



Pyrooil light

Safety Data Sheet

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

Date of issue: 20.05.2005

Revision date: 27.05.2015

Version: 7.0

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

1.1. Product identifier

Chemical type : Substance
Name : Pyrooil light
Trade name : Pyrooil light / PYROLYTIC OIL LIGHT
EC index no : 649-438-00-X
EC no : 265-084-5
CAS No : 64741-82-8
REACH registration No. : 01-2119472307-37
Product code : 8581860006996
Local code : L13091
IUPAC : Distillates (petroleum); light; thermally cracked; cracked gas oil
Chemical name : Distillates (petroleum); light; thermally cracked; cracked gas oil
Synonyms : Pyrooil light / PYROLYTIC OIL LIGHT

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

1.2.1. Relevant identified uses

Main use category : Industrial use, Professional use
Industrial/Professional use spec : Formulation & (re)packing of substances and mixtures
Distribution of substance
Manufacture of substance
Use as a fuel
Road and construction applications
Use as an intermediate
Uses in Coatings

1.2.2. Uses advised against

No relevant data available

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

SLOVNAFT, a.s.
Vičie hrdlo 1
824 12 Bratislava - Slovakia
T +421-(0)2/4055-1111 - F +421-(0)2/5859-9759
slovnaftreach@slovnaft.sk - 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	Organisation/Company	Address	Emergency number
SLOVAKIