SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

1.1 Product identifier

Product name **Dieselkraftstoff**

UFI: 7X35-10CU-7004-87NP

Other means of identification Diesel fuel in accordance with standard EN 590
Aral Ultimate Diesel, Aral Diesel, Aral LKW-Diesel, Aral SuperDiesel

Proper shipping name MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.
Category: gas oils, including ship's bunkers

SDS # SGY2727

Historic SDS no. SGY2159, SGY2181

Product type Liquid.

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

Use of the substance/ mixture Fuel for compression ignition diesel engines.
For specific application advice see appropriate Technical Data Sheet or consult our company representative.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier

Aral Aktiengesellschaft
Wittener Str. 45
44789 Bochum
Germany
Telefon: +49 (0) 234 315-0

E-mail address MSDSadvice@bp.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER +49 (0) 30 30686 790 (Giftnotruf Berlin/Emergency Poison Centre)

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Product definition Mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]

Flam. Liq. 3, H226
Acute Tox. 4, H332
Skin Irrit. 2, H315
Carc. 2, H351
Repr. 1B, H360FD
STOT RE 2, H373 (bone marrow, liver, thymus)
Asp. Tox. 1, H304
Aquatic Chronic 2, H411

See Section 16 for the full text of the H statements declared above.

See sections 11 and 12 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms and environmental hazards.

2.2 Label elements

UFI: 7X35-10CU-7004-87NP

Hazard pictograms

Signal word Danger

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

Hazard statements

H226 - Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 - Causes skin irritation.
H332 - Harmful if inhaled.
H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.
H360FD - May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.
H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (bone marrow, liver, thymus)
H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

General

P102 - Keep out of reach of children.
P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

Prevention

P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection, or hearing protection.
P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
P260 - Do not breathe vapour.
P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Response

P391 - Collect spillage.
P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.
P304 + P312 - IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
P301 + P310, P331 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Storage

P405 - Store locked up.

Disposal

P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Hazardous ingredients

Fuels, diesel

Petroleum diesel/gas oil fraction, co-processed with renewable hydrocarbons of plant or animal origin

Renewable hydrocarbons (diesel type fraction)

Renewable hydrocarbons of wood origin (diesel type fraction)

Supplemental label elements

Not applicable.

EU Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH)

Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles

Restricted to professional users.

Special packaging requirements

Containers to be fitted with child-resistant fastenings

Yes, applicable.

Tactile warning of danger

Yes, applicable.

2.3 Other hazards

Product meets the criteria for PBT or vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII

This mixture does not contain any substances that are assessed to be a PBT or a vPvB.

Product meets the criteria for endocrine disrupting properties according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006.

This substance/mixture does not contain any components that are considered to have endocrine disrupting properties.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

Static accumulating flammable liquid can become electrostatically charged even in bonded and grounded equipment. Sparks may ignite liquid and vapour may cause flash fire or explosion.

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

This material may contain significant quantities of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, some of which have been shown by experimental studies to induce skin cancer.
Note: High Pressure Applications
Injections through the skin resulting from contact with the product at high pressure constitute a major medical emergency.
See 'Notes to physician' under First-Aid Measures, Section 4 of this Safety Data Sheet.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Product definition Mixture

Complex mixture of middle distillate hydrocarbons, with carbon numbers in C10 to C28 range. May also contain small quantities of proprietary performance additives. May contain fatty acid methyl esters (FAME) meeting the requirements of EN 14214.

Product/ingredient name	Identifiers	%	Classification	Specific Conc. Limits, M-factors and ATEs	Type
Fuels, diesel	REACH #: 01-2119484664-27 EC: 269-822-7 CAS: 68334-30-5 Index: 649-224-00-6	<100	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Acute Tox. 4, H332 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Carc. 2, H351 Repr. 1B, H360FD STOT RE 2, H373 (bone marrow, liver, thymus) Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411	ATE [Inhalation (dusts and mists)] = 4.1 mg/l	[1]
Petroleum diesel/gas oil fraction, co-processed with renewable hydrocarbons of plant or animal origin	REACH #: 01-2120091562-55 EC: 941-364-9	<100	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Acute Tox. 4, H332 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Carc. 2, H351 STOT RE 2, H373 (bone marrow, liver, thymus) Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411	ATE [Inhalation (dusts and mists)] = 4.1 mg/l	[1]
Renewable hydrocarbons (diesel type fraction)	REACH #: 01-2120043692-58 EC: 700-571-2 CAS: -	0 - 70	Asp. Tox. 1, H304 EUH066	-	[1]
Renewable hydrocarbons of wood origin (diesel type fraction)	REACH #: 01-2120052680-62 EC: 700-916-7 CAS: -	0 - 70	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412	-	[1]

See Section 16 for the full text of the H statements declared above.

[1] Substance classified with a health or environmental hazard

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye contact In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids should be held away from the eyeball to ensure thorough rinsing. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Get medical attention.

Skin contact In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Drench contaminated clothing with water before removing. This is necessary to avoid the risk of sparks from static electricity that could ignite contaminated clothing. Contaminated clothing is a fire hazard. Contaminated leather, particularly footwear, must be discarded. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention.

Inhalation If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Get medical attention immediately.

Ingestion Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Get medical attention immediately.

Protection of first-aiders No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

Potential acute health effects

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Inhalation Harmful if inhaled.

Ingestion Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach. Aspiration hazard if swallowed -- harmful or fatal if liquid is aspirated into lungs.

Skin contact Causes skin irritation.

Eye contact See: Section 11. Toxicological information - Potential acute health effects: Eye contact

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Inhalation Vapour, mists or fumes may contain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons some of which are known to produce skin cancer. May be harmful by inhalation if exposure to vapour, mists or fumes resulting from thermal decomposition products occurs. Vapour, mist or fume may irritate the nose, mouth and respiratory tract.

