SAFETY DATA SHEET
Auto Diesel / DERV

According to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 as amended

Issued: 06/08/2019
Ref: WFS/ Watson Fuels/ Auto Diesel/ 01
Version: 01

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1 PRODUCT IDENTIFIER

Chemical Identification: **Auto Diesel / DERV**
Other names: **G.O.R.V.; Ultra-Low Sulphur Diesel, AD10**

1.2 RELEVANT IDENTIFIED USES OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE AND USES ADVISED AGAINST

Relevant Identified Uses: Fuel for use in automotive vehicles

Uses advised against: This product is not to be used as a solvent or cleaning agent, for lighting or brightening fires, or as a skin cleanser.

1.3 DETAILS OF THE SUPPLIER OF THE SAFETY DATA SHEET

Supplier: Watson Fuels
Address: Lindum House
Causeway End
Brinkworth
Chippenham
Wiltshire
SN15 5DN
UK
Tel: +44 1666 510 345
Email: hse@watsonfuels.co.uk

1.4 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

Emergency Telephone (24hr): **+44 (0) 333 333 9957 (24/7)**

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 CLASSIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE

ACCORDING TO REGULATION (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP)

Classification
Flam. Liq. 3; H226
Asp. Tox. 1; H304
Skin Irrit. 2; H315
Acute Tox. 4 (inhalation); H332
Carc. 2; H351
STOT RE 2; H373
Aquatic Chronic 2; H411

Please see section 16 for full hazard statements

2.2 LABEL ELEMENTS

ACCORDING TO REGULATION (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP)

Hazard pictogram(s):

Signal Word: Danger

Hazard statement(s):
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 (Thymus, liver and bone marrow)
H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s):
P102: Keep out of reach of children.
P210: Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P273 Avoid release to the environment
P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P301 + P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician
P331: Do NOT induce vomiting.
P405: Store locked up.
P501: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local / national regulations.

Supplementary Hazard Information (EU): None

Hazard Determining Component(s): Fuels, diesel

2.3 OTHER HAZARDS:

The product does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB substances.
Electrostatic charge may be generated during pumping and other operations.
Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.
Spillages make surfaces slippery.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.2 MIXTURES

Mixture manufactured from Fuels, diesel. May contain FAME (fatty acid methyl esthers) at < 7% and other additives at <0.1% each. None of the additives impact any additional hazard to the finished product. Total Sulfur: < 0.1 wt%.

Chemical Name	CAS Number, EINECS Number	REACH Registration Number	Concentration	Classification
Fuels, diesel	68334-30-5, 269-822-7,	01-2119484664-27-xxxx	93 - 100	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Acute Tox. 4 (inhalation): H332 Carc. 2: H351 STOT RE 2: H373 Aquatic Chronic 2: H411

Please see section 16 for full hazard statements.

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES

General Advice: Obtain medical attention if symptoms do not resolve. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

Inhalation: 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, or if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. If the casualty is unconscious and breathing, place in the recovery position with the head below level of the torso. Immediately obtain specialist medical assessment and treatment for the casualty.

Ingestion: Obtain medical attention immediately. Do not wait for symptoms to develop. Do not induce vomiting. Do not give anything by mouth because of risk of material entering the lungs and causing lung damage. If person is drowsy or unconscious and vomiting, place on left side with head down. If possible, do not leave unattended and observe closely for adequacy of breathing.

Eye contact: Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Wash eyes immediately with plenty of water, making sure to rinse under eyelids. If symptoms persist, obtain medical attention.

Skin contact: Drench contaminated clothing with water before removing to avoid risk of sparks from static electricity. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Wash with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

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.
Accidental high-pressure injection through the skin requires immediate medical attention. Do not wait for symptoms to develop.

Protection of first aiders: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Ensure adequate ventilation. Spillages make surface slippery.

