



SAFETY DATA SHEET BARTOLINE - Premium Paraffin

According to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 Annex II as amended by Regulation (EU) 2015/830.

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

1.1. Product identifier

Product name	BARTOLINE - Premium Paraffin
Chemical name	Kerosine (petroleum), sweetened
Synonyms; trade names	Kerosine - unspecified
REACH registration number	01-2119502385-46-0014
CAS number	91770-15-9
EU index number	649-427-00-X
EC number	294-799-5

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

Identified uses	Fuel for Paraffin heaters and burners
Uses advised against	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

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

1.4. Emergency telephone number

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

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (EC 1272/2008)

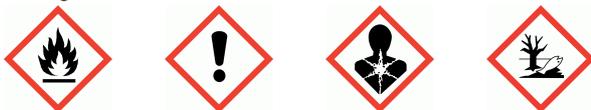
Physical hazards	Flam. Liq. 3 - H226
Health hazards	Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 STOT SE 3 - H336 Asp. Tox. 1 - H304
Environmental hazards	Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411

2.2. Label elements

EC number	294-799-5
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BARTOLINE - Premium Paraffin

Pictogram



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statements

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
 H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
 H315 Causes skin irritation.
 H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
 H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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.
 P260 Do not breathe vapours.
 P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
 P262 Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
 Wear Nitrile/PVC protective gloves.
 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a doctor/NHS 111.
 P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
 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.

2.3. Other hazards

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Product name	BARTOLINE - Premium Paraffin
Chemical name	Kerosine (petroleum), sweetened
REACH registration number	01-2119502385-46-0014
EU index number	649-427-00-X
CAS number	91770-15-9
EC number	294-799-5
Composition comments	A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by subjecting a petroleum distillate to a sweetening process to convert mercaptans or to remove acidic impurities. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C16 and boiling in the range of 130°C to 290°C (266°F to 554°F).

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General information	IN CASE OF SERIOUS OR PERSISTENT CONDITIONS, CALL A DOCTOR OR THE NHS 111 SERVICE. Treat symptomatically.
Inhalation	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.

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Ingestion	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.
Skin contact	Remove contaminated clothing. Wash the skin immediately with soap and water. Get medical attention promptly if symptoms occur after washing.
Eye contact	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.
Protection of first aiders	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

General information	The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.
Inhalation	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.
Ingestion	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.
Skin contact	Causes skin irritation.
Eye contact	Burning feeling and temporary redness.

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

Notes for the doctor	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.
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SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

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

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards	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.
Hazardous combustion products	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

Protective actions during firefighting	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.
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Special protective equipment for firefighters 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

Personal precautions 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.

For non-emergency personnel Land Spill: 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. Water Spill: 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.

For emergency responders 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

Environmental precautions 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.

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

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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)
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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.
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SECTION 8: Exposure Controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): no std mg/m³ no std mg/m³ vapour

DNEL Consumer - Oral; Long term systemic effects: 19 mg/kg/day

PNEC No PNEC available 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.

8.2. Exposure controls

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Protective equipment



Appropriate engineering controls

This product must not be handled in a confined space without adequate 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

Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contact is possible. The most suitable glove should be chosen in consultation with the glove supplier/manufacturer, who can provide information about the breakthrough time of the glove material. 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. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC). 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.

Other skin and body protection

Given the identified use of the product additional skin and body protection should not be required. Wear suitable protective clothing as protection against splashing or contamination.

Hygiene measures

Persons with impaired lung function should not handle this product.. Pregnant or breastfeeding women should not work with this product if there is any risk of exposure. Wash promptly with soap and water if skin becomes contaminated. Care should be taken to avoid contact with contaminants when removing contaminated clothing. Promptly remove any clothing that becomes wet or contaminated. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. 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. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Respiratory protection

If used in accordance with section 7 of this MSDS the use of respiratory protection should not be required. 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.

Thermal hazards

Not Applicable

Environmental exposure controls

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

Appearance

Clear liquid.