Ingestion If swallowed, may irritate the mouth, throat and digestive system. If swallowed, may cause abdominal pain, stomach cramps, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, dizziness and drowsiness.

Skin contact As with all such products containing potentially harmful levels of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, prolonged or repeated skin contact may eventually result in dermatitis or more serious irreversible skin disorders including cancer.

Eye contact Vapour, mist or fume may cause eye irritation. Exposure to vapour, mist or fume may cause stinging, redness and watering of the eyes.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician Treatment should in general be symptomatic and directed to relieving any effects.
Product can be aspirated on swallowing or following regurgitation of stomach contents, and can cause severe and potentially fatal chemical pneumonitis, which will require urgent treatment. Because of the risk of aspiration, induction of vomiting and gastric lavage should be avoided. Gastric lavage should be undertaken only after endotracheal intubation. Monitor for cardiac dysrhythmias.
Note: High Pressure Applications
Injections through the skin resulting from contact with the product at high pressure constitute a major medical emergency. Injuries may not appear serious at first but within a few hours tissue becomes swollen, discoloured and extremely painful with extensive subcutaneous necrosis. Surgical exploration should be undertaken without delay. Thorough and extensive debridement of the wound and underlying tissue is necessary to minimise tissue loss and prevent or limit permanent damage. Note that high pressure may force the product considerable distances along tissue planes.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media In case of fire, use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguisher or spray.

Unsuitable extinguishing media Do not use water jet. The use of a water jet may cause the fire to spread by splashing the burning product.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazards from the substance or mixture Flammable liquid and vapour. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. Vapours can form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours are heavier than air and can spread along the ground or float on water surfaces to remote ignition sources. Vapours may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Liquid will float and may reignite on surface of water.

Hazardous combustion products Combustion products may include the following:
carbon oxides (CO, CO_2) (carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide)

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special precautions for fire-fighters No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. This material is toxic to aquatic organisms. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. Clothing for fire-fighters (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) conforming to European standard EN 469 will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel

Immediately contact emergency personnel. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Eliminate all ignition sources. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Floors may be slippery; use care to avoid falling. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

For emergency responders

Entry into a confined space or poorly ventilated area contaminated with vapour, mist or fume is extremely hazardous without the correct respiratory protective equipment and a safe system of work. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Wear a suitable chemical protective suit. Chemical resistant boots. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

6.2 Environmental precautions

Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. Collect spillage. In case of small spillages in closed waters (i.e. ports), contain product with floating barriers or other equipment. Collect spilled product by absorbing with specific floating absorbents. If possible, large spillages in open waters should be contained with floating barriers or other mechanical means. If this is 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. Collect recovered product and other contaminated materials in suitable tanks or containers for recycle, recovery or safe disposal.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Small spill

Eliminate all ignition sources. Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Absorb with an inert material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. The method and equipment used must be in conformance with appropriate regulations and industry practice on explosive atmospheres.

Large spill

Eliminate all ignition sources. Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Dike spill area and do not allow product to reach sewage system and surface or ground water. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. The method and equipment used must be in conformance with appropriate regulations and industry practice on explosive atmospheres. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See Section 1 for emergency contact information.
See Section 5 for firefighting measures.
See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment.
See Section 12 for environmental precautions.
See Section 13 for additional waste treatment information.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Do not swallow. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Never siphon by mouth. Avoid contact of spilt material and runoff with soil and surface waterways. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Do not reuse container. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous.

Advice on general occupational hygiene

Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Store locked up. Keep away from heat and direct sunlight. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidising materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Store and use only in equipment/containers designed for use with this product. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Light hydrocarbon vapours can build up in the headspace of tanks. These can cause flammability/explosion hazards even at temperatures below the normal flash point (note: flash point must not be regarded as a reliable indicator of the potential flammability of vapour in tank headspaces). Tank headspaces should always be regarded as potentially flammable and care should be taken to avoid static electrical discharge and all ignition sources during filling, ullaging and sampling from storage tanks. Do not enter storage tanks. If entry to vessels is necessary, follow permit to work procedures. Entry into a confined space or poorly ventilated area contaminated with vapour, mist or fume is extremely hazardous without the correct respiratory protective equipment and a safe system of work. When the product is pumped (e.g. during filling, discharge or ullaging) and when sampling, there is a risk of static discharge. Ensure equipment used is properly earthed or bonded to the tank structure. Electrical equipment should not be used unless it is intrinsically safe (i.e. will not produce sparks). Explosive air/vapour mixtures may form at ambient temperature. If product comes into contact with hot surfaces, or leaks occur from pressurised fuel pipes, the vapour or mists generated will create a flammability or explosion hazard. Product contaminated rags, paper or material used to absorb spillages, represent a fire hazard, and should not be allowed to accumulate. Dispose of safely immediately after use.

Germany - Storage code 3

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Recommendations See section 1.2 and Exposure scenarios in annex, if applicable.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

No exposure limit value known.

Recommended monitoring procedures

Reference should be made to monitoring standards, such as the following: European Standard EN 689 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy) European Standard EN 14042 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents) European Standard EN 482 (Workplace atmospheres - General requirements for the performance of procedures for the measurement of chemical agents) Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.

Biological exposure indices

Product/ingredient name	Exposure indices
No exposure indices known.	

