



## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### BARTOLINE - Premium Low Odour White Spirit

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

##### 1.1. Product identifier

<b>Product name</b>	BARTOLINE - Premium Low Odour White Spirit
<b>Chemical name</b>	Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics.
<b>REACH registration number</b>	01-2119463258-33-XXXX
<b>REACH registration notes</b>	The EC substance definition and related classification & labelling has been developed in the framework of the Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH). For information about the related CAS number see section 16 of this MSDS.
<b>EC number</b>	919-857-5

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

<b>Identified uses</b>	Paint thinner. Paint brush cleaner General degreasing solvent.
<b>Uses advised against</b>	Not to be used for cleaning skin as this may lead to skin disorders.

##### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

<b>Supplier</b>	Bartoline Limited Barmston Close Beverley East Yorkshire HU17 0LW 01482 678710 info@bartoline.co.uk
<b>Contact person</b>	Product Compliance Manager

##### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

<b>Emergency telephone</b>	01482 678710 (8.30am - 4.45pm Monday to Friday) or NHS 111 (General Public) (24 Hour service)
<b>National emergency telephone number</b>	National Poisons Information Service (24hours) 0844 892 0111

#### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

##### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

###### Classification (EC 1272/2008)

<b>Physical hazards</b>	Flam. Liq. 3 - H226
<b>Health hazards</b>	STOT SE 3 - H336 Asp. Tox. 1 - H304
<b>Environmental hazards</b>	Not Classified

##### 2.2. Label elements

<b>EC number</b>	919-857-5
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**BARTOLINE - Premium Low Odour White Spirit****Pictogram****Signal word**

Danger

**Hazard statements**

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.  
 H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
 H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**Precautionary statements**

P102 Keep out of reach of children.  
 P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.  
 P261 Avoid breathing vapour/ spray.  
 P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
 P280 Wear Nitrile/PVC protective gloves and chemical resistant safety glasses with side shields.  
 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a doctor/NHS 111.  
 P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.  
 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.  
 P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a doctor/NHS 111 if you feel unwell.  
 P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.  
 P405 Store locked up.  
 P501 Dispose of contents/container to hazardous waste collection point.

**Supplemental label information**

EUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

**Contains**

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, &lt;2% aromatics. 100%

**2.3. Other hazards****SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients****3.1. Substances**

<b>Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, &lt;2% aromatics. 100%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
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CAS number: —

EC number: 919-857-5

REACH registration number: 01-2119463258-33-XXXX

**Classification**

Flam. Liq. 3 - H226

STOT SE 3 - H336

Asp. Tox. 1 - H304

The Full Text for all R-Phrases and Hazard Statements are Displayed in Section 16.

**Product name**

BARTOLINE - Premium Low Odour White Spirit

**Chemical name**

Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, &lt;2% aromatics.

**REACH registration number**

01-2119463258-33-XXXX

**REACH registration notes**

The EC substance definition and related classification & labelling has been developed in the framework of the Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH). For information about the related CAS number see section 16 of this MSDS.

## BARTOLINE - Premium Low Odour White Spirit

<b>EC number</b>	919-857-5
<b>Composition comments</b>	A complex and variable combination of paraffinic and cyclic hydrocarbons having a carbon number range predominantly of C9 to C11 and boiling in the range of approximately 130 to 210 degrees C. The total aromatic content is <2%.

### SECTION 4: First aid measures

#### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

<b>General information</b>	IN CASE OF SERIOUS OR PERSISTENT CONDITIONS, CALL A DOCTOR OR THE NHS 111 SERVICE. Treat symptomatically.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Move the exposed person to fresh air at once. Get medical attention. Provide rest, warmth and fresh air. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist affected person by administering oxygen.
<b>Ingestion</b>	DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING! NEVER MAKE AN UNCONSCIOUS PERSON VOMIT OR DRINK FLUIDS! If vomiting occurs, keep head low so that stomach content doesn't get into the lungs. Get medical attention immediately! Provide rest, warmth and fresh air.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Remove contaminated clothing. Wash the skin immediately with soap and water. Get medical attention promptly if symptoms occur after washing.
<b>Eye contact</b>	Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Continue to rinse. Get medical attention if irritation persists after washing.
<b>Protection of first aiders</b>	First aid personnel should wear appropriate protective equipment during any rescue. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it from the affected person, or wear gloves.