4.2 MOST IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS AND EFFECTS, BOTH ACUTE AND DELAYED

Aspiration into the lungs may occur directly or following ingestion. This may cause chemical pneumonitis which may be fatal. If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever. Ingestion may also cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, diarrhoea and vomiting.
Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in drowsiness, dizziness, light headedness, headache, disorientation, fatigue, nausea and loss of coordination. The onset of respiratory symptoms may be delayed for several hours after exposure.
Eye contact may cause redness and transient pain.
Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dry skin and irritation and defatting of the skin.
Suspected of causing cancer.
Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause damage to thymus, liver and bone marrow.

4.3 INDICATION OF ANY IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT NEEDED

In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately. If swallowed, patient should be monitored for signs of breathing difficulty as effects of aspiration may be delayed for up to 48 hours. If breathing is laboured, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel.

SECTION 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Suitable: Foam, water fog, inert gas, sand, earth, CO_2 or dry powder.

Not suitable: Do not use a direct water jet.

5.2 SPECIAL HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE

Flammable liquid and vapour: Vapour may form explosive mixture with air. Vapour is heavier than air and may accumulate in confined spaces. Vapours may travel considerable distances to ignition sources where they can ignite, flash back or explode. The product will float on surface water and can reignite. Containers exposed to heat may burst due to increase in pressure.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products:

Hazardous combustion products may include: A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke), Carbon monoxide, oxides of sulphur, hydrogen sulphide and unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.

5.3 ADVICE FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS

A self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing should be worn in fire conditions. Move undamaged containers from fire area if this can be done safely. Keep fire exposed containers cool by spraying with water. Do not allow to enter drains, sewers or watercourses.

Firefighting measures: Isolate the source of the combustible product. If fire cannot be extinguished, allow it to die out in a controlled manner. Use water to cool down equipment and items exposed to fire.

Additional advice: Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water. If possible, remove containers from the danger zone. If the fire cannot be extinguished, the only course of action is to evacuate immediately.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

6.1.1 For non-emergency personnel:

Alert emergency personnel. Keep unnecessary personnel away.

Flammable. Spillages of liquid product will create a fire hazard and may form an explosive atmosphere. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use only non-sparkling tools. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equipment.

Caution – spillage area may be slippery.

Keep upwind. Ensure adequate ventilation. Avoid inhalation of vapours. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear suitable personal protective equipment. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. (See Section 8). Stop the leak if safe to do so.

6.1.2 For emergency responders:

Flammable. Spillages of liquid product will create a fire hazard and may form an explosive atmosphere. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use only non-sparkling tools. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equipment.

Keep unnecessary personnel away. Keep upwind. Ensure adequate ventilation. Avoid inhalation of vapours. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear suitable personal protective equipment:

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. Note: gloves made of PVA are not water-resistant and are not suitable for emergency use. Safety helmet, antistatic non-skid safety shoes or boots. 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 or, preferably, 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 should be used.

6.2 ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

Collect spillage. Stop the leak if it is safe to do so. Do not allow to enter drains, sewers or watercourses. Spillages or uncontrolled discharges into watercourses must be alerted to the Environment Agency or other appropriate regulatory body. In case of soil contamination, remove contaminated soil and treat in accordance with local regulations. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution.

6.3 METHODS AND MATERIAL FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEANING UP

6.3.1 For containment:

Stop the leak if it is safe to do so. Contain the spillage with sand, earth or any suitable adsorbent material.

6.3.2 For cleaning up:

Use sand, earth or any suitable non-combustible adsorbent material to adsorb spillages. Using non-sparking tools, transfer the contaminated absorbent material into a container for disposal.
For spillages on water, remove using appropriate methods such as skimming, booms or adsorbents. For spillages onto soil, remove contaminated soil for remediation or disposal in accordance with local regulations.

Waste containers used should be plastic-lined sealable drums. Containers should be sealed before being disposed of via an authorised waste disposal contractor.