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Colour	Colourless to pale yellow.
Odour	Paraffin type
Odour threshold	No specific test data are available.
pH	No specific test data are available.
Melting point	Scientifically unjustified.
Initial boiling point and range	160-265°C 760 mm Hg
Flash point	> 47°C Closed cup.
Evaporation rate	No specific test data are available.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Lower flammable/explosive limit: 0.6 % Upper flammable/explosive limit: 7.0 %
Vapour pressure	<3.7 kPa @ 37.8°C
Relative density	~ 0.775 @ 15°C
Solubility(ies)	Substance is a UVCB. Standard tests for this endpoint are not appropriate.
Partition coefficient	Substance is a hydrocarbon UVCB. Standard tests for this endpoint are intended for single substances and are not appropriate for this complex substance.
Auto-ignition temperature	>220°C
Viscosity	1-2.5 cSt @ 40°C Kinematic viscosity ≤ 20.5 mm ² /s.
Explosive properties	According to Reach Annex VII end point 7.11, the study does not need to be conducted if there are no chemical groups associated with explosive properties present in the molecule. This is the case for this substance.
Oxidising properties	In accordance with column 2 of REACH Annex VII, the study does not need to be conducted because on the basis of its chemical structure, the substance is incapable of reacting exothermically with combustible materials.

9.2. Other information

Volatility	Emits vapours, especially if heated.
Volatile organic compound	This product contains a maximum VOC content of 775 g/l.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Reactivity	There are no known reactivity hazards associated with this product.
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10.2. Chemical stability

Stability	Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended.
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10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Possibility of hazardous reactions	Under normal conditions of storage and use, no hazardous reactions will occur.
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10.4. Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid	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

Materials to avoid Avoid contact with the following materials: Strong acids. Oxidising agents.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products Incomplete combustion and thermolysis may produce gases of varying toxicity such as carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, various hydrocarbons, aldehydes and soot.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity - oral

Acute toxicity oral (LD₅₀ mg/kg) 5,001.0

Species Rat

Notes (oral LD₅₀) OECD 420

ATE oral (mg/kg) 5,001.0

Acute toxicity - dermal

Acute toxicity dermal (LD₅₀ mg/kg) 2,000.1

Species Rabbit

Notes (dermal LD₅₀) OECD 402

ATE dermal (mg/kg) 2,000.1

Acute toxicity - inhalation

Notes (inhalation LC₅₀) Conclusive data but not sufficient for classification.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Animal data Erythema/eschar score: Moderate to severe erythema (3). Irritating. Oedema score: Slight oedema - edges of area well defined by definite raising (2).

Human skin model test No specific test data are available.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation This substance does not meet the EU criteria for classification. - Burning feeling and temporary redness.

Respiratory sensitisation

Respiratory sensitisation Endpoint waived according to REACH Annex VII, IX or XI. There is no evidence that the product can cause respiratory hypersensitivity.

Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation Buehler test - Guinea pig: Not sensitising. OECD 406

Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity - in vitro Gene mutation: Negative. METHOD: ASTM E1687 This substance has no evidence of mutagenic properties.

Genotoxicity - in vivo Chromosome aberration: Negative. METHOD: OECD 475 This substance has no evidence of mutagenic properties.