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

<b>General information</b>	The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Vapours inhaled in strong concentration have a narcotic effect on the central nervous system. Irritation of the respiratory tract due to excessive fume, causes headache, drowsiness or other effects to the central nervous system, loss of consciousness.
<b>Ingestion</b>	If swallowed accidentally, the product may enter the lungs due to its low viscosity and lead to the rapid development of very serious pulmonary lesions (medical survey during 48 hours). Nausea, Vomiting, Abdominal pain.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>Eye contact</b>	Burning feeling and temporary redness.

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

<b>Notes for the doctor</b>	The most severe risk is through ingestion, the product may enter the lungs due to its low viscosity and lead to the rapid development of very serious inhalation pulmonary lesions (medical survey during 48 hours). Treat symptomatically.
<b>Specific treatments</b>	No specific chemical antidote is known to be required after exposure to this product.

### SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

#### 5.1. Extinguishing media

<b>Suitable extinguishing media</b>	Extinguish with alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog.
<b>Unsuitable extinguishing media</b>	Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

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### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

<b>Specific hazards</b>	The product is flammable. Vapours may be ignited by a spark, a hot surface or an ember. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours are heavier than air and may spread near ground and travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up. Fire-water run-off in sewers may create fire or explosion hazard.
<b>Hazardous combustion products</b>	Incomplete combustion and thermolysis may produce gases of varying toxicity such as carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, various hydrocarbons, aldehydes and soot. These may be highly dangerous if inhaled in confined spaces or at high concentrations.

### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

<b>Protective actions during firefighting</b>	Avoid breathing fire vapours. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. Keep run-off water out of sewers and water sources. Dike for water control. Containers close to fire should be removed or cooled with water.
<b>Special protective equipment for firefighters</b>	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.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

<b>Personal precautions</b>	Evacuate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel away from the spillage. No smoking, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition near spillage. Do not touch or walk into spilled material. Do not enter storage areas or confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Wear suitable protective equipment, including gloves, goggles/face shield, respirator, boots, clothing or apron, as appropriate. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Take care as floors and other surfaces may become slippery. For personal protection, see Section 8. Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment. Treat the spilled material according to the instructions in the clean-up section.
<b>For non-emergency personnel</b>	<b>Land Spill:</b> Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in the immediate area). Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas. A vapour-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapour. Dam or absorb spillage with non-combustible material such as earth, sand or booms, pads or absorbent granules. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. <b>Water Spill:</b> Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Eliminate sources of ignition. Warn or evacuate occupants in surrounding and downwind areas if required, due to the toxicity or flammability of the material. If the flashpoint exceeds the ambient air temperature by 10 degrees C or more, use containment booms and remove from the surface by skimming or with suitable absorbents. If the flashpoint does not exceed the ambient air temperature by at least 10 degrees C, use booms as a barrier to protect shorelines and allow material to evaporate. Seek the advice of a specialist before using dispersants.
<b>For emergency responders</b>	Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. See section 11 for additional information on health hazards. For waste disposal, see section 13.

### 6.2. Environmental precautions

<b>Environmental precautions</b>	The product contains a substance which is very toxic to aquatic organisms and which may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Do not discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground. Spillages or uncontrolled discharges into watercourses must be IMMEDIATELY alerted to the Environmental Agency or other appropriate regulatory body.
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### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

**Methods for cleaning up** Stop leak if safe to do so. If leakage cannot be stopped, evacuate area. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. No smoking, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition near spillage. To prevent release, place container with damaged side up. Do not touch or walk into spilled material. Cover large spillages with alcohol-resistant foam. Contain spillage with sand, earth or other suitable non-combustible material. Absorb in vermiculite, dry sand or earth and place into containers. Do not use sawdust or other combustible material.

