

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006

Preem evolution anleggsdiesel 0 % RME

Version number: 3.1
Issued: 2023-06-02
Replaces SDS: 2023-01-19



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

1.1. Product identifier

Trade name

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Article No.

18700, 20700, 18600, 21400

UFI code

4GSN-313W-K00U-FF73

Synonyms

Anleggsdiesel Fyringsolje Lavsvovel; Farget Diesel Marine

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

Product type

Fuel

Relevant identified uses

Use in fuel, professional

Use in fuel, industrial

Use in fuel, consumer

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

Norway

Telephone

Bulk: 04211 / 64 80 84 44

Email address

kundeservice@preem.no

1.4. Emergency telephone number

No data available

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SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Classification

Aspiration hazard, hazard category 1

Skin irritation, hazard category 2

Acute toxicity, inhalation, hazard category 4

Carcinogenicity, hazard category 2

Specific Target Organ Toxicity — Repeated exposure, hazard category 2

Flammable liquids, hazard category 3

Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Chronic hazard category 2

Hazard statements

H226, H304, H315, H332, H351, H373, H411

2.2. Label elements

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Hazard pictograms



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statements

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H332 Harmful if inhaled.

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.

Precautionary statements

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

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.

P260 Do not breathe gas/smoke/vapor/mist.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

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More information

Contains:

Fuels, diesel

Renewable hydrocarbons (diesel type fraction)

2.3. Other hazards

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

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.

The product does not contain any known or suspected endocrine disruptors.

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, Asp. Tox. 1, Skin Irrit. 2, Acute Tox. 4 - inhalation, Carc. 2, STOT RE 2, Aquatic Chronic 2	H226, H304, H315, H332, H351, H373, H411 - -	-
Renewable hydrocarbons (diesel type fraction)	928771-01-1 700-571-2 01-2119450077-42 -	0 - 50%	Asp. Tox. 1	H304, EUH066 - -	*

Substance additional information

* Produktet kan bestå av ett av følgende to stoffer, eller en blanding av dem.

REACH Nr: 01-2120043692-58 / 01-2119450077-42.

For the complete text of H- / EUH-statements mentioned in this section, see section 16.

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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

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. Do not wait for symptoms to develop. Seek medical attention if skin irritation, swelling or redness develops and persists. 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. Do not put ice on the burn. Remove non-sticking garments carefully. DO NOT attempt to remove portions of clothing glued to burnt skin but cut round them. Seek medical attention in all cases of serious burns.

Eye contact

Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. If easy to do, remove contact lens, if worn. Continue rinsing. If irritation, blurred vision or swelling occurs and persists, obtain medical advice from a specialist.

Ingestion

Do not induce vomiting. In case of ingestion, always assume that aspiration has occurred. Send the casualty immediately to hospital. Do not wait for symptoms to develop. If the product has only been in the mouth: Rinse the mouth out thoroughly with plenty of water. DO NOT SWALLOW! If possible, then give a couple of tablespoons of cream or two glasses of water or milk to drink. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Obtain medical advice for further treatment.

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.

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Skin contact

May irritate and cause redness and pain. 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).

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

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

Other

Warning! Before intervention:

Ensure adequate ventilation and check that a safe, breathable atmosphere is present before entry into confined spaces. Spills make surfaces slippery. Before attempting to rescue casualties, isolate area from all potential sources of ignition including disconnecting electrical supply. Soak 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

Avoid powerful jets of water directly at the fire. Risk of the fire spreading. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface should be avoided, as water destroys the foam.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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. Light hydrocarbon vapors may accumulate in the gas spaces of the container. 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.

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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

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. Prevent extinguishing water and other material used for fire-fighting from running down into watercourses, drains or drinking water sources.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Spillages of the product entail a risk of slipping. Avoid direct contact with released material. Stop or contain leak at the source, if safe to do so. Pay attention to the direction of the wind in relation to the spillage to avoid inhalation of gas/vapor/mist. 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. Alert emergency personnel and keep non-involved personnel away from the area of spillage. If required, notify relevant authorities according to all applicable regulations. The feasibility of any actions should always be assessed and advised, if possible, by a trained, competent person in charge of managing the emergency.

Small spillages: Normal antistatic working clothes are usually adequate.

Large spillages: Full body suit of chemically resistant and thermal resistant material should be used. 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. Antistatic non-skid safety shoes or boots. Work helmet. Goggles and /or face shield, if splashes or contact with eyes is possible or anticipated.

Respiratory protection: A half or full-face respirator with filter(s) for organic vapours/H₂S, or a Self-contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) can be used according to the extent of spill and predictable amount of exposure. If the situation cannot be completely assessed, or if an oxygen deficiency is possible, only SCBA's should be used.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Prevent spillage from entering water courses or drains, contaminating soil and vegetation. If this is not possible, then immediately contact concerned authorities. In case of spillage to sewage system inform the sewage treatment plant. Spillages in protected aquatic areas must be reported immediately to the Rescue Services Agency.