DNELs/DMELs

Product/ingredient name	Result
Fuels, diesel	**DNEL - Workers - Short term - Inhalation** 4300 mg/m³ Effects: Systemic **DNEL - Workers - Long term - Dermal** 2.9 mg/kg bw/day Effects: Systemic **DNEL - Workers - Long term - Inhalation** 68 mg/m³ Effects: Systemic **DNEL - General population - Consumers - Short term - Inhalation** 2600 mg/m³ Effects: Systemic

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

	DNEL - General population - Consumers - Long term - Dermal 1.3 mg/kg bw/day Effects: Systemic **DNEL - General population - Consumers - Long term - Inhalation** 20 mg/m³ Effects: Systemic
Petroleum diesel/gas oil fraction, co-processed with renewable hydrocarbons of plant or animal origin	**DNEL - Workers - Short term - Inhalation** 4300 mg/m³ Effects: Systemic **DNEL - Workers - Long term - Dermal** 4.2 mg/kg bw/day Effects: Systemic **DNEL - General population - Consumers - Short term - Inhalation** 2600 mg/m³ Effects: Systemic **DNEL - General population - Consumers - Long term - Dermal** 2.1 mg/kg bw/day Effects: Systemic
Renewable hydrocarbons (diesel type fraction)	**DNEL - Workers - Long term - Inhalation** 147 mg/m³ Effects: Systemic **DNEL - Workers - Long term - Dermal** 42 mg/kg bw/day Effects: Systemic **DNEL - General population - Long term - Inhalation** 94 mg/m³ Effects: Systemic **DNEL - General population - Long term - Dermal** 18 mg/kg bw/day Effects: Systemic **DNEL - General population - Long term - Oral** 18 mg/kg bw/day Effects: Systemic
Renewable hydrocarbons of wood origin (diesel type fraction)	**DNEL - Workers - Long term - Inhalation** 9.4 mg/m³ Effects: Systemic **DNEL - Workers - Long term - Dermal** 1.3 mg/kg bw/day Effects: Systemic **DNEL - General population - Long term - Inhalation** 7.02 mg/m³ Effects: Systemic **DNEL - General population - Long term - Dermal** 0.67 mg/kg bw/day Effects: Systemic **DNEL - General population - Long term - Oral** 0.67 mg/kg bw/day Effects: Systemic

PNECs

Product/ingredient name	Result

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Renewable hydrocarbons (diesel type fraction)	**Secondary Poisoning** 33.3 mg/kg **Fresh water - Assessment Factors** 0.01 mg/l **Marine water - Assessment Factors** 0.01 mg/l **Intermittent release - Assessment Factors** 0.1 mg/l **Fresh water sediment - Equilibrium Partitioning** 3810 mg/kg dwt **Marine water sediment - Assessment Factors** 3.73 mg/kg dwt **Sewage Treatment Plant - Assessment Factors** 10 mg/l **Soil - Equilibrium Partitioning** 761 mg/kg dwt
Renewable hydrocarbons of wood origin (diesel type fraction)	**Fresh water** 0.56 to 770 µg/l **Fresh water sediment** 0.29 to 73000 mg/kg wwt **Sewage Treatment Plant** 8.4 to 12000 µg/l **Soil** 0.12 to 29000 mg/kg wwt **Marine water** 0.56 to 770 µg/l **Marine water sediment** 0.29 to 73000 mg/kg wwt

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the relevant airborne concentrations below their respective occupational exposure limits.
All activities involving chemicals should be assessed for their risks to health, to ensure exposures are adequately controlled. Personal protective equipment should only be considered after other forms of control measures (e.g. engineering controls) have been suitably evaluated. Personal protective equipment should conform to appropriate standards, be suitable for use, be kept in good condition and properly maintained.
Your supplier of personal protective equipment should be consulted for advice on selection and appropriate standards. For further information contact your national organisation for standards.
The final choice of protective equipment will depend upon a risk assessment. It is important to ensure that all items of personal protective equipment are compatible.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures

Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Respiratory protection

If local exhaust ventilation or other methods of ventilation are not possible or are insufficient, wear suitable respiratory protective devices. Wear suitable respiratory protective devices if there is a risk of exposure limits being exceeded. The choice of suitable respiratory device will depend upon a risk assessment of the workplace environment and the task being carried out. If required, the respiratory device must be certified as safe in defined explosive atmospheres (EX Label). Respiratory protective devices must be checked to ensure they fit correctly each time they are worn. Please consult European standard EN 529 for further guidance on the selection, use, care and maintenance of respiratory protective devices.

Suitable breathing apparatus (independent of ambient atmosphere) must be worn if any of the following situations apply.
- When the workplace atmosphere is considered to be immediately dangerous to life and health.
- When there is a risk of the workplace atmosphere being oxygen deficient.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

- When the workplace atmosphere is uncontrolled.
- When the workplace atmosphere is unknown.
- When there is a risk of loss of consciousness or asphyxiation
- When entry into a confined space is required.
- When there is a risk of gases being released that could be a fire or explosion hazard.
- When the concentration of contaminants in the atmosphere exceeds the level of protection (maximum allowed concentration) given by a filtering device
- When the contaminants have a low odour that would not be tasted or smelt by the wearer of a filtering device if the filter became exhausted or saturated.
- When there is a risk of hydrogen sulphide exposure limits being exceeded.

If there is a requirement for the use of a respiratory protective device, but the use of breathing apparatus (independent of ambient atmosphere) is not required, then a suitable filtering device must be worn.
The filter class must be suitable for the maximum contaminant concentration (gas/vapour/aerosol/particulates) that may arise when handling the product.

Recommended: Gas filter suitable for gases and vapours. Filter type: A
Combined filter suitable for gases, vapours and particles (dust, smoke, mist, aerosol). Filter type: AP

Eye/face protection

Chemical splash goggles.

Skin protection

Hand protection

General Information:

Because specific work environments and material handling practices vary, safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. The correct choice of protective gloves depends upon the chemicals being handled, and the conditions of work and use. Most gloves provide protection for only a limited time before they must be discarded and replaced (even the best chemically resistant gloves will break down after repeated chemical exposures).

Gloves should be chosen in consultation with the supplier / manufacturer and taking account of a full assessment of the working conditions.

Wear chemical resistant gloves.
Recommended: Nitrile gloves.
Do not re-use gloves.
Protective gloves will deteriorate over time due to physical and chemical damage. Inspect and replace gloves on a regular basis.
Protective gloves must give suitable protection against mechanical risks (i.e. abrasion, blade cut and puncture).
The frequency of replacement will depend upon the circumstances of use.