### 6.4. Reference to other sections

**Reference to other sections** For personal protection, see Section 8. For waste disposal, see Section 13. See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. See Section 12 for additional information on ecological hazards.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

**Usage precautions** Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Use explosion proof electric equipment. Storage tanks and other containers must be grounded. Wear full protective clothing for prolonged exposure and/or high concentrations. Contaminated clothing and shoes must be discarded. Contaminated rags and cloths must be put in fireproof containers for disposal. Ventilate well, avoid breathing vapours. Use approved respirator if air contamination is above accepted level. Avoid spilling and release to the environment such as drains and watercourses.

**Advice on general occupational hygiene** Persons with impaired lung function should not handle this product.. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Provide eyewash station. Wash promptly with soap and water if skin becomes contaminated. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Promptly remove any clothing that becomes wet or contaminated. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Use appropriate hand lotion to prevent defatting and cracking of skin.

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

**Storage precautions** Store in tightly-closed, original container in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Keep locked up and out of the reach of children. Store in a demarcated bunded area to prevent release to drains and/or watercourses. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Avoid contact with oxidising agents. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. Use containers made of the following materials: Mild steel. Stainless steel. High-density polyethylene (HDPE) Polyethylene terephthalate (PET)

**Storage class** Flammable liquid storage.

### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

**Specific end use(s)** The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1.2. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION REFER TO EXPOSURE SCENARIOS.

**Usage description** In General:  
 Keep containers closed when not in use.  
 Keep containers upright.  
 Use only in well ventilated areas, ideally outdoors.  
 Open containers slowly in order to release any pressure build up that may occur.  
 Keep out of reach of children.  
 Apply "common sense" measures when using this product.  
 When using transfer required amount to a suitable container such as glass, metal or HDPE.  
 Avoid all contact with skin and eyes.

## BARTOLINE - Premium Low Odour White Spirit

### SECTION 8: Exposure Controls/personal protection

#### 8.1. Control parameters

##### Occupational exposure limits

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): 1200 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, CEFIC - HSPA recommended WEL

##### Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics. 100%

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): 1200 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, CEFIC - HSPA recommended WEL

##### Ingredient comments

The Workplace Exposure Limited quoted is an advisory level from the CEFIC-HSPA The figures quoted below are taken from the registration document and/or the substance manufacturers data sheet.

##### Biological limit values

Not Available

##### DNEL

Workers - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 208 mg/kg bw/day  
 Workers - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 871 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/8hour  
 Consumer - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 125 mg/kg bw/day  
 Consumer - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 185 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/24h  
 Consumer - Oral; Long term systemic effects: 125 mg/kg bw/day

##### Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics. 100%

##### Ingredient comments

The Workplace Exposure Limited quoted is an advisory level from the CEFIC-HSPA The figures quoted below are taken from the registration document and/or the substance manufacturers data sheet.

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 Consumer - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 125 mg/kg bw/day  
 Consumer - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 185 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/24h  
 Consumer - Oral; Long term systemic effects: 125 mg/kg bw/day

#### 8.2. Exposure controls

##### Protective equipment



##### Appropriate engineering controls

Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls as the primary means to minimise worker exposure. Personal protective equipment should only be used if worker exposure cannot be controlled adequately by the engineering control measures. Use explosion-proof general and local exhaust ventilation.

##### Personal protection

Protective engineering solutions should be implemented and in use before Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is considered.

##### Eye/face protection

Wear EN 166 approved chemical safety goggles where eye exposure is reasonably probable.