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6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

If necessary dike the product with dry earth, sand or similar non-combustible materials. Large spillages may be cautiously covered with foam, if available, to limit fire risk. Do not use direct jets. Let hot product cool down naturally. When inside buildings or confined spaces, ensure adequate ventilation. Absorb spilled product with suitable non-combustible materials, such as vermiculite or adsorbing polypropylene cloth/felt. 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 that is denser than water will sink to the bottom, and usually no intervention will be feasible. If possible, collect the product and contaminated materials with mechanical means, and store/dispose of according to relevant

regulations. In special situations (to be assessed on case-by case basis, according to expert judgement and local conditions), excavations of trenches on the bottom to collect the product, or burying the product with sand may be a feasible option.

6.4. Reference to other sections

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

Other

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

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SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Preventive handling precautions

Do not breathe fume/ mist/vapors. 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. Use and store only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Use only non-sparking tools. Ground/Bond container and receiving equipment. 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. Before entering storage tanks and commencing any operation in a confined area, check the atmosphere for oxygen content, hydrogen sulphide (H₂S) and flammability. Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.

Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.

General hygiene

- Ensure that proper housekeeping measures are in place.
- Contaminated materials should not be allowed to accumulate in the workplaces and should never be kept inside the pockets.
- Keep away from food and beverages.
- Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- Wash the hands thoroughly after handling.
- Change contaminated clothes at the end of working shift.

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7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage area layout, tank design, equipment and operating procedures must comply with the relevant European, national or local legislation. Storage installations should be designed with adequate bunds 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. Keep in a well-ventilated place. Keep containers tightly closed and properly labelled. Empty containers may contain flammable product residues. Do not weld, solder, drill, cut or incinerate empty containers, unless they have been properly cleaned. Protect from sunlight.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

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

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

No data available

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Mechanical ventilation or local exhaust ventilation may be required.

Eye / face protection

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

Hand protection

Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with intensive management supervision controls.

> 8 h: Nitrile. (0,35 mm) Viton rubber (fluor rubber). (0,4 mm)

4-8 h: Polyvinyl chloride (PVC). (0,5 mm) Polychloroprene (CR). (0,5 mm)

Other skin protection

Wear appropriate clothing to prevent any possibility of skin contact. Do not use oil soaked clothing. Note that contaminated clothing may cause risk of fire and/or explosion.

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Respiratory protection

At high concentrations: A half or full-face respirator with filter(s) for organic vapours (and when applicable for H₂S).

Breathing apparatus with an air supply must be used when removing large spillages or when entering tanks, vessels or other confined spaces.

Thermal hazards

No information/data is available for this product.

Environmental exposure controls

Prevent spillage entering a watercourse or sewer, contaminating soil or vegetation. If this is not possible notify police and appropriate authorities immediately.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state

Liquid

Colour

Dark amber

Odour

Diesel

Melting point / freezing point

-40 - 6 °C

Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range

141 - 462 °C

Flammability

No data available

Lower and upper explosion limit

No data available

Flash point

> 56 °C

Auto-ignition temperature

> 225 °C

Decomposition temperature

No data available

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pH

No data available

Kinematic viscosity

≥ 1.5 mm²/s

Solubility

No data available

Partition coefficient n-octanol/water

No data available

Vapour pressure

0,4 kPa (40°C)

Density and/or relative density

0.8 - 0.91 g/cm³

Relative vapour density

No data available

Particle characteristics

Not applicable

9.2. Other information

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

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Stable under normal temperature conditions and recommended use.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal temperature conditions and recommended use.

10.3. 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

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

10.5. 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.

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10.6. 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 hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Acute toxicity

Harmful if inhaled.

Renewable hydrocarbons (diesel type fraction)

LD50 Oral > 2000 mg/kg bw (EU Method B.1)

Rat

LD50 Dermal > 2000 mg/kg bw (EU Method B.3)

Rat

Fuels, diesel

LC50 Inhalation = 4100 mg/m³ air (OECD 403)

Rat

4h, aerosol

Skin corrosion/irritation

Irritating to skin.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity

Suspected of causing cancer.

Fuels, diesel

Adverse effects observed.

LOAEL = 25 mg/kg bw/day

Mouse

Reproductive toxicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

STOT-single exposure

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

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STOT-repeated exposure

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Causes skin irritation. May cause cracking of skin, and eczema. Slight eye irritation. Causes headache, drowsiness or other effects to the central nervous system. Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. The product can be inhaled and cause chemical pneumonia.

11.2. Information on other hazards

Endocrine disrupting properties

The product does not contain any known or suspected endocrine disruptors.