Breakthrough time:

Breakthrough time data are generated by glove manufacturers under laboratory test conditions and represent how long a glove can be expected to provide effective permeation resistance. It is important when following breakthrough time recommendations that actual workplace conditions are taken into account. Always consult with your glove supplier for up-to-date technical information on breakthrough times for the recommended glove type.
Our recommendations on the selection of gloves are as follows:

Continuous contact:

Gloves with a minimum breakthrough time of 240 minutes, or >480 minutes if suitable gloves can be obtained.
If suitable gloves are not available to offer that level of protection, gloves with shorter breakthrough times may be acceptable as long as appropriate glove maintenance and replacement regimes are determined and adhered to.

Short-term / splash protection:

Recommended breakthrough times as above.
It is recognised that for short-term, transient exposures, gloves with shorter breakthrough times may commonly be used. Therefore, appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes must be determined and rigorously followed.

Glove Thickness:

For general applications, we recommend gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm.

It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.
Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers' technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.

Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:

• Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.

• Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential.

Recommended: Nitrile gloves.

Skin and body

Wear suitable protective clothing.
Footwear highly resistant to chemicals.
When there is a risk of ignition wear inherently fire resistant protective clothes and gloves.
Refer to standard: ISO 11612
When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For greatest effectiveness against static electricity, overalls, boots and gloves should all be anti-static.
Refer to standard: EN 1149
Cotton or polyester/cotton overalls will only provide protection against light superficial contamination.
When the risk of skin exposure is high (from experience this could apply to the following tasks: cleaning work, maintenance and service, filling and transfer, taking samples and cleaning up spillages) then a chemical protective suit and boots will be required.
Work clothing / overalls should be laundered on a regular basis. Laundering of contaminated work clothing should only be done by professional cleaners who have been told about the hazards of the contamination. Always keep contaminated work clothing away from uncontaminated work clothing and uncontaminated personal clothes.

Refer to standards:

Respiratory protection: EN 529
Gloves: EN 420, EN 374
Eye protection: EN 166
Filtering half-mask: EN 149
Filtering half-mask with valve: EN 405
Half-mask: EN 140 plus filter
Full-face mask: EN 136 plus filter
Particulate filters: EN 143
Gas/combined filters: EN 14387

Environmental exposure controls

Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Liquid.
Colour	Yellow.
Odour	Gas oil
Odour threshold	0.7 ppm (Based on Fuels, diesel)
Melting point/freezing point	-29 to -18°C (-20.2 to -0.4°F) (Based on Fuels, diesel)
Initial boiling point and boiling range	160 to 380°C (320 to 716°F)
Flammability	Flammable liquid and vapour.
Lower and upper explosion limit	Lower: 0.6% Upper: 6.5%
Flash point	Closed cup: >55°C (>131°F) [Pensky-Martens]
Auto-ignition temperature	>225°C (>437°F) (Based on Fuels, diesel)

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Decomposition temperature Not observed to decompose by final boiling point: >380°C (>716°F)

pH Not applicable. Based on Solubility in Water (Very slightly soluble in water)

Kinematic viscosity Kinematic: 2 to 4.5 mm^2/s (2 to 4.5 cSt) at 40°C

Solubility

Media	Result
water	Very slightly soluble

Partition coefficient n-octanol/ water (log value) Not applicable. Based on Fuels, diesel - Substance is a hydrocarbon UVCB. Standard tests for this endpoint are intended for single substances and are not appropriate for this complex substance.

Vapour pressure 0.4 kPa (3 mm Hg) [40°C (104°F)] (Based on Concawe Category: Vacuum Gas Oils, Hydrocracked Gas Oils & Distillate Fuels (VHGO))

Density and/or Relative density <1

Density and/or Relative density 815 to 845 kg/m^3 (0.815 to 0.845 g/cm^3) at 15°C

Relative vapour density >1 [Air = 1]

Particle characteristics

Median particle size Not applicable.

9.2 Other information

Evaporation rate Not relevant/applicable due to nature of the product. Based on low volatility

Explosive properties Not considered explosive based on structural and oxygen balance considerations. Flammable liquid and vapour. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.

Oxidising properties Based on Fuels, diesel - Not considered oxidizing based on structural considerations.

Miscible with water No.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity No specific test data available for this product. Refer to Conditions to avoid and Incompatible materials for additional information.

10.2 Chemical stability The product is stable.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur. Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Avoid excessive heat.

10.5 Incompatible materials Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidising materials.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result
Fuels, diesel	**Rat - Oral - LD50** 17900 mg/kg Equivalent to OECD 401 **Rat - Oral - LD50** 7600 mg/kg Equivalent to OECD 420 **Rabbit - Dermal - LD50** >4300 mg/kg Equivalent to OECD 434 **Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Dusts and mists** 4.1 mg/l [4 hours] Equivalent to OECD 403
Petroleum diesel/gas oil fraction, co-processed with renewable hydrocarbons of plant or animal origin	**Rat - Oral - LD50** 17900 mg/kg Equivalent to OECD 401

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Rat - Oral - LD50
7600 mg/kg
Equivalent to OECD 420

Rabbit - Dermal - LD50
>4300 mg/kg
Equivalent to OECD 434

Rabbit - Dermal - LD50
>4300 mg/kg
Equivalent to OECD 434

Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Dusts and mists
4.1 mg/l [4 hours]
Equivalent to OECD 403

Renewable hydrocarbons (diesel type fraction)

Rat - Female - Oral - LD50
>2000 mg/kg
EU B1 tris

Rat - Dermal - LD50
>2000 mg/kg
EU B3

Rat - Male - Inhalation - LC50 Vapour
4467 ppm [8 hours]
Equivalent to OECD 403

Renewable hydrocarbons of wood origin (diesel type fraction)

Rat - Female - Oral - LD50
>2000 mg/kg
EU B1 tris

Mouse - Dermal - LD50
40000 mg/kg
Equivalent to OECD 402

Rat - Male - Inhalation - LC50 Vapour
23400 mg/m³ [8 hours]
Equivalent to OECD 403

Conclusion/Summary [Product] Harmful if inhaled.