##### Hand protection

To protect hands from chemicals, gloves should comply with European Standard EN374. It is recommended that gloves are made of the following material: Nitrile rubber. Neoprene. Considering the data specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are retaining their protective properties and change them as soon as any deterioration is detected. It should be noted that liquid may penetrate the gloves. Frequent changes are recommended.

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<b>Other skin and body protection</b>	Appropriate footwear and additional protective clothing complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contamination is possible.
<b>Hygiene measures</b>	Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 8 hours. Care should be taken to avoid contact with contaminants when removing contaminated clothing. Wash promptly with soap and water if skin becomes contaminated. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. When using do not eat, drink or smoke.
<b>Respiratory protection</b>	When workers are facing concentrations above the exposure limit they must use appropriate BS EN 405:2001+A1:2009 certified respirators. In the case of vapour formation use a respirator with filter model :. Type A. In case of vapours and aerosol formation:.. Respirator with combination filter for vapour/particulate, Type A/P2. Warning ! filters have a limited use duration.
<b>Environmental exposure controls</b>	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. Store in a demarcated bunded area to prevent release to drains and/or watercourses. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Residues and empty containers should be taken care of as hazardous waste according to local and national provisions.

### SECTION 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

#### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Clear liquid.
<b>Colour</b>	Colourless.
<b>Odour</b>	Faint Hydrocarbons
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not available.
<b>pH</b>	No information available.
<b>Melting point</b>	No information available.
<b>Initial boiling point and range</b>	150 - 200°C/302 - 401°F @
<b>Flash point</b>	41°C/106°F ISO 2719
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	~ 65 EtEt=1 DIN 53170
<b>Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits</b>	Upper flammable/explosive limit: 8 % Lower flammable/explosive limit: 0.6 %
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	4 hPa @ 15°C
<b>Vapour density</b>	No information available.
<b>Relative density</b>	> 770 @ 15°C
<b>Solubility(ies)</b>	Soluble in the following materials: Organic solvents.
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	>230°C
<b>Viscosity</b>	1.09 mm <sup>2</sup> /s @ 40°C
<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not considered explosive based on chemical structure and oxygen balance considerations.
<b>Oxidising properties</b>	This product is not considered oxidising based on chemical structure considerations.

## BARTOLINE - Premium Low Odour White Spirit

### 9.2. Other information

<b>Refractive index</b>	No specific test data are available.
<b>Particle size</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Volatility</b>	Volatile.
<b>Volatile organic compound</b>	This product contains a maximum VOC content of 770 g/l.

### SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

#### 10.1. Reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	There are no known reactivity hazards associated with this product.
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#### 10.2. Chemical stability

<b>Stability</b>	Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended.
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#### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	Under normal conditions of storage and use, no hazardous reactions will occur.
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#### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Static electricity and formation of sparks must be prevented. Do not pressurise, cut, weld, drill, grind or otherwise expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.
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#### 10.5. Incompatible materials

<b>Materials to avoid</b>	Avoid contact with the following materials: Strong acids. Oxidising agents.
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#### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	Incomplete combustion and thermolysis may produce gases of varying toxicity such as carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, various hydrocarbons, aldehydes and soot.
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### SECTION 11: Toxicological information

#### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

##### Acute toxicity - oral

<b>Species</b>	Rat
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##### Acute toxicity - dermal

<b>Species</b>	Rabbit
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##### Acute toxicity - inhalation

<b>Species</b>	Rat
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##### Skin corrosion/irritation

<b>Animal data</b>	Oedema score: No oedema (0).
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##### Serious eye damage/irritation

<b>Serious eye damage/irritation</b>	This substance does not meet the EU criteria for classification. - Burning feeling and temporary redness.
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##### Respiratory sensitisation

<b>Respiratory sensitisation</b>	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
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##### Skin sensitisation

<b>Skin sensitisation</b>	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
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## BARTOLINE - Premium Low Odour White Spirit

### Germ cell mutagenicity

**Genotoxicity - in vitro** Negative.

**Genotoxicity - in vivo** Negative.

### Carcinogenicity

**Carcinogenicity** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

### Reproductive toxicity

**Reproductive toxicity - development** Results of guideline developmental toxicity studies on the substance and OECD developmental toxicity screening studies showed no evidence of developmental toxicity in rats.

### Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

**STOT - single exposure** Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

**Target organs** Central nervous system

### Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

**STOT - repeated exposure** Not classified as a specific target organ toxicant after repeated exposure.

### Aspiration hazard

**Aspiration hazard** May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Entry into the lungs following ingestion or vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis.

### **Inhalation**

Vapours inhaled in strong concentrations have a narcotic effect on the central nervous system. Irritation of the respiratory tract due to excessive fume. Causes headache, drowsiness or other effects to the central nervous system, loss of consciousness.

### **Ingestion**

Symptoms: Nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain. Harmful: If swallowed accidentally, the product may enter the lungs due to its low viscosity and lead to the rapid development of very serious inhalation pulmonary lesions (medical survey during 48 hours). Pneumonia may be the result if vomited material containing solvents reaches the lungs.

### **Skin contact**

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

### **Eye contact**

This mixture does not meet the EU criteria for classification. Any eye contact may cause a burning feeling and temporary redness.

### **Route of exposure**

Inhalation Ingestion Skin and/or eye contact Dermal

### **Target organs**

Central nervous system Eyes Respiratory system, lungs Skin

### **Medical symptoms**

Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Central nervous system depression. Coughing, chest tightness, feeling of chest pressure. Diarrhoea. Dry skin. Headache. Irritation.

### **Medical considerations**

The following pre-existing or historic medical conditions of the worker may lead to an increased risk of adverse health effects following exposure to this product: History of alcoholism. Chronic respiratory and obstructive airway diseases. History of smoking. Pre-existing eye problems. Skin disorders and allergies.

### Toxicological information on ingredients.

#### Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics. 100%

#### Acute toxicity - oral

**Acute toxicity oral (LD<sub>50</sub>)** 15,000.0  
mg/kg)

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<b>Species</b>	Rat
<b>ATE oral (mg/kg)</b>	15,000.0
<b><u>Acute toxicity - dermal</u></b>	
<b>Acute toxicity dermal (LD<sub>50</sub> mg/kg)</b>	3,160.0
<b>Species</b>	Rabbit
<b>ATE dermal (mg/kg)</b>	3,160.0
<b><u>Acute toxicity - inhalation</u></b>	
<b>Acute toxicity inhalation (LC<sub>50</sub> vapours mg/l)</b>	5,001.0
<b>Species</b>	Rat
<b>ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l)</b>	5,001.0
<b><u>Skin corrosion/irritation</u></b>	
<b>Animal data</b>	Oedema score: No oedema (0).
<b><u>Serious eye damage/irritation</u></b>	
<b>Serious eye damage/irritation</b>	This substance does not meet the EU criteria for classification. - Burning feeling and temporary redness.
<b><u>Respiratory sensitisation</u></b>	
<b>Respiratory sensitisation</b>	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<b><u>Skin sensitisation</u></b>	
<b>Skin sensitisation</b>	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<b><u>Germ cell mutagenicity</u></b>	
<b>Genotoxicity - in vitro</b>	Negative.
<b>Genotoxicity - in vivo</b>	Negative.
<b><u>Carcinogenicity</u></b>	
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<b><u>Reproductive toxicity</u></b>	
<b>Reproductive toxicity - development</b>	Results of guideline developmental toxicity studies on the substance and OECD developmental toxicity screening studies showed no evidence of developmental toxicity in rats.
<b><u>Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure</u></b>	
<b>STOT - single exposure</b>	Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
<b>Target organs</b>	Central nervous system
<b><u>Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure</u></b>	
<b>STOT - repeated exposure</b>	Not classified as a specific target organ toxicant after repeated exposure.
<b><u>Aspiration hazard</u></b>	
<b>Aspiration hazard</b>	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Entry into the lungs following ingestion or vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis.

