



**Anleggsdiesel, Fyringsolje  
Lavsvovel**

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

### 1.1. Product identifier

**Trade name** Anleggsdiesel, Fyringsolje Lavsvovel

**Article No.** 18700, 20700

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

**Product type** Fuel

**Use** Distribution of substance (VHD)  
Use as a fuel, professional (VHD)  
Use as a fuel, industrial (VHD)  
Use as a fuel, consumer (VHD)  
Manufacture and use as explosives, professional (VHD)

**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 Norge AS

**Street address** Lysaker Torg 6, 4 etasje, Lysaker

476,1327 Lysaker  
Norge

**Telephone** Bulk: 04211 eller 64 80 84 44

**Email address** kundeservice@preem.no

### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

**Emergency phone number** NHS 111

**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

**Danger classes** Aspiration hazard, hazard category 1  
Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Chronic hazard category 2  
Skin irritation, hazard category 2  
Carcinogenicity, hazard category 2  
Specific Target Organ Toxicity — Repeated exposure, hazard category 2  
Acute toxicity, inhalation, hazard category 4  
Flammable liquids, hazard category 3

**Hazard phrases** H226, H304, H315, H332, H351, H373, H411

## 2.2. Label elements

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

### Danger codes



### Signal word

Danger

### Hazard phrases

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.  
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.  
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### Safety phrases

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.  
P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.  
P273 Avoid release to the environment.  
P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

### More information

Contains : Diesel oil , Renewable hydrocarbons (fraction of diesel)

## 2.3. Other hazards

### Other hazards

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

### Other

### Other

On the basis of available data, the product is not considered to contain PBT substances (persistent/bio-accumulative/toxic) or vPvB substances (very persistent and very bio-accumulative) in accordance with Regulation (EC) no. 1907/2006 (REACH) annex XIII.



## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.2. Mixtures

Chemical name	CAS No. EC No. REACH No. Index No.	Concentration	Classification	H-phrase M factor acute M factor chronic	Note
Fuels, diesel	68334-30-5 269-822-7 01-2119484664-27 -	0 - 100%	Flam. Liq. 3, Carc. 2, Asp. Tox. 1, Aquatic Chronic 2, Skin Irrit. 2, STOT RE 2, Acute Tox. 4 - inhalation	H226, H304, H315, H332, H351, H373, H411 - -	-
Renewable hydrocarbons (diesel type fraction)	928771-01-1 618-882-6 01-2119450077-42 -	0 - 50%	Asp. Tox. 1	H304, EUH066 - -	*
Renewable hydrocarbons (diesel fraction)	- 700-571-2 01-2120043692-50 -	0 - 50%	Asp. Tox. 1	H304, EUH066 M-acut=0 M-chro=0	*

#### Substance additional information

Comments on ingredients

May contain lubricating additives and anti-static additives.

\* This product contains either one or the other of these two substances.

Explanation of relevant Hazard specifications in full text, see section 16.

## 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. Obtain medical advice for further treatment. If there is any suspicion of aspiration: Seek immediate medical 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. 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.



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**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** May irritate and cause stomach pain, vomiting and diarrhoea. The fluid can enter the lungs and cause damage (chemical pneumonitis, potentially fatal) . Symptoms of aspiration are respiratory effects with anxiety as the resultant person may become dizzy, get cough, dizziness and impaired oxygen supply.

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

**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*

**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*

**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

#### 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

#### 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/H<sub>2</sub>S, 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

#### Environmental precautions

Prevent spillage entering a watercourse or sewer, contaminating soil or vegetation. If this is not possible notify police and appropriate authorities immediately. In case of spillage to sewage system inform the sewage treatment plant.

### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

#### 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. Absorb spilled product with suitable non-combustible materials, such as vermiculite or adsorbing polypropylene cloth/felt.



#### 6.4. Reference to other sections

##### Reference to other sections

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

#### Other

##### 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 H<sub>2</sub>S 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 H<sub>2</sub>S 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

Do not breathe fume/ mist/ vapours . Precautions should be taken to avoid skin burns when handling hot product. Use adequate personal protective equipment as required. 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. Take precautionary measures against static electricity. Obtain special instructions before use . Avoid contact with the product. Use only non-sparking tools . Ground/bond container and receiving equipment . Use and store only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid release to the environment . The vapour is heavier than air. Beware of accumulation in pits and confined spaces. Control any potential exposure using measures such as contained or enclosed systems, properly designed and maintained facilities and a good standard of general ventilation. Drain down systems and transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Drain down and flush equipment where possible prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: Ensure relevant staff are informed of the nature of exposure and aware of basic actions to minimise exposures; ensure suitable personal protective equipment is available; clear up spills and dispose of waste in accordance with regulatory requirements; monitor effectiveness of control measures; consider the need for health surveillance; identify and implement corrective actions. 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.  
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater. 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 .



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*7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities*

**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 so as to prevent ground and water pollution 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 the sunlight .

*7.3. Specific end use(s)*

**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*

**Exposure limits**

Users are advised to consider national Occupational Exposure Limits or other equivalent values.



## 8.2. Exposure controls

### Technical precaution measures

Eye wash facilities and emergency shower must be available when handling this product. Provide adequate ventilation. Observe occupational exposure limits and minimize the risk of inhalation of vapours. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general / local exhaust ventilation.

Below are safety measures for specific operating conditions described. Note that the general safety measures described in the MSDS should always be followed, unless otherwise are specified for the specific operating condition

ES 1 , Use as a fuel: Industrial. (VHD) :

1.1 Bulk transfers : Handle substance within a closed system . Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation . Operate activity away from sources of substance emission or release . Clear transfer lines prior to de-coupling

1.2 Drum/batch transfers : Use drum pumps or carefully pour from container Avoid spillage when withdrawing pump .

1.3 Use as a fuel ( closed systems ) : Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour)

1.4 Equipment cleaning and maintenance : Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance . Apply vessel entry procedures including use of forced supplied air. Transfer via enclosed lines . Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle .

1.5 Vessel and container cleaning : See ES 1.4

1.6 Storage : Store substance within a closed system . Transfer via enclosed lines . Avoid dip sampling.

ES 2 : Use of Gas Oil (vacuum, hydrocracked and distillate fuels) as fuel - Professional :

2.1 Bulk transfers : Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour) . Operate activity away from sources of substance emission or release . Clear transfer lines prior to de-coupling

2.2 Drum/batch transfers : See ES 1.2.

2.3 Refuelling : Avoid spillage when withdrawing pump . Clear spills immediately.

2.4 Use as a fuel ( closed systems ) : Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour) . , or: Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors

2.5 Equipment cleaning and maintenance : Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance . Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour) . Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle .

2.6 Vessel and container cleaning : Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance . Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle .

2.7 Storage : Store substance within a closed system .

ES 3: Distribution of Gas Oil (vacuum, hydrocracked and distillate fuels) . Transfer via enclosed lines . Avoid drop sampling

ES 4 Use as a fuel, consumer (VHD) : :

Paired risk management measures to specific activities is missing.

- Industrial :

3.1 General exposures (closed systems) : Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation . 3.2 General exposures (open systems) : Provide extract ventilation to points where emissions occur . Clear transfer lines prior to de-coupling

3.3 Process sampling : Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour) . Ensure samples are obtained under containment or extract ventilation Avoid splashing .

3.4 Laboratory activities : Handle in a fume cupboard or under extract ventilation .

3.5 Handle substance within a closed system . Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation . Operate activity away from sources of substance emission or release .

3.6 Bulk open loading and unloading : Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation . Clear transfer lines prior to de-coupling Avoid splashing . Operate activity away from sources of substance emission or release . 3.7 Drum and small package filling : Fill containers/cans at dedicated fill points supplied with local extract ventilation Clear spills immediately. Put lids on containers immediately after use.





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3.8 Vessel and container cleaning : 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.

3.9 Storage : Store substance within a closed system

#### Eye / face protection

Wear approved, tight fitting safety glasses where splashing is probable.

#### Safety gloves

1-4 h Neoprene.

<1h Butyl rubber. Rubber (natural, latex). Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with intensive management supervision controls.

> 8h Nitrile. Viton rubber (fluor rubber).

4-8 h Polyvinyl chloride (PVC).

#### Other skin protection

Wear appropriate clothing to prevent any possibility of skin contact.

#### Respiratory protection

In the case of poor ventilation or high air concentrations, and approved half mask, full mask with gas filter A (brown) or breathing apparatus must be used. 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

#### Appearance, physical state

Not applicable

#### Appearance, colour

Not applicable

#### Odour

Not applicable

#### Odour treshold

Not applicable

#### pH value

Not applicable

#### Melting point / freezing point

Not applicable

#### Initial boiling point and boiling range

Not applicable

#### Flash point

Not applicable

#### Evaporation rate

Not applicable

#### Flammability (solid, gas)

Not applicable

#### Upper / lower flammability or explosive limits

1 - 7 %

#### Vapour pressure

Not applicable

#### Vapour density

Not applicable

#### Relative density

Not applicable

#### Solubility

25 g/m3 i vann



**Partition coefficient: n-octanol / water** Not applicable

**Auto-ignition temperature** Not applicable

**Decomposition temperature** Not applicable

**Viscosity, kinematic** Not applicable

**Viscosity, dynamic** Not applicable

**Explosive properties** \*

**Oxidising properties** \*\*

### 9.2. Other information

**Other information** For additional and more specific physical data, see the product information sheet for each product at [www.preem.se](http://www.preem.se).

#### Other

**Other** \*Explosive properties: The study does not need to be carried out when the molecule has no chemical groups associated with explosive properties.

\*\*Oxidising properties: The study does not need to be carried out as the substance cannot react exothermically with flammable materials.

## 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** Harmful by inhalation.

**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

**Carcinogenicity** Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

**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** On the basis of available data, the product is not considered to contain PBT substances (persistent/bio-accumulative/toxic) or vPvB substances (very persistent and very bio-accumulative) in accordance with Regulation (EC) no. 1907/2006 (REACH) 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).



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## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

**Disposal considerations**

Waste is classified as hazardous waste. Packages containing product residues and that are not free from droplets must be handled as hazardous waste and be securely sealed when disposed of.

**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***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

**IMDG proper shipping 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*

**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.

## 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** European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR).  
EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits.

**Other regulations, limitations and legal regulations** Product registration number: 619344

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 which the exposure scenarios has been incorporated is: Kerosine

## SECTION 16: Other information

**Abbreviations**

**References to key literature and data sources** Reach registration dossier.  
Chemical safety 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).



**SAFETY DATA SHEET**  
According to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006

Version number: 1

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Issued: 2020-04-21

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**Phrase meaning**

Flam. Liq. 3 - Flammable liquids, hazard category 3  
Carc. 2 - Carcinogenicity, hazard category 2  
Asp. Tox. 1 - Aspiration hazard, hazard category 1  
Aquatic Chronic 2 - Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Chronic hazard category 2  
Skin Irrit. 2 - Skin irritation, hazard category 2  
STOT RE 2 - Specific Target Organ Toxicity — Repeated exposure, hazard category 2  
Acute Tox. 4 - inhalation - Acute toxicity, inhalation, hazard category 4  
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.  
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.  
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.  
EUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.