Ingredient name	Conclusion/Summary
Fuels, diesel	Harmful if inhaled.

Acute toxicity estimates

Product/ingredient name	Oral (mg/kg)	Dermal (mg/kg)	Inhalation (gases) (ppm)	Inhalation (vapours) (mg/l)	Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/l)
Dieselkraftstoff	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.1
Fuels, diesel	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.1
Petroleum diesel/gas oil fraction, co-processed with renewable hydrocarbons of plant or animal origin	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.1

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product/ingredient name	Result
Fuels, diesel	**Rabbit - Skin - Irritation** Equivalent to OECD 404
Petroleum diesel/gas oil fraction, co-processed with renewable hydrocarbons of plant or animal origin	**Rabbit - Skin - Irritation** Equivalent to OECD 404
	Rabbit - Skin - Irritation Equivalent to OECD 404
Renewable hydrocarbons (diesel type fraction)	**Rabbit - Skin - Non-irritant to skin.**

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

	EU B4
Renewable hydrocarbons of wood origin (diesel type fraction)	**Rabbit - Skin - Irritant** Equivalent to OECD 405

Conclusion/Summary [Product] Causes skin irritation.

Ingredient name	Conclusion/Summary
Fuels, diesel	Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product/ingredient name	Result
Fuels, diesel	**Rabbit - Eyes - Non-irritating to the eyes.** Equivalent to OECD 405
Petroleum diesel/gas oil fraction, co-processed with renewable hydrocarbons of plant or animal origin	**Rabbit - Eyes - Non-irritating to the eyes.** Equivalent to OECD 405
	Rabbit - Eyes - Non-irritating to the eyes. Equivalent to OECD 405
Renewable hydrocarbons (diesel type fraction)	**Rabbit - Eyes - Non-irritating to the eyes.** EU B5
Renewable hydrocarbons of wood origin (diesel type fraction)	**Rabbit - Eyes - Non-irritating to the eyes.** Equivalent to OECD 405

Conclusion/Summary [Product] Not classified. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Ingredient name	Conclusion/Summary
Fuels, diesel	Not classified. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Respiratory corrosion/irritation

Not available.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Product/ingredient name	Result
Fuels, diesel	**Guinea pig - skin** Equivalent to OECD 406 Result: Not sensitising
Petroleum diesel/gas oil fraction, co-processed with renewable hydrocarbons of plant or animal origin	**Guinea pig - skin** Equivalent to OECD 406 Result: Not sensitising
	Guinea pig - skin Equivalent to OECD 406 Result: Not sensitising
Renewable hydrocarbons (diesel type fraction)	**Guinea pig - skin** EU B6 Result: Not sensitising
Renewable hydrocarbons of wood origin (diesel type fraction)	**Guinea pig - skin** OECD 406 Result: Not sensitising

Skin

Conclusion/Summary [Product] Not classified. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Ingredient name	Conclusion/Summary
Fuels, diesel	Not classified. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Product/ingredient name	Result
Fuels, diesel	**In vitro - Non-mammalian species** OECD 471 Result: Positive **In vitro - Mammalian-Animal - Germ** Equivalent to OECD 476 Result: Negative **In vivo - Unspecified - Somatic** not guideline Result: Negative
Petroleum diesel/gas oil fraction, co-processed with renewable hydrocarbons of plant or animal origin	**In vitro - Non-mammalian species** not guideline equiv to ASTM E 1687 Result: Negative **In vitro - Mammalian-Animal** Equivalent to OECD 476 Result: Negative
Renewable hydrocarbons (diesel type fraction)	**Bacteria** EU B13/14 Result: Negative **In vitro - Mammalian-Animal - Somatic** EU B17 Result: Negative **In vitro - Mammalian-Human - Somatic** EU B10 Result: Negative
Renewable hydrocarbons of wood origin (diesel type fraction)	**In vitro - Bacteria** OECD 471 Result: Negative **In vitro - Mammalian-Animal - Somatic** Equivalent to OECD 476 Result: Equivocal **In vivo - Mammalian-Human - Somatic** OECD 475 Result: Negative

Conclusion/Summary [Product] Not classified. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Ingredient name	Conclusion/Summary
Fuels, diesel	Not classified. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Petroleum diesel/gas oil fraction, co-processed with renewable hydrocarbons of plant or animal origin	Not classified. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity

Product/ingredient name	Result
Fuels, diesel	**Mouse - Dermal - Unspecified** Equivalent to OECD 451 2 years Result: Positive
Petroleum diesel/gas oil fraction, co-processed with renewable hydrocarbons of plant or animal origin	**Mouse - Dermal - Unspecified** Equivalent to OECD 451 2 years Result: Positive **Mouse - Dermal - Unspecified** Equivalent to OECD 451 2 years Result: Positive

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Conclusion/Summary [Product] Suspected of causing cancer.

Ingredient name	Conclusion/Summary
Fuels, diesel	Suspected of causing cancer.
Petroleum diesel/gas oil fraction, co-processed with renewable hydrocarbons of plant or animal origin	Suspected of causing cancer.

