



# Gasoil (S 10mg/kg)

## Safety Data Sheet

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH)

Date of issue: 30.12.2009

Revision date: 16.01.2013

Version: 3.0

### 1. Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

#### 1.1. Product identifier

Chemical type : Substance  
Name : Gasoil (S 10 mg/kg)  
Trade name : Gasoil (S 10 mg/kg)  
EC index no : 649-224-00-6  
EC no : 269-822-7  
CAS No. : 68334-30-5  
REACH registration No. : 01-2119484664-27-0104  
Product code : L11310  
Local code : L11310  
IUPAC : Gasoil - unspecified;  
Chemical name : Gasoil - unspecified;  
Synonyms : Diesel fuels

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

##### 1.2.1. Relevant identified uses

Industrial/Professional use spec. : Manufacture of substance  
Distribution of substance  
Formulation & (re)packing of substances and mixtures  
Lubricants  
Uses in Coatings  
Use in Oil and Gas field drilling and production operations  
Metal working fluids / rolling oils  
Use as a fuel  
Use as binders and release agents  
Functional Fluids  
Rubber production and processing  
Road and construction applications  
Explosives manufacture & use

Function or use category : Adhesives, binding agents, Construction materials additives, Explosives, Fuels, Lubricants and additives, Solvents, Vulcanising agents

##### 1.2.2. Uses advised against

No relevant data available

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

SLOVNAFT, a.s.  
Vlčie hrdlo 1  
824 12 Bratislava - Slovakia  
T +421-(0)2/4055-1111 - F +421-(0)2/5859-9759  
[slovnaftreach@slovnaft.sk](mailto:slovnaftreach@slovnaft.sk) - [www.slovnaft.sk](http://www.slovnaft.sk)

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : Podnikový dispečing 1: ++0421(0)2/4055 3344  
Podnikový dispečing 2: ++0421(0)2/4055 2244  
fax: ++0421(0)2/4055 8047  
E-mail: podnikovydispecing1@slovnaft.sk, podnikovydispecing2@slovnaft.sk

Country	Official advisory body	Address	Emergency number
SLOVAKIA	Toxikologické informačné centrum FN s poliklinikou University Hospital Bratislava	Limbová 5 833 05 Bratislava	+421 2 54 77 4 166

### 2. Hazards identification

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

##### 2.1.1. Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]

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

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

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### 2.1.2. Classification according to Directive 67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC

Xn; R65  
Xn; R20  
Xi; R38  
Carc.Cat.3; R40  
N; R51/53

Full text of R-phrases: see section 16

### 2.1.3. Adverse physicochemical, human health and environmental effects

No relevant data available

## 2.2. Label elements

### 2.2.1. Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]

Hazard pictograms (CLP) :



Signal word (CLP) :

Danger

Hazard statements (CLP) :

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 (inhalation)  
H373 - May cause damage to organs (blood;liver;thymus) through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation)  
H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statements (CLP) :

P261 - Avoid breathing dust, fume, gas, mist, spray, vapours  
P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection  
P301+P310 - If swallowed, immediately call a doctor.  
P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting  
P501 - Dispose of contents/container to See Section 13..

### 2.2.2. Labelling according to Directive 67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC

Not applicable

## 2.3. Other hazards

No relevant data available

## 3. Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1. Substances

Name	Product identifier		% (w/w) Concentration (range)	Classification according to Directive 67/548/EEC	Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]
	CAS No.	EC no			
Gasoil- unspecified	68334-30-5	269-822-7	Min. 94	Carc.Cat.3; R40 Xn; R20 Xn; R65 Xi; R38 N; R51/53	Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:vapour), H332 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Carc. 2, H351 STOT RE 2, H373 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411