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<b>Inhalation</b>	Vapours inhaled in strong concentrations have a narcotic effect on the central nervous system. Irritation of the respiratory tract due to excessive fume. Causes headache, drowsiness or other effects to the central nervous system, loss of consciousness.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Symptoms: Nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain. Harmful: If swallowed accidentally, the product may enter the lungs due to its low viscosity and lead to the rapid development of very serious inhalation pulmonary lesions (medical survey during 48 hours). Pneumonia may be the result if vomited material containing solvents reaches the lungs.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
<b>Eye contact</b>	This mixture does not meet the EU criteria for classification. Any eye contact may cause a burning feeling and temporary redness.
<b>Route of exposure</b>	Inhalation Ingestion Skin and/or eye contact Dermal
<b>Target organs</b>	Central nervous system Eyes Respiratory system, lungs Skin
<b>Medical symptoms</b>	Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Central nervous system depression. Coughing, chest tightness, feeling of chest pressure. Diarrhoea. Dry skin. Headache. Irritation.
<b>Medical considerations</b>	The following pre-existing or historic medical conditions of the worker may lead to an increased risk of adverse health effects following exposure to this product: History of alcoholism. Chronic respiratory and obstructive airway diseases. History of smoking. Pre-existing eye problems. Skin disorders and allergies.

### SECTION 12: Ecological Information

**Ecotoxicity** The product components are not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, large or frequent spills may have hazardous effects on the environment.

#### Ecological information on ingredients.

##### Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics. 100%

**Ecotoxicity** The product components are not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, large or frequent spills may have hazardous effects on the environment.

#### 12.1. Toxicity

##### Acute aquatic toxicity

**Acute toxicity - fish** LL<sub>50</sub>, 96 hour: >1000 mg/l, Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout)

**Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates** EC<sub>50</sub>, 48 hours: >1000 mg/l, Daphnia magna

**Acute toxicity - aquatic plants** EC<sub>50</sub>, 72 hours: >1000 mg/l, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata

**Acute toxicity - terrestrial** Not available.

##### Chronic aquatic toxicity

**Chronic toxicity - fish early life stage** NOEC, 28 days: 0.13 mg/l, Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout), QSAR petrotox

**Chronic toxicity - aquatic invertebrates** NOEC, 21 days: 0.23 mg/l, Daphnia magna, QSAR Petrotox

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**Toxicity to soil** Substance is a hydrocarbon UVCB. Standard tests for this endpoint are intended for single substances and are not appropriate for the risk assessment of this complex substance.

### Ecological information on ingredients.

#### Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics. 100%

##### Acute aquatic toxicity

**Acute toxicity - fish** LL<sub>50</sub>, 96 hour: >1000 mg/l, Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout)

**Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates** EC<sub>50</sub>, 48 hours: >1000 mg/l, Daphnia magna

**Acute toxicity - aquatic plants** EC<sub>50</sub>, 72 hours: >1000 mg/l, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata

**Acute toxicity - terrestrial** Not available.

##### Chronic aquatic toxicity

**Chronic toxicity - fish early life stage** NOEC, 28 days: 0.13 mg/l, Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout), QSAR petrotox

**Chronic toxicity - aquatic invertebrates** NOEC, 21 days: 0.23 mg/l, Daphnia magna, QSAR Petrotox

**Toxicity to soil** Substance is a hydrocarbon UVCB. Standard tests for this endpoint are intended for single substances and are not appropriate for the risk assessment of this complex substance.

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

**Persistence and degradability** The product is readily biodegradable. 80% after 28 days (OECD 301F)

### Ecological information on ingredients.

#### Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics. 100%

**Persistence and degradability** The product is readily biodegradable. 80% after 28 days (OECD 301F)

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

**Bioaccumulative potential** Substance is a hydrocarbon UVCB. Standard tests for this endpoint are intended for single substances and are not appropriate for this complex substance.