6.4 REFERENCE TO OTHER SECTIONS

For personal protective equipment, see Section 8. For disposal, see Section13.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING

Flammable. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Keep container tightly closed. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equipment. Use only non-sparkling tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Provide adequate ventilation, including local extraction, to ensure occupational exposure limits are not exceeded. Avoid breathing vapours/spray. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear suitable personal protective equipment (See Section 8). Open container slowly. The vapor is heavier than air and may create an explosive mixture of vapor and air. Beware of accumulation in confined spaces and low-lying areas. Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures.

Do not eat, drink or smoke in the vicinity of the product. Wash thoroughly after handling. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Contaminated clothing should be thoroughly cleaned or disposed of as hazardous waste.

7.2 CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE, INCLUDING ANY INCOMPATIBILITIES

Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Keep away from direct sunlight. Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Keep away from oxidising agents, reducing agents. This product must never be stored in buildings occupied by people. Drums and small containers should be stored in well-ventilated areas, flameproof cabinets or stores. Keep in a bunded area with a sealed floor to provide containment against spillage. Seek specialist advice for the design, construction and operation of bulk storage facilities.

FAMEs are less stable than conventional petroleum diesel. FAME can degrade under the influence of air, heat, light and water. Regular checks of the storage tank for signs of contamination are advised.

7.3 SPECIFIC END USE(S)

Refer to the end uses as identified section 1.2.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 CONTROL PARAMETERS

Workplace exposure limits
Source: EH40/2005, 3rd Ed., 2018.
None assigned.

Other exposure limits
Source: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH), Supplier's recommendations

Substance	Type	LTEL (8 hr TWA)		STEL (15 min)		Comments
		ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³	
Fuels, diesel	ACGIH	-	100	-	-	Can be absorbed through the skin.
Fuels, diesel	Supplier's recommendations	-	100	-	-	Can be absorbed through the skin.
Naphthalene*	ACGIH	-	10	-	-	Can be absorbed through the skin.
Naphthalene*	Supplier's recommendations	-	10	-	-	Can be absorbed through the skin.

*A component of fuels, diesel.

Biological Exposure Index (BEI): No biological limit allocated.

DNELs (Workers)

Hazard via inhalation route: Fuels, diesel: 68.3 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic)
4300 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute)
No hazard identified (Local)

Hazard via dermal route:	Fuels, diesel:	2.9 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) No hazard identified (Systemic, Acute) High hazard (Local, Chronic) Low hazard (Local, Acute)

DNELs (Consumers)

Hazard via inhalation route:	Fuels, diesel:	20 mg/m^3 (Systemic, Chronic) 2600 mg/m^3 (Systemic, Acute) No hazard identified (Local)
Hazard via dermal route:	Fuels, diesel:	1.3 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) No hazard identified (Systemic, Acute) High hazard (Local, Chronic) Low hazard (Local, Acute)
Hazard via oral route:	Fuels, diesel:	1.3 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) No hazard identified (Systemic, Acute) No hazard identified (Local)

PNEC related information:

Product comprises mostly of hydrocarbons with a complex, unknown or variable composition. Conventional methods of deriving PNECs are not appropriate and it is not possible to identify a single representative PNEC for such substances.

Naphthalene
Freshwater: 2.4 µg/L
Marine water: 2.4 µg/L
STP: 2.9 mg/L
Sediment (freshwater): 67.2 µg/kg sediment dw
Sediment (marine water): 67.2 µg/kg sediment dw
Soil: 58.3 67.2 µg/kg soil dw
Predators: No potential for bioaccumulation

8.2 EXPOSURE CONTROLS

8.2.1 Appropriate engineering controls

Provide adequate ventilation to ensure that occupational exposure limits are not exceeded. Local extraction may be required. Eye wash and quick-drench shower facilities should be available in the work area. Contaminated clothing and shoes should be thoroughly washed before reuse.

8.2.2 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye protection:	Goggles or safety glasses with side shields giving complete protection to eyes. (EN 166). Depending on conditions of use, close-fitting eye protection and a face shield may be necessary.
Skin protection:	Long sleeve protective clothing. Nitrile, neoprene or PVC apron. Rubber boots.

Hand protection:	Chemical-resistant gloves. (EN 374). Suitable glove material: nitrile, neoprene or PVC (breakthrough time > 240 minutes). Breakthrough times for gloves vary depending on, e.g. chemical resistance, material thickness, frequency and duration of contact. Selection should also take into account other usage requirements, e.g. dexterity, heat resistance, other chemical substances handled. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced.
Respiratory protection:	Where airborne levels below the exposure limits cannot be maintained, wear an air-purifying respirator (EN 140) with a Type A/P2 filter or better suitable for organic gases and vapours with a boiling point above 65°C. (EN 14387).
Thermal hazards	Wear suitable temperature resistant gloves and protective clothing if the product is heated.

8.2.3 Environmental exposure controls:

Avoid release to the environment. Inform environmental manager of all incidents involving this product. Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an Occupational Exposure Limit and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances, biological monitoring may also be appropriate. Information on suitable methods is available on request.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 INFORMATION ON BASIC PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Liquid (Clear, straw-coloured)
Odour:	Characteristic
Odour threshold:	No data available.
pH:	Not applicable.
Melting/freezing point:	No data available
Initial boiling point and boiling range:	165 – 375 °C
Flash point:	Open Cup: >55 °C
Evaporation rate:	No data available.
Flammability (solid; gas):	Not applicable
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits:	Lower: 0.5% Upper: 6%
Vapour pressure:	0.3 kPa @20 °C
Vapour density:	> 1 (Air = 1)
Relative density:	0.82 to 0.845 @ 15 °C (Water=1)
Solubility(ies):	Immiscible in water. Miscible in aromatic solvents.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water:	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature:	250 – 270 °C
Decomposition temperature:	Not available.
Viscosity:	4.8 mm^2/s @ 20 °C 2 – 4.5 mm^2/s @ 40 °C
Explosive properties:	Not explosive. Vapour may form explosive mixture in air.
Oxidising properties:	Not oxidising.

9.2 OTHER INFORMATION

Pour Point: < -24 °C

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 REACTIVITY

Reacts with oxidising agents.

10.2 CHEMICAL STABILITY

The product is stable under normal use conditions

10.3 POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS:

No hazardous reactions expected during normal conditions.

10.4 CONDITIONS TO AVOID

Keep away from sources of ignition, hot surfaces, direct sunlight. Prevent accumulation of vapours. Contact with strong oxidizing agents e.g. chlorates and ammonium nitrate.

10.5 INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS:

Oxidising agents e.g. chlorates and ammonium nitrate which may be used in agriculture. Strong reducing agents.

10.6 HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

Combustion may liberate toxic fumes: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, various hydrocarbons, nitrogen oxides, sulphur oxides.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Note: All information in this section is for Fuels, diesel. Information given is based on product data, knowledge of the components and the toxicology of similar products.

11.1. INFORMATION ON TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS

Acute Oral Toxicity:	Not classified. Based on the available data the classification criteria are not met. Low toxicity: LD50 > 5000 mg/kg, Rat
Acute Dermal Toxicity:	Not classified. Based on the available data the classification criteria are not met. Low toxicity: LD50 >2000 mg/kg, Rabbit
Acute Inhalation Toxicity:	Harmful if inhaled LC50 4.1 mg/l / 4 h, Rat.
Skin Corrosion/Irritation:	Causes skin irritation.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:	Not classified. Based on the available data the classification criteria are not met.
Skin sensitisation	Not classified. Based on the available data the classification criteria are not met.
Respiratory sensitisation:	Not classified. Based on the available data the classification criteria are not met.
Carcinogenicity:	Suspected of causing cancer LOAEL: 25 mg/kg bw/day (mouse, dermal, chronic)
Reproductive Toxicity:	Not classified. Based on the available data the classification criteria are not met. Developmental toxicity: NOAEC >2110 mg/m^3 (inhalation, rat) Developmental toxicity: NOAEC 125 mg/kg bw/day (dermal, rat)
Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure:	Not classified. Based on the available data the classification criteria are not met. High concentrations of vapour may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure:	May cause damage to organs (Thymus, liver and bone marrow). NOAEC: 880 mg/m^3 (rat, inhalation) NOAEC: 30 mg/kg bw/day (rat, dermal, systemic)
Aspiration hazard:	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Risk of aspiration into lungs resulting in chemical pneumonia.