Full text of R-, H- and EUH-phrases: see section 16

### 3.2. Mixtures

Not applicable

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### 4. First aid measures

#### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

- First-aid measures general : Spillages make surfaces slippery  
Before attempting to rescue casualties, isolate area from all potential sources of ignition including disconnecting electrical supply.  
Ensure adequate ventilation and check that a safe, breathable atmosphere is present before entry into confined spaces.  
Hydrogen sulphide (H<sub>2</sub>S) can accumulate in the headspace of product storage tanks and reach potentially hazardous concentrations.  
Inhalation is unlikely because of the low vapour pressure of the substance at ambient temperature.  
Exposure to vapours may however occur when the substance is handled at high temperatures with poor ventilation.
- First-aid measures after inhalation : Inhalation of fumes or oil mists produced at high temperatures may cause irritation of the respiratory tract  
Remove casualty to a quiet and well ventilated place if safe to do so  
If casualty is unconscious and:  
Not breathing  
Ensure that there is no obstruction to breathing and give artificial respiration by trained personnel.  
If necessary, give external cardiac massage and obtain medical advice.  
Breathing  
Place in the recovery position.  
Administer oxygen if necessary.  
Obtain medical assistance if breathing remains difficult.  
If there is any suspicion of inhalation of H<sub>2</sub>S (hydrogen sulphide).  
Rescuers must wear breathing apparatus, belt and safety rope, and follow rescue procedures.  
Remove casualty to fresh air as quickly as possible.  
Immediately begin artificial respiration if breathing has ceased.  
Provision of oxygen may help.  
Obtain medical advice for further treatment.
- First-aid measures after skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing, contaminated footwear and dispose of safely.  
Wash affected area with soap and water.  
Seek medical attention if skin irritation, swelling or redness develops and persists.  
When using high-pressure equipment, injection of product can occur.  
If high-pressure injuries occur, immediately seek professional medical attention.  
Do not wait for symptoms to develop.  
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.
- First-aid measures after eye contact : Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.  
Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do so  
Continue rinsing  
If irritation, blurred vision or swelling occurs and persists, obtain medical advice from a specialist.
- First-aid measures after ingestion : in case of ingestion, always assume that aspiration has occurred.  
The casualty should be sent immediately to hospital  
Do not wait for symptoms to develop.  
Do not induce vomiting as there is high risk of aspiration.  
Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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

- Symptoms/injuries after inhalation : irritation of the respiratory tract due to excess fume, mists or vapour exposure.
- Symptoms/injuries after skin contact : Symptoms: reddening, irritation.
- Symptoms/injuries after eye contact : Slight eye irritation.
- Symptoms/injuries after ingestion : few or no symptoms expected.  
If any, nausea and diarrhoea might occur.

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

Rescuers must wear breathing apparatus, belt and safety rope, and follow rescue procedures..

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### 5. Firefighting measures

#### 5.1. Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media : Foam (trained personnel only). Water fog (trained personnel only). Dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide. Other inert gases (subject to regulations). Sand or earth.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use direct water jets on the burning product; they could cause splattering and spread the fire. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam.

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

- Reactivity : This substance will float and can be reignited on surface water.

#### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

- Protection during firefighting : In case of a large fire or in confined or poorly ventilated spaces, wear full fire resistant protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.
- Other information : Incomplete combustion is likely to give rise to a complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates, gases, including carbon monoxide, unidentified organic and inorganic compounds. If sulphur compounds are present in appreciable amounts, combustion products may include also H<sub>2</sub>S and SO<sub>x</sub> (sulfur oxides) or sulfuric acid.

### 6. Accidental release measures

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

##### 6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

- Protective equipment : Small spillages: normal antistatic working clothes are usually adequate.  
Large spillages: full body suit of chemically resistant and antistatic material.  
Work gloves providing adequate chemical resistance, specifically to aromatic hydrocarbons.  
gloves made of PVA are not water-resistant, and are not suitable for emergency use  
Work helmet.  
Antistatic non-skid safety shoes or boots  
Goggles and /or face shield, if splashes or contact with eyes is possible or anticipated.  
Respiratory protection:  
a half or full-face respirator with filter(s) for organic vapours/H<sub>2</sub>S, or a Self-contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) can be used according to the extent of spill and predictable amount of exposure. If the situation cannot be completely assessed, or if an oxygen deficiency is possible, only SCBA's should be used.
- Emergency procedures : Stop or contain leak at the source, if safe to do so  
Avoid direct contact with released material  
Stay upwind  
In case of large spillages, alert occupants in downwind areas.  
Keep non-involved personnel away from the area of spillage. Alert emergency personnel  
Except in case of small spillages,  
The feasibility of any actions should always be assessed and advised, if possible, by a trained, competent person in charge of managing the emergency.  
Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so (e.g. electricity, sparks, fires, flares  
In those cases when the presence of dangerous amounts of SO<sub>2</sub> or H<sub>2</sub>S around the spilled product is suspected or proved,  
additional or special actions may be warranted including access restrictions, use of special protection equipment, procedures and personnel training  
If required, notify relevant authorities according to all applicable regulations  
If necessary dike the product with dry earth, sand or similar non-combustible materials.  
Large spillages may be cautiously covered with foam, if available, to limit vapour cloud formation.  
Do not use direct jets  
When inside buildings or confined spaces, ensure adequate ventilation.