Carcinogenicity

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Carcinogenicity	LOAEL 200 mg/kg, Dermal, Method equivalent to OECD 451 Kerosine is not carcinogenic when animals are exposed via the oral or inhalation route. However, chronic skin contact with kerosines and jet fuel may lead to tumour formation as a consequence of repeated cycles of irritation, skin damage and repair (similar to OECD 451)
Target organ for carcinogenicity	Skin
<u>Reproductive toxicity</u>	
Reproductive toxicity - fertility	Fertility - NOAEL >3000 mg/kg, Oral, Rat METHOD: OECD Test Guideline 421 This substance has no evidence of toxicity to reproduction.
Reproductive toxicity - development	Developmental toxicity: - NOAEL: 1000 mg/kg, Oral, Rat METHOD: OECD 414 This substance has no evidence of toxicity to reproduction.
<u>Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure</u>	
STOT - repeated exposure	NOAEL 750 mg/kg, Oral, Rat
<u>Aspiration hazard</u>	
Aspiration hazard	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Entry into the lungs following ingestion or vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis.
Inhalation	Vapour from this product may be hazardous by inhalation. Prolonged inhalation of high concentrations may damage respiratory system.
Ingestion	Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Pneumonia may be the result if vomited material containing solvents reaches the lungs.
Skin contact	Causes skin irritation. Not a skin sensitiser.
Eye contact	May cause temporary eye irritation.
Acute and chronic health hazards	Causes damage to organs (Lungs) if swallowed.
Route of exposure	Ingestion
Medical symptoms	Symptoms following overexposure to vapour may include the following: Breathlessness. Coughing, chest tightness, feeling of chest pressure. Difficulty in breathing.
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: Chronic respiratory and obstructive airway diseases. Pre-existing eye problems. Skin disorders and allergies.

SECTION 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
<u>12.1. Toxicity</u>	
<u>Acute aquatic toxicity</u>	
Acute toxicity - fish	LC ₅₀ , 96 hours: 18 mg/l, Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout) Method: OECD 203
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC ₅₀ , 48 hours: 21 mg/l, Daphnia magna Method: OECD 202
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	EC ₅₀ , 72 hours: 3.7 mg/l, Selenastrum capricornutum Method: OECD 201

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Acute toxicity - microorganisms	LL ₅₀ , 72 hours: 677.9 mg/l, Tetrahymena pyriformis. Method: Estimated using PETROTOX computer model.
<u>Chronic aquatic toxicity</u>	
Chronic toxicity - fish early life stage	NOEC, 28 days: 0.098 mg/l, Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout) Method: Estimated using PETROTOX computer model.
Chronic toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC ₅₀ , 21 days: 0.89 mg/l, Daphnia magna Method: OECD 211.
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.
Toxicity to terrestrial plants	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

Phototransformation	No information required.
Stability (hydrolysis)	Scientifically unjustified. The available data and weight of evidence demonstrate that this substance is resistant to hydrolysis because it lacks a functional group that is hydrolytically reactive. Therefore, this fate process will not contribute to a measurable degradable loss of this substance from the environment.
Biodegradation	Water - Degradation 58.6: ~ 28 days Supporting study Test - 301F Ready Biodegradability - Manometric Respiratory Test Inherently biodegradable, not fulfilling specific criteria.

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.
Partition coefficient	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

Mobility	The product is insoluble in water and will spread on the water surface.
Adsorption/desorption coefficient	Substance is a hydrocarbon UVCB. Standard tests for this endpoint are intended for single substances and are not appropriate for this complex substance.
Henry's law constant	Not available. Volatilisation is dependent on Henry's Law constant (HLC) which is not applicable to complex substances.
Surface tension	Scientifically unjustified. In line with REACH Annex VII, data on surface tension is not required, as based on structural considerations, surface activity is not expected or predicted, and surface activity is not a desired property of the material.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	Not Classified as PBT/vPvB by current EU criteria.
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12.6. Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects	None known.
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SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

BARTOLINE - Premium Paraffin

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: Liquid waste 13 07 01 Fuel oil and diesel. 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:

SECTION 14: Transport information

General Limited quantity size 5 litres (LQ 7) Excepted Quantity size 30ml (E1)

14.1. UN number

UN No. (ADR/RID) 1223

UN No. (IMDG) 1223

UN No. (ICAO) 1223

UN No. (ADN) 1223

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Proper shipping name (ADR/RID) KEROSENE

Proper shipping name (IMDG) KEROSENE

Proper shipping name (ICAO) KEROSENE

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Proper shipping name (ADN) KEROSENE

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

Classification procedures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 : On basis of test data.

Training advice 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.

Revision comments 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.

Issued by Regulatory Manager

Revision date 26/11/2018

Revision 3

Supersedes date 25/01/2017

SDS number 4662

SDS status Approved.

Hazard statements in full H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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.