Other information

No further information available.

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

Acute fish toxicity

Fuels, diesel

LL50/96h = 21 mg/l, freshwater fish

Acute algae toxicity

Fuels, diesel

ErL50/72h = 22 mg/l, aquatic algae and cyanobacteria

Acute crustacean toxicity

Fuels, diesel

EL50/48h = 68 mg/l, Daphnia magna

12.2. Persistence and degradability

This material is not expected to be readily biodegradable.

12.3. 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.

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12.5. 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. Endocrine disrupting properties

Not applicable.

12.7. Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects

In the event of discharges, the product can form a film on the surface of the water. This film can physically harm aquatic organisms and reduce their oxygen exchange. Depending on the conditions, such as water temperature, the product can float, sink or form an emulsion if spilled into water.

The product contains substances which contribute to global warming (greenhouse effect).

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Disposal considerations

Dispose of as special waste in compliance with local and national regulations

Proposals for waste codes for the product:

13 07 01* - fuel oil and diesel

16 07 08* - wastes containing oil

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

Proposed waste codes for uncleaned packaging:

15 01 10* - packaging containing residues of or contaminated by dangerous substances

Packaging

Observe risks involved in emptying of the packaging and containers of flammable liquids. After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and flames. Residues can constitute an explosion risk. Do not puncture, cut or weld packages, containers or barrels that have not been cleaned. Do not remove labels.

Other

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

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SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1. UN number

1202

14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID / ADN proper shipping name

DIESEL FUEL

IMDG proper shipping name

DIESEL FUEL

IATA proper shipping name

DIESEL FUEL

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

Label

3

ADR/RID/ADN



3

Environmental hazard



IMDG



3

Environmental hazard



IATA



3

ADR / RID Class

3

ADR / RID Classification code

F1

ADR / RID hazard identification number

30

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IMDG Class

3

IATA Class

3

14.4. Packing group

III

14.5. Environmental hazards

Yes

IMDG Marine Pollutant

Yes.

14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR:

Tunnel restriction code D/E.

IMDG EmS

F-E, S-E

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

MARPOL Annex I rules apply for bulk shipments by sea. MARPOL Annex II not applicable.

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).

Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on waste.

Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances (Seveso III). Category 34 - Petroleum products and alternative fuels. Qualifying quantities (tonnes): 2 500 for Lower-tier requirements and 25 000 for Upper-tier requirements.

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National regulations

Users are required to consider national regulations.

EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Fourth Edition 2020).

Safe use and handling of flammable liquids HSG140 (second ed.), 2015.

Dangerous substances and explosive atmospheres: Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations 2002. Approved Code of Practice and guidance L138.

Unloading petrol from road tankers Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations 2002, Approved Code of Practice and guidance L133.

Technical Guidance WM3: Waste Classification - Guidance on the classification and assessment of waste, Ref: LIT 10121.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

Chemical safety report/assessment has been prepared in conjunction with REACH registration.

SECTION 16: Other information

Changes to previous revision

1-16.

Abbreviations

PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic.

vPvB: very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative.

LD50: Lethal dose for 50 % of the test population (lethal median dose).

LC50: Deadly concentration for 50 % of a test population.

LL50: Lethal Loading of test substance (in dilution water) which causes lethal effects in 50% of the exposed population.

NOEL: No observed effect level.

EC50: The concentration of a substance that affects 50 % of a population over a given period of time.

EL50: Effect loading, the loading rate of a test substance resulting in 50 % immobilization of the exposed test species.

ErL50: Effective loading on growth rate in algae test, to cause a 50% response.

log Pow: log n-octanol/water partition coefficient.

References to key literature and data sources

REACH registration dossiers, chemical safety report.

Concawe: Petroleum products-first aid emergency and medical advice. Report no. 1/97.

Concawe: Product dossier no. 95/107, gas oils (diesel fuels/heating oils).

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GESTIS Substance Database, IFA - Institute for Occupational Safety and Health of the German Social Accident Insurance.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006

Preem evolution anleggsdiesel 0 % RME



Version number: 3.1
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Evaluation methods for classification

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (CLP).

Phrase meaning

Asp. Tox. 1 - Aspiration hazard, hazard category 1
Skin Irrit. 2 - Skin irritation, hazard category 2
Acute Tox. 4 - inhalation - Acute toxicity, inhalation, hazard category 4
Carc. 2 - Carcinogenicity, hazard category 2
STOT RE 2 - Specific Target Organ Toxicity — Repeated exposure, hazard category 2
Flam. Liq. 3 - Flammable liquids, hazard category 3
Aquatic Chronic 2 - Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Chronic hazard category 2
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.

Other

Additional information

For further information see attached Exposure Scenario. See Appendix I.