### Ecological information on ingredients.

#### Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics. 100%

**Bioaccumulative potential** Substance is a hydrocarbon UVCB. Standard tests for this endpoint are intended for single substances and are not appropriate for this complex substance.

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

### 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

**Results of PBT and vPvB assessment** Not Classified as PBT/vPvB by current EU criteria.

### Ecological information on ingredients.

#### Hydrocarbons, C9-C11, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics. 100%

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**Results of PBT and vPvB assessment** Not Classified as PBT/vPvB by current EU criteria.

### 12.6. Other adverse effects

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

#### General information

The generation of waste should be minimised or avoided wherever possible. Waste, residues, empty containers, discarded work clothes and contaminated cleaning materials should be collected in designated containers, labelled with their contents. Dispose of waste to licensed waste disposal site in accordance with the requirements of the local Waste Disposal Authority. Waste material and any included combustible absorbent and containers should be suitable for incineration at an approved facility. The packaging must be empty (drop-free when inverted). Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been thoroughly cleaned or rinsed out. When handling waste, the safety precautions applying to handling of the product should be considered.

#### Disposal methods

Waste material and any included combustible absorbent and containers should be suitable for incineration at an approved facility. Waste liquid components should be suitable for incineration at an approved facility. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. Waste packaging should be collected for reuse or recycling. Clean IBCs or drums at approved facility. Do not pressurise, cut, weld, drill, grind or otherwise expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.

#### Waste class

The following EU Waste Catalogue codes are applicable to this product: Empty used containers should be disposed of as waste code 15 01 10 packaging containing residues of or contaminated by dangerous substances. Note For a waste container to be classed as a packaging waste (15 01) it must be effectively 'empty'.

It is usually obvious if a container is 'empty', for example a half empty tin of solidified paint is not empty, but where there is a small amount of residual material a container will not be empty if that residual material can be removed by physical or mechanical means by applying normal industry standards or processes.

This means that all reasonable efforts must have been made to remove any left-over contents from the container. This may involve for example washing, draining or scraping. The method of emptying will depend on the container and the type of material it contains.

Note: if the design of the packaging, its aperture, or the adherent nature of the material does not permit it to be emptied then it will not be a packaging waste.

If a container is not 'empty' it is not packaging waste. It should be classified on the basis of its contents and the source or activity that produced it. For example 08 01 11\* waste paint and varnish containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances. Any absorbents used for clearing up spills should be disposed of using waste code: Unused Liquid waste: 07 01 04\* Other organic solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors.

## SECTION 14: Transport information

### 14.1. UN number

UN No. (ADR/RID)	1268
UN No. (IMDG)	1268
UN No. (ICAO)	1268
UN No. (ADN)	1268

### 14.2. UN proper shipping name

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**Proper shipping name (ADR/RID)** PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S., or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S.

**Proper shipping name (IMDG)** PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S., or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S.

**Proper shipping name (ICAO)** PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S., or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S.

**Proper shipping name (ADN)** PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S., or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S.

### 14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

**ADR/RID class** 3

**ADR/RID classification code** F1

**ADR/RID label** 3

**IMDG class** 3

**ICAO class/division** 3

**ADN class** 3

### Transport labels



### 14.4. Packing group

**ADR/RID packing group** III

**IMDG packing group** III

**ADN packing group** III

**ICAO packing group** III

### 14.5. Environmental hazards

**Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant**

No.

### 14.6. Special precautions for user

**EmS** F-E, S-E

**ADR transport category** 3

**Emergency Action Code** 3Y

**Hazard Identification Number (ADR/RID)** 30

**Tunnel restriction code** (D/E)

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

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

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### National regulations

Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (as amended).  
 Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations 2002.  
 EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits.  
 Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 (as amended).  
 The Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations 2009 (SI 2009 No. 1348) (as amended) ["CDG 2009"].  
 The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2009 (SI 2009 No. 716).  
 Users of this product are reminded of their duties under the current Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations and a suitable and sufficient assessment of all the risk should be undertaken before using this product. The guidelines given in the HSE publication COSHH ESSENTIALS - Easy Steps To Control Chemicals gives sound advice for deciding safe working control measures.