Reproductive toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result
Fuels, diesel	**Rat - Female - Oral** OECD 414 100 to 1000 mg/kg Maternal toxicity: Positive Fertility effects: Negative Developmental: Positive **Rat - Male, Female - Oral** OECD 422 100 to 750 mg/kg Maternal toxicity: Negative Fertility effects: Positive Developmental: Negative
Renewable hydrocarbons (diesel type fraction)	**Rat - Oral** Equivalent to OECD 416 1000 mg/kg Maternal toxicity: Negative Fertility effects: Negative Developmental: Negative

Conclusion/Summary [Product] Development: May damage the unborn child.
Fertility: May damage fertility.
Effects on or via lactation: Not classified. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Ingredient name	Conclusion/Summary
Fuels, diesel	Development: May damage the unborn child. Fertility: May damage fertility. Effects on or via lactation: Not classified. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Petroleum diesel/gas oil fraction, co-processed with renewable hydrocarbons of plant or animal origin	Development: Not classified. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Fertility: Not classified. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Effects on or via lactation: Not classified. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Product/ingredient name	Result
Fuels, diesel	STOT RE 2, H373 (bone marrow, liver, thymus)
Petroleum diesel/gas oil fraction, co-processed with renewable hydrocarbons of plant or animal origin	STOT RE 2, H373 (bone marrow, liver, thymus)

Aspiration hazard

Product/ingredient name	Result
Fuels, diesel	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Petroleum diesel/gas oil fraction, co-processed with renewable hydrocarbons of plant or animal origin	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Renewable hydrocarbons (diesel type fraction)	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Renewable hydrocarbons of wood origin (diesel type fraction)	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure Routes of entry anticipated: Dermal, Inhalation, Eyes.

Potential acute health effects

Inhalation Harmful if inhaled.

Ingestion Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach. Aspiration hazard if swallowed -- harmful or fatal if liquid is aspirated into lungs.

Skin contact Causes skin irritation.

Eye contact No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Inhalation Adverse symptoms may include the following:
nausea or vomiting
headache
drowsiness/fatigue
dizziness/vertigo
unconsciousness

Ingestion Adverse symptoms may include the following:
nausea or vomiting

Skin contact Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness

Eye contact Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Inhalation Vapour, mists or fumes may contain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons some of which are known to produce skin cancer. May be harmful by inhalation if exposure to vapour, mists or fumes resulting from thermal decomposition products occurs. Vapour, mist or fume may irritate the nose, mouth and respiratory tract.

Ingestion If swallowed, may irritate the mouth, throat and digestive system. If swallowed, may cause abdominal pain, stomach cramps, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, dizziness and drowsiness.

Skin contact As with all such products containing potentially harmful levels of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, prolonged or repeated skin contact may eventually result in dermatitis or more serious irreversible skin disorders including cancer.

Eye contact Vapour, mist or fume may cause eye irritation. Exposure to vapour, mist or fume may cause stinging, redness and watering of the eyes.

General May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Vapour, mists or fumes may contain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons some of which are known to produce skin cancer.

Carcinogenicity Suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

Mutagenicity No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Developmental effects May damage the unborn child.

Fertility effects May damage fertility.

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1 Endocrine disrupting properties

Conclusion/Summary [Product] This substance/mixture does not contain any components that are considered to have endocrine disrupting properties.

11.2.2 Other information

Not available.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result
Fuels, diesel	**Acute - LL50 - Fresh water** OECD 203 Fish 65 mg/l - Nominal [96 hours] Effect: Mortality **Acute - LL50 - Fresh water** OECD 203 Fish

SECTION 12: Ecological information

21 mg/l - Nominal [96 hours]
Effect: Mortality

Chronic - NOEL - Fresh water
Modelled data
Fish
0.083 mg/l - Nominal [14 days]
Effect: Mortality

Acute - EL50 - Fresh water
OECD 202
Daphnia
210 mg/l - Nominal [48 hours]
Effect: Mobility

Acute - NOELR - Fresh water
OECD 202
Daphnia
46 mg/l - Nominal [48 hours]
Effect: Mobility

Acute - EL50 - Fresh water
OECD 202
Daphnia
68 mg/l - Nominal [48 hours]
Effect: Mobility

Chronic - NOELR - Fresh water
Modelled data
Daphnia
0.2 mg/l - Nominal [21 days]
Effect: Immobilisation

Acute - ErL50 - Fresh water
OECD 201
Algae
78 mg/l - Nominal [72 hours]
Effect: (growth rate)

Acute - NOELR - Fresh water
OECD 201
Algae
10 mg/l - Nominal [72 hours]
Effect: (growth rate)

Acute - EL50 - Fresh water
OECD 201
Algae
22 mg/l - Nominal [72 hours]
Effect: (growth rate)

Acute - NOELR - Fresh water
OECD 201
Algae
1 mg/l - Nominal [72 hours]
Effect: (growth rate)

EL50 - Fresh water
Modelled data
Micro-organism
>1000 mg/l - Nominal [40 hours]
Effect: growth inhibition

NOELR - Fresh water
Modelled data
Micro-organism
3.217 mg/l - Nominal [40 hours]
Effect: growth inhibition

Petroleum diesel/gas oil fraction, co-processed with renewable hydrocarbons of plant or animal origin

Acute - LL50 - Fresh water
OECD 203
Fish

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65 mg/l - Nominal [96 hours]
Effect: Mortality

Chronic - NOEL - Fresh water
Modelled data
Daphnia
0.51 mg/l - Nominal [21 days]
Effect: Mortality

Acute - ErL50 - Fresh water
OECD 201
Algae
22 mg/l - Nominal [72 hours]
Effect: (growth rate)

Acute - NOEL - Fresh water
OECD 201
Algae
3 mg/l - Nominal [72 hours]
Effect: (growth rate)

Acute - EL50 - Fresh water
OECD 201
Algae
10 mg/l - Nominal [72 hours]
Effect: (growth rate)

LL50 - Fresh water
Modelled data
Micro-organism
>1000 mg/l - Nominal [72 hours]
Effect: growth inhibition

NOEL - Fresh water
Modelled data
Micro-organism
2.3 mg/l - Nominal [72 hours]
Effect: growth inhibition