##### 6.1.2. For emergency responders

No relevant data available

#### 6.2. Environmental precautions

- Prevent product from entering sewers, rivers or other bodies of water, or underground spaces (tunnels, cellars, etc.)  
Absorb spilled product with suitable non-combustible materials.  
Collect free product with suitable mechanical means.  
Transfer collected product and other contaminated materials to suitable containers for recovery or safe disposal.

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In case of soil contamination, remove contaminated soil and treat in accordance with local regulations.

In case of small spillages in closed waters, contain product with floating barriers or other equipment

Collect spilled product by absorbing with specific floating absorbents

If possible, large spillages in open waters should be contained with floating barriers or other mechanical means.

If this not possible, control the spreading of the spillage, and collect the product by skimming or other suitable mechanical means.

The use of dispersants should be advised by an expert, and, if required, approved by local authorities

Collect recovered product and other materials in suitable tanks or containers for recovery or safe disposal.

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

For containment

: recommended measures are based on the most likely spillage scenarios for this material; however, local conditions (wind, air temperature, wave/current direction and speed) may significantly influence the choice of appropriate actions

For this reason, local experts should be consulted when necessary.

Local regulations may also prescribe or limit actions to be taken

Concentration of H<sub>2</sub>S in tank headspaces may reach hazardous values, especially in case of prolonged storage.

This situation is especially relevant for those operations which involve direct exposure to the vapours in the tank.

Spillages of limited amounts of product, especially in the open air when vapours will be usually quickly dispersed, are dynamic situations, which will presumably limit the exposure to dangerous concentrations.

As H<sub>2</sub>S has a density greater than ambient air, a possible exception may regard the build-up of dangerous concentrations in specific spots, like trenches, depressions or confined spaces

In all these circumstances, however, the correct actions should be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

### 6.4. Reference to other sections

No relevant data available

## 7. Handling and storage

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling

: Ensure that all relevant regulations regarding handling and storage facilities of flammable products are followed. A specific assessment of inhalation risks from the presence of H<sub>2</sub>S in tank headspaces, confined spaces, product residue, tank waste and waste water, and unintentional releases must be made to help determine controls appropriate to local circumstances. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Avoid contact with the hot product. Avoid release to the environment. Take precautionary measures against static electricity. Ground/bond containers, tanks and transfer/receiving equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. The vapour is heavier than air. Beware of accumulation in pits and confined spaces. Do not use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapours. Use adequate personal protective equipment as required. For more information regarding protective equipment and operational conditions see Exposure scenarios. Ensure that proper housekeeping measures are in place. Contaminated materials should not be allowed to accumulate in the workplaces and should never be kept inside the pockets. Keep away from food and beverages. Wash the hands thoroughly after handling. Change contaminated clothes at the end of working shift.

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

Technical measures

: Before entering storage tanks and commencing any operation in a confined area, check the atmosphere for oxygen content and flammability. If sulphur compounds are suspected to be present in the product, check the atmosphere for H<sub>2</sub>S content. Light hydrocarbon vapours can build up in the headspace of containers. These can cause flammability / explosion hazards. Empty containers may contain flammable product residues. Do not weld, solder, drill, cut or incinerate empty containers, unless they have been properly cleaned.

Storage conditions

: Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of internal structure of storage tanks must be done only by properly equipped and qualified personnel as defined by national, local or company regulations.

Storage area

: Use and store only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Storage area layout, tank design, equipment and operating procedures must comply with the relevant European, national or local legislation. Storage installations should be designed with adequate bunds in case of leaks or spills. Store separately from oxidising agents.

Special rules on packaging

: If the product is supplied in containers: Keep only in the original container or in a suitable container for this kind of product. Keep containers tightly closed and properly labelled. Protect from the sunlight.

Packaging materials

: Recommended materials: For containers, or container linings use materials specifically approved for use with this product. Some synthetic materials may be unsuitable for containers or container linings depending on the material specification and intended use. Compatibility should be checked with the manufacturer.

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### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

This substance is handled under Strictly Controlled Conditions in accordance with REACH regulation Article 17(3) for on-site isolated intermediates. In case the substance is transported to other sites for further processing, the substance should be handled at these sites under the Strictly Controlled Conditions as specified in REACH regulation Article 18(4). Site documentation to support safe handling arrangements including the selection of engineering, administrative and personal protective equipment controls in accordance with risk-based management systems is available at each manufacturing site. Written confirmation of application of Strictly Controlled Conditions has been received from every affected Distributor and Downstream Processor/User of the Registrant's intermediate.