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation	High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.
Skin contact	Causes skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dry skin and irritation and defatting of the skin.
Eye contact	May cause slight eye irritation, redness, transient pain, watering.
Ingestion	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Risk of aspiration into lungs resulting in chemical pneumonia.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics:
Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dry skin and irritation and defatting of the skin.
Eye contact may cause slight irritation, watering, redness and pain.
Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in drowsiness, dizziness, light headedness, headache, disorientation, fatigue, nausea and loss of coordination. The onset of respiratory symptoms may be delayed for several hours after exposure. Ingestion may cause irritation of the mouth and digestive tract. If swallowed, aspiration into lungs may result in chemical pneumonia.
Suspected of causing cancer. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause damage to thymus, liver and bone marrow.
Other information:
High pressure injection of product into the skin may lead to local necrosis if the product is not surgically removed.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 TOXICITY

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Fuels, diesel:	Short-term toxicity to fish: LL50 (96 h) 21 mg/L Long-term toxicity to fish: NOEL (14 d) 0.083 mg/L

Short-term toxicity to aquatic invertebrates: EL50 (48 h) 68 mg/L
Long-term toxicity to aquatic invertebrates: NOEL (21 days) 0.2 mg/L (reproduction)
Short-term toxicity to aquatic algae: ErL50 (72 h) 22 mg/L (growth rate)

12.2 PERSISTENCE/DEGRADABILITY:

Diesel is unlikely to undergo appreciable degradation through hydrolysis or photolysis although one test indicates that diesel is biodegradable through microbial action but fails the 10-day window. However, the 10-day window is not relevant for UVCB substances, so diesel is considered biodegradable. Hydrocarbons may be degraded under aerobic conditions into metabolites that are less toxic and less bioaccumulative.

12.3 BIOACCUMULATION POTENTIAL:

Substance is a hydrocarbon UVCB so tests are not usually appropriate. Calculated Kow values are in the range of 3.9 – 6 indicating a high potential to bioaccumulate. However, in practice, metabolic processes may reduce bioconcentration.

12.4 MOBILITY:

Floats on water. Partly evaporates from water or soil surfaces, but a significant proportion will remain after one day. Large volumes may penetrate soil and could contaminate groundwater.

12.5 PBT & vPvB ASSESSMENT:

The product does not contain substances assessed to be PBT or vPvB.

12.6 OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS:

Films formed on water may affect oxygen transfer and damage organisms.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 WASTE TREATMENT METHODS:

WASTE DISPOSAL	Waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning should be disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor to deal satisfactorily with this type of product should be established beforehand. Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in watercourses. Do not dispose of tank water bottoms by allowing them to drain into the ground. This will result in soil and groundwater contamination.
PRODUCT DISPOSAL	Dispose of waste to licensed waste disposal site in accordance with the requirements of the local Waste Disposal Authority. European Waste Code: 13 07 01* fuel oil and diesel NOTE: This code has been assigned based upon the most common uses for this material and may not reflect contaminants resulting from actual use. Waste generators/producers are responsible for assessing the actual process used when generating the waste and its contaminants in order to assign the proper waste disposal code.

PACKAGING DISPOSAL	Waste packaging should be recycled wherever possible. Send to drum recycler or metal reclaimer. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned out. Drain container thoroughly. After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire. Residues may cause an explosion hazard if heated above the flash point. Do not puncture, cut or weld uncleaned drums. Do not pollute the soil, water or environment with the waste container. Comply with any local recovery or waste disposal regulations. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible.
LOCAL LEGISLATION:	Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 UN NUMBER

1202

14.2 UN PROPER SHIPPING NAME

DIESEL FUEL

14.3 TRANSPORT HAZARD CLASS(ES)

3

14.4 PACKING GROUP

III

14.5 ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

ADR/IATA/RID/ADN	YES
IMDG:	Marine Pollutant: YES

14.6 SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR THE USER

Read SDS and supplier instructions on correct use of the product.