Acute - EL50 - Fresh water
OECD 202
Daphnia
210 mg/l - Nominal [48 hours]
Effect: Mobility

Renewable hydrocarbons (diesel type fraction)

Acute - LL50 - Fresh water
OECD 203
Fish
>1000 mg/l - Nominal [96 hours]
Effect: Mortality

Acute - EL50 - Fresh water
OECD 202
Daphnia
>100 mg/l - Nominal [48 hours]
Effect: Immobilisation

Chronic - NOEC - Fresh water
OECD 211
Daphnia
1 mg/l - Nominal [21 days]
Effect: Reproduction

Chronic - LOEC - Fresh water
OECD 211
Daphnia
3.2 mg/l - Nominal [21 days]
Effect: Reproduction

Acute - EL50 - Fresh water
OECD 201

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	Algae >100 mg/l - Nominal [72 hours] Effect: (growth rate) **EC50 - Fresh water** OECD 209 Micro-organism >1000 mg/l - Nominal [30 minutes] Effect: Respiration rate **EC50 - Fresh water** OECD 209 Micro-organism >1000 mg/l - Nominal [3 hours] Effect: Respiration rate
Renewable hydrocarbons of wood origin (diesel type fraction)	**Acute - EL50 - Fresh water** OECD 202 Daphnia 68 mg/l - Nominal [48 hours] Effect: Immobilisation **Acute - EL50 - Fresh water** OECD 201 Algae >100 mg/l - Nominal [72 hours] Effect: (growth rate) **Acute - LL50 - Fresh water** OECD 203 Fish 21 mg/l [96 hours] Effect: Mortality **EC10 - Fresh water** OECD 209 Micro-organism 39.25 mg/l - Nominal [3 hours] Effect: Respiration rate

Environmental hazards Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Partially biodegradable. Non-persistent per IMO criteria

Product/ingredient name	Result
Fuels, diesel	**Aerobic - 30 mg/l** OECD 301 F 60% [28 days] - Readily **Aerobic - 25 mg/l** OECD 301 F 57.5% [28 days] - Not readily **Aerobic - 5 mg/l** Equivalent to EPA OTS 796.3100 35% [28 days] - Not readily
Renewable hydrocarbons (diesel type fraction)	OECD 301B 82% [28 days] - Readily
Renewable hydrocarbons of wood origin (diesel type fraction)	OECD 301B 33% [28 days] - Not readily

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

This product is not expected to bioaccumulate through food chains in the environment.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Product/ingredient name	$LogP_{ow}$	BCF	Potential
Renewable hydrocarbons (diesel type fraction)	8.4	116	Low
Renewable hydrocarbons of wood origin (diesel type fraction)	6	95 to 1514	High

12.4 Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient

Product/ingredient name	logKoc	Koc
Renewable hydrocarbons (diesel type fraction)	>5.6	>427000
Renewable hydrocarbons of wood origin (diesel type fraction)	0.36 to 0.98	2.31 to 9.53

Results of PMT and vPvM assessment

Product/ingredient name	PMT	P	M	T	vPvM	vP	vM
Fuels, diesel	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Petroleum diesel/gas oil fraction, co-processed with renewable hydrocarbons of plant or animal origin	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Renewable hydrocarbons (diesel type fraction)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Renewable hydrocarbons of wood origin (diesel type fraction)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

Mobility Spillages may penetrate the soil causing ground water contamination. This material may accumulate in sediments.

Conclusion/Summary The product does not meet the criteria to be considered as a PMT or vPvM.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 [REACH]

Product/ingredient name	PBT	P	B	T	vPvB	vP	vB
Fuels, diesel	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
Petroleum diesel/gas oil fraction, co-processed with renewable hydrocarbons of plant or animal origin	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
Renewable hydrocarbons (diesel type fraction)	No	N/A	No	No	No	N/A	No
Renewable hydrocarbons of wood origin (diesel type fraction)	No	N/A	No	No	No	N/A	No

Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

Product/ingredient name	PBT	P	B	T	vPvB	vP	vB
Fuels, diesel	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Petroleum diesel/gas oil fraction, co-processed with renewable hydrocarbons of plant or animal origin	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Renewable hydrocarbons (diesel type fraction)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Renewable hydrocarbons of wood origin (diesel type fraction)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

Conclusion/Summary Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP] The product does not meet the criteria to be considered as a PBT or vPvB.

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Conclusion/Summary [Product] This substance/mixture does not contain any components that are considered to have endocrine disrupting properties.

Other ecological information Spills may form a film on water surfaces causing physical damage to organisms. Oxygen transfer could also be impaired.

12.7 Other adverse effects No known significant effects or critical hazards.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product

Methods of disposal Where possible, arrange for product to be recycled. Dispose of via an authorised person/ licensed waste disposal contractor in accordance with local regulations.

Hazardous waste Yes.

European waste catalogue (EWC)

Waste code	Waste designation
13 07 01*	fuel oil and diesel

However, deviation from the intended use and/or the presence of any potential contaminants may require an alternative waste disposal code to be assigned by the end user.

Packaging

Methods of disposal Where possible, arrange for product to be recycled. Dispose of via an authorised person/ licensed waste disposal contractor in accordance with local regulations.

Special precautions This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapour from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Empty containers represent a fire hazard as they may contain flammable product residues and vapour. Never weld, solder or braze empty containers. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Empty packages may contain some remaining product. Hazard warning labels are a guide to the safe handling of empty packaging and should not be removed.

References Commission 2014/955/EU
Directive 2008/98/EC

SECTION 14: Transport information

	ADR/RID	ADN	IMDG	IATA
14.1 UN number or ID number	UN1202	UN1202	UN1202	UN1202
14.2 UN proper shipping name	DIESEL FUEL	DIESEL FUEL	DIESEL FUEL. Marine pollutant	Diesel fuel
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	3 	3 	3 	3 
14.4 Packing group	III	III	III	III
14.5 Environmental hazards	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.
Additional information	The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg. **Hazard identification number** 30 **Tunnel code** D/E	The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg. **Remarks** Table C Danger: 3+N2+F	The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg. **Emergency schedules** F-E, S-E	The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.