### EU legislation

Commission Decision 2000/532/EC as amended by Decision 2001/118/EC establishing a list of wastes and hazardous waste pursuant to Council Directive 75/442/EEC on waste and Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste with amendments.  
 Commission Regulation (EU) No 453/2010 of 20 May 2010.  
 Dangerous Substances Directive 67/548/EEC.  
 Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (as amended).  
 Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) (as amended).

### Guidance

CHIP for everyone HSG228.  
 Workplace Exposure Limits EH40.

### Authorisations (Title VII Regulation 1907/2006)

No specific authorisations are known for this product.

### Restrictions (Title VIII Regulation 1907/2006)

No specific restrictions on use are known for this product.

### 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

#### Inventories

##### **EU - EINECS/ELINCS**

All the ingredients are listed or exempt.

##### **Canada - DSL/NDSL**

All the ingredients are listed or exempt.

##### **US - TSCA**

All the ingredients are listed or exempt.

##### **US - TSCA 12(b) Export Notification**

All the ingredients are listed or exempt.

##### **Australia - AICS**

All the ingredients are listed or exempt.

##### **Philippines – PICCS**

All the ingredients are listed or exempt.

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### New Zealand - NZIOC

All the ingredients are listed or exempt.

#### SECTION 16: Other information

<b>General information</b>	The European Inventory of Existing Commercial Substances (EINECS) descriptions and numbers have been used historically to identify chemical substances. EINECS descriptions exist for a number of hydrocarbon substances derived from petroleum refining and chemical conversion. In the past this substances was identified by CAS 64742-48-9 but this description was overly broad as solvents have narrower hydrocarbon ranges. different classifications and different processing. A more focused and narrow definition was therefore required. REACH requires a clear and logical substance description and substance identification is a key component in registration. In order to facilitate appropriate registration of hydrocarbon solvents the Hydrocarbon Solvents Producers Association (HSPA) has conducted an in-depth assessment of hydrocarbon solvents in order to better characterize its substances and adopt a consistent substance identification system. This means that although the product has not changed (just how is described) there may be some difference as to what is displayed on the product labels as they were compiled using the old system.
<b>Classification procedures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008</b>	: On basis of test data.
<b>Training advice</b>	The information on directions for use can be found on the product label. It is important to ensure that anyone using this product in the workplace has been adequately trained and in particular: The use of personal protective equipment, methods of cleaning up and disposal of waste. The basic first aid arrangements.
<b>Revision comments</b>	DUE TO CHANGE OF CLASSIFICATION DATABASE THE REVISION NUMBERING HAS BEEN RESET. You should therefore look at the revision date rather than the revision number to ensure you have the most up to date version. NOTE: Lines within the margin indicate significant changes from the previous revision.
<b>Issued by</b>	Product Compliance Assistant
<b>Revision date</b>	26/11/2018
<b>Revision</b>	3
<b>Supersedes date</b>	16/11/2017
<b>SDS number</b>	4671
<b>SDS status</b>	Approved.
<b>Hazard statements in full</b>	H226 Flammable liquid and vapour. H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

The information contained in this data sheet is provided in accordance with the requirements of the Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 Annex II as amended by Regulation (EU) 2015/830 and Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP). The product should not be used for purposes other than those shown in Section 1.2. As the specific conditions of use are outside the supplier's control, the user is responsible for ensuring that the requirements of relevant legislation are complied with. The information contained in this safety data sheet is based on the present knowledge and the current EU and UK Legislation. It provides guidance on health, safety and environmental aspects of the product and should not be taken as a product specification.