The leading component for wich the exposure scenarios has been incorporated is: Mk1 Diesel

SECTION 16: Other information

Changes to previous revision	Changes to previous revision:3, 8 Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (CLP).
References to key literature and data sources	Reach registration dossier, Chemical saftey report Concawe: . Petroleum products, first aid and emergency medical advice. Report no. 1/97. Concawe: Product dossier no. 95/107, gas oils (diesel fuels/heating oils). Concawe: Hazard classification and labelling of petroleum substances in the European Economic Area, 2014. Report no. 10/14. Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH).
Evaluation methods for classification	Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (CLP).
Phrase meaning	Aquatic Chronic 2 - Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Chronic hazard category 2 Asp. Tox. 1 - Aspiration hazard, hazard category 1 Skin Irrit. 2 - Skin irritation, hazard category 2 STOT SE 3 - Specific Target Organ Toxicity — Single exposure, hazard category 3 - narcosis 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.