Transport Category:	3
Tunnel Restriction Code:	(D/E)
Emergency Action Code:	3Y

14.7 TRANSPORT IN BULK ACCORDING TO ANNEX II OF MARPOL 73/78 AND THE IBC CODE

The product is not intended to be transported in bulk.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS/LEGISLATION SPECIFIC FOR THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE

This Safety Data Sheet was prepared in accordance with EC Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 as amended. The product has been classified in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP).

15.2 CHEMICAL SAFETY ASSESSMENT

A chemical safety assessment has not been carried out for this product.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

HISTORY:

Version 01 ISSUED 06/08/2019, first release

REFERENCES:

Concawe Report 01/97 – Petroleum Products – First Aid Emergency and Medical Advice.
Concawe Report 00/56 – Revised Preparations – Summary Data and Rationale.
CENELEC CLC/TR 50404 Electrostatics – Code of Practice for the Avoidance of Hazards Due to Static Electricity.
Dangerous Goods Regulations – ADR/RID, ADN/ADNR, IMDG, IATA.
European Model Code of Safe Practice in the Storage and Handling of Petroleum Products, Associated Octel Company.
UK – Leaded Gasoline Tank Cleaning and Disposal of Sludge (Booklet OIP/5 (5/99)).
ECHA REACH Dossier

ABBREVIATIONS:

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.
ADN	European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways
ADR	European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road.
CAS number	Chemical Abstracts Service Number
CLP	Classification, Labelling and Packaging
EC number	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances or European List of Notified Chemical Substances number
EC50	Effective Concentration 50%
EL50	Effective Loading 50%
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LC50	Median lethal concentration
LD50	Median lethal does
LL50	Lethal Loading 50%
LOAEL	Lowest observed adverse effect level
NOAEL	No observed adverse effect level
NOEL	No observed effect level
PBT	persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic
REACH	Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals
RID	Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
STOT	Specific target organ toxicity

TWA	Time-Weighted Average
UVCB	substance of unknown or variable composition, complex reaction products or biological materials
vPvB	very persistent and very bioaccumulative
WAF	Water Accommodated Fraction

FULL TEXT OF HAZARD STATEMENTS AND HAZARD CODES:

Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquids, Hazard Category 3
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard, Hazard Category 1
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin corrosion/irritation, Hazard Category 2
Acute Tox. 4	Acute Toxicity, Hazard Category 4
Carc. 2	Carcinogenicity, Hazard Category 2
STOT RE 2	Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Repeated Exposure, Hazard Category 2
Aquatic Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment – Chronic, Hazard Category 2
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
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

SDS DISTRIBUTION AND TRAINING

This document contains important information to ensure the safe storage, handling and use of this product. The information in this document should be brought to the attention of the person in your organisation responsible for advising on safety matters. Workers should be trained to handle this substance safely.

FURTHER INFORMATION:

Users are advised to refer to relevant legislation, approved codes of practice and guidance available from the Health & Safety Executive (website: http://www.hse.gov.uk) and to the IP Codes of Practice available from the Energy Institute (website: http://www.energyinst.org.uk)

DISCLAIMER:

The above information is based on our current knowledge of the product. The purpose of this data sheet is to describe the product in terms of its safety and environmental requirements. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy themselves as to the application of this information and/or recommendations for their own use. This safety data sheet contains important information to ensure the safe storage, handling and use of this product, it does not however constitute an assessment of workplace risks. The advice given in this safety data sheet reflects the current knowledge of the hazards and risks associated with the handling of the product. If the product is mixed with other materials the users shall take these into account in identifying any additional hazards and risks might arise.