14.6 Special precautions for user Not available.

SECTION 14: Transport information

ADR/RID Classification code: F1

ADN Classification code: F1

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Proper shipping name MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea. Category: gas oils, including ship's bunkers

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

EU Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH)

Annex XIV - List of substances subject to authorisation

Annex XIV

None of the components are listed.

Substances of very high concern

None of the components are listed.

Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles

Product/ingredient name	%	Designation [Usage]
Dieselkraftstoff	95-100	3 3 [Lamp fuel] 3 [Grill lighter fluid] 30
Fuels, diesel	95-100	30

Labelling Restricted to professional users.

Other regulations

REACH Status The company, as identified in Section 1, sells this product in the EU in compliance with the current requirements of REACH.

United States inventory (TSCA 8b) Not determined.

Australia inventory (AIIC) Not determined.

Canada inventory Not determined.

China inventory (IECSC) Not determined.

Japan inventory (CSCL) Not determined.

Korea inventory (KECI) Not determined.

Philippines inventory (PICCS) Not determined.

Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory (TCSI) Not determined.

Explosive precursors Not applicable.

Ozone depleting substances (EU 2024/590)

Not listed.

Prior Informed Consent (PIC) (649/2012/EU)

Not listed.

Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

EU - Water framework directive - Priority substances

None of the components are listed.

Seveso Directive

This product is controlled under the Seveso Directive.

Named substances

Name
Petroleum products and alternative fuels (a) gasolines and naphthas, (b) kerosenes (including jet fuels), (c) gas oils (including diesel fuels, home heating oils and gas oil blending streams) (d) heavy fuel oils (e) alternative fuels serving the same purposes and with similar properties as regards flammability and environmental hazards as the products referred to in points (a) to (d)

National regulations

Hazardous incident ordinance

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

This product is controlled under the Germany Hazardous Incident Ordinance.

Named substances

Name	Reference number
Gas oils (including diesel fuels, home heating oils and gas oil blending streams)	2.3.3

Hazard class for water 2 (classified according AwSV)

Prohibited Chemicals Regulation (ChemVerbotsV) When placed on the market in Germany, this product is subject to the Prohibited Chemicals Regulation (ChemVerbotsV).

Occupational restrictions Observe employment restrictions in the following:
Gesetz zum Schutz der arbeitenden Jugend (Jugendarbeitsschutzgesetz – JArbSchG)
Gesetz zum Schutz von Müttern bei der Arbeit, in der Ausbildung und im Studium (Mutterschutzgesetz – MuSchG)

15.2 Chemical safety assessment A Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for one or more of the substances within this mixture. A Chemical Safety Assessment has not been carried out for the mixture itself.

SECTION 16: Other information

Abbreviations and acronyms

ADN = European Provisions concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterway
ADR = The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service
CLP = Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation [Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008]
CSA = Chemical Safety Assessment
CSR = Chemical Safety Report
DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level
DNEL = Derived No Effect Level
EINECS = European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
ES = Exposure Scenario
EUH statement = CLP-specific Hazard statement
EWC = European Waste Catalogue
GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IATA = International Air Transport Association
IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
OECD = Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration
REACH = Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals Regulation [Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006]
RID = The Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
RRN = REACH Registration Number
SADT = Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature
SVHC = Substances of Very High Concern
STOT-RE = Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure
STOT-SE = Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure
TWA = Time weighted average
UN = United Nations
UVCB = Complex hydrocarbon substance
VOC = Volatile Organic Compound
vPvB = Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative
Varies = may contain one or more of the following 64741-88-4 / RRN 01-2119488706-23, 64741-89-5 / RRN 01-2119487067-30, 64741-95-3 / RRN 01-2119487081-40, 64741-96-4/ RRN 01-2119483621-38, 64742-01-4 / RRN 01-2119488707-21, 64742-44-5 / RRN 01-2119985177-24, 64742-45-6, 64742-52-5 / RRN 01-2119467170-45, 64742-53-6 / RRN 01-2119480375-34, 64742-54-7 / RRN 01-2119484627-25, 64742-55-8 / RRN 01-2119487077-29, 64742-56-9 / RRN 01-2119480132-48, 64742-57-0 / RRN 01-2119489287-22, 64742-58-1, 64742-62-7 / RRN 01-2119480472-38, 64742-63-8, 64742-65-0 / RRN 01-2119471299-27, 64742-70-7 / RRN 01-2119487080-42, 72623-85-9 / RRN 01-2119555262-43, 72623-86-0 / RRN 01-2119474878-16, 72623-87-1 / RRN 01-2119474889-13

SECTION 16: Other information

Procedure used to derive the classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]

Classification	Justification
Flam. Liq. 3, H226	Expert judgment
Acute Tox. 4, H332	Expert judgment
Skin Irrit. 2, H315	Calculation method
Carc. 2, H351	Calculation method
Repr. 1B, H360FD	Calculation method
STOT RE 2, H373 (bone marrow, liver, thymus)	Calculation method
Asp. Tox. 1, H304	Calculation method
Aquatic Chronic 2, H411	Calculation method

Full text of abbreviated H statements

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H360FD	May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Full text of classifications [CLP/GHS]

Acute Tox. 4	ACUTE TOXICITY - Category 4
Aquatic Chronic 2	LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 2
Aquatic Chronic 3	LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3
Asp. Tox. 1	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Carc. 2	CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2
Flam. Liq. 3	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
Repr. 1B	REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - Category 1B
Skin Irrit. 2	SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2
STOT RE 2	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE - Category 2

History

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Date of previous issue No previous validation.

Prepared by Product Stewardship

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

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