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1. Control parameters

DNEL	: 4300 mg/m <sup>3</sup> /15 min Workers:Acute exposure Systematic, Inhalation 68 mg/kg/8h Workers:Long term exposure Systematic, Inhalation 2,9 mg/kg/8h Workers:Long term exposure Systematic, Dermal 2600 mg/m <sup>3</sup> /15 min general population:Acute exposure Systematic, Inhalation 20 mg/m <sup>3</sup> /24 h general population:Long term exposure Systematic, Inhalation 1,3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> /24 h general population:Long term exposure Systematic, Dermal
PNEC	: Substance is a hydrocarbon UVCB that poses a chronic marine hazard. The hydrocarbon block method is used for environmental risk assessment.

### 8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	: Where hot product is handled in confined spaces, effective local ventilation must be provided.
Personal protective equipment	: Gloves. Safety glasses.



Hand protection	: Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with specific activity training. Gloves must be periodically inspected and changed in case of wear, perforations or contaminations.
Eye protection	: If splashing is likely, full head and face protection (protective shield and/or safety goggles) should be used. If contact is likely, a protection (protective shield and/or safety goggles) should be used.
Skin and body protection	: Wear suitable coveralls to prevent exposure to the skin. Coveralls should be changed at the end of the work shift and cleaned as necessary to avoid transfer of product to clothes or underwear.
Respiratory protection	: to avoid respiratory tract irritation inhalation exposure should be kept to a minimum,. If exposure levels cannot be determined or estimated with adequate confidence, or an oxygen deficiency is possible, only SCBA's should be used. If necessary, approved respiratory protection equipment shall be used when handling hot product in confined spaces: enclosed face mask with cartridge/filter type "A" or self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Change filter cartridge on respirator daily.
Thermal hazard protection	: None in normal conditions.
Environmental exposure controls	: Store finished products in closed containers (e.g., bulk tanks, drums, cans);. Incinerate, absorb, or adsorb vapours stripped from solution whenever necessary. Use vapour recovery units when necessary. Carefully handle the substance to minimise releases.
Consumer exposure controls	: Substance registered as Isolated intermediate under SCC). This substance is handled under Strictly Controlled Conditions in accordance with REACH regulation Article 17(3) for on-site isolated intermediates. In case the substance is transported to other sites for further processing, the substance should be handled at these sites under the Strictly Controlled Conditions as specified in REACH regulation Article 18(4). Site documentation to support safe handling arrangements including the selection of engineering, administrative and personal protective equipment controls in accordance with risk-based management systems is available at each manufacturing site. Written confirmation of application of Strictly Controlled Conditions has been received from every affected Distributor and Downstream Processor/User of the Registrant's intermediate.

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

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

Appearance	: Liquid.
Physical state	: Liquid
Colour	: Colourless or yellow.
Odour	: naphtha odour.
Melting point	: -40°C to + 6 °C
Boiling point	: 170 - 360 °C
Flash point	: ≥ 55 °C
Explosive limits (vol %)	: 0,5 - 6,5 vol %

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Vapour pressure	: 0,4 kPa at 40°C
Density	: ≤ 860 kg/m <sup>3</sup> at 15°C
Self ignition temperature	: ≥ 225 °C
Viscosity	: 2,8 – 6,0 mm <sup>2</sup> /s at 20°C
The sulphur content (mg/kg)	<10

### 9.2. Other information

The above data are informative, accurate physical-chemical data of the product are specified on the product certificate.

## Stability and reactivity

### 10.1. Reactivity

This substance will float and can be reignited on surface water.

### 10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Contact with strong oxidizers (peroxides, chromates, etc.) may cause a fire hazard.

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

They may be ignited by heat, sparks, static electricity or flames.

### 10.5. Incompatible materials

A mixture with nitrates or other strong oxidisers (e.g. chlorates, perchlorates, liquid oxygen) may create an explosive mass.

### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Combustion (incomplete) will likely generate oxides of carbon, sulphur and nitrogen, as well as additional undetermined organic compounds of the same elements.

## Toxicological information

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity	: Harmful if inhaled.
Skin corrosion/irritation	: Causes skin irritation.
Aspiration hazard	: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Carcinogenicity	: Suspected of causing cancer (inhalation).
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	: May cause damage to organs (blood;liver;thymus) through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation).

Diesel Fuels (68334-30-5)	
LD50 oral rat	2000 mg/kg
LD50 dermal rabbit	5000 mg/kg
LC50 inhalation rat (mg/l)	4100 mg/kg

## Ecological information

### 12.1. Toxicity

Diesel Fuels (68334-30-5)	
LC50 fish 1	21 mg/l
EC50 other aquatic organisms 1	68 mg/l
LC50 fish 2	0,083 mg/l
LC50 other aquatic organisms 2	0,2 mg/l
EC50 other aquatic organisms 2	22 mg/l

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

Diesel Fuels (68334-30-5)	
Persistence and degradability	Easily biodegradable (concerning to the criteria of the OECD).

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Diesel Fuels (68334-30-5)	
Log Kow	3,9 - 6
Bioaccumulative potential	Does not accumulate in organisms.

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

No relevant data available

### 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Diesel Fuels (68334-30-5)	
Results of PBT assessment	Anthracene is not present in this substance at greater than 0,1% no other representative hydrocarbons structures were found to meet the PBT/vPvB criteria

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### 12.6. Other adverse effects

No relevant data available

## 13. Disposal considerations

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

Regional legislation (waste)	: DIRECTIVE 2008/98/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives.
Waste treatment methods	: Contain and dispose of waste according to local regulations. External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations. External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations. Where possible (e.g. in the absence of relevant contamination), recycling of used substance is feasible and recommended.
Sewage disposal recommendations	: Do not empty into drains; dispose of this material and its container in a safe way. Do not empty into drains, dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point.
Waste disposal recommendations	: Clear up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Dispose of waste or used sacks/containers according to local regulations.
Additional information	: (*) Hazardous waste according to Directive 91/689/EEC. European Waste Catalogue code(s) (Decision 2001/118/CE): The final user has the responsibility for the attribution of the most suitable code, according to the actual use(s) of the material, contaminations or alterations.
Ecology - waste materials	: Hazardous waste. Avoid any discharge of the product into waste water. Disposal in high-temperature incinerator (> 1200 °C).



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### 14. Transport information

#### 14.1 Overland transport (ADR)

UN-No. (ADR) : 1202  
Proper shipping name : GAS OIL / DIESEL FUEL / HEATING OIL, LIGHT  
Class (ADR): : 3 - Flammable liquids  
Packing group (ADR) : III  
Danger labels (ADR) : 3 - Flammable liquid



Hazard identification number (Kemler No.) : 30  
Classification code (ADR) : F1  
Tunnel restriction code (ADR) : D/E  
Orange plates :



#### 14.2 Overland transport (RID)

UN-No. (RID) : 1202  
Proper shipping name : GAS OIL / DIESEL FUEL / HEATING OIL, LIGHT  
Class (RID) : 3 - Flammable liquids  
Classification code (RID) : F1  
Danger labels (RID) : 3



Packing group (RID) : III  
Orange plates :



#### 14.3 Inland waterway transport (ADN)

UN-No. (ADN) : 1202  
Proper shipping name : GAS OIL / DIESEL FUEL / HEATING OIL, LIGHT  
Class (ADN) : 3 - Flammable liquids  
Classification code (ADN) : F1  
Packing group (ADN) : III  
Danger labels (ADN) : 3



#### 14.4 Transport by sea (IMDG)

UN-No. (IMDG) : 1202  
Class (IMDG) : 3 - Flammable liquids  
Packing group (IMDG) : III

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### 14.5 Air transport (ICAO-TI / IATA-DGR)

UN-No. (ICAO) : 1202  
Class (ICAO) : 3 - Flammable liquids

### 14.6. Special precautions for user

Other information : No supplementary information available.

## 15. Regulatory information

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

#### 15.1.1. EU-Regulations

Authorisations and/or restrictions on use (Annex XVII):

3. Liquid substances or mixtures, which are regarded as dangerous according to the definitions in Council Directive 67/548/EEC and Directive 1999/45/EC.	Diesel Fuels
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#### 15.1.2. National regulations

Regional legislation : 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 (CLP), 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)

### 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No relevant data available

## 16. Other information

SDS changed items :  
Data sources : CONCAWE registration dossier. Data arise from reference works and literature.  
Training advice : Before handling, storing or using the present substance for the first time, employees must be informed.

Full text of R-, H- and EUH-phrases::

Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation)	Acute toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4
Aquatic Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 2
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard Category 1
Carc. 2	Carcinogenicity Category 2
Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquids Category 3
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity — repeated exposure Category 2
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H315	Causes skin irritation
H332	Harmful if inhaled
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
R20	Harmful by inhalation.
R38	Irritating to skin.
R40	Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
R51/53	Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R65	Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
N	Dangerous for the environment
Xi	Irritating
Xn	Harmful

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### Precautionary statements (CLP):

P261	Avoid breathing fume, mist, spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection
P301+P310	If swallowed, immediately call a doctor.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting
P501	Dispose of contents/container to See Section 13..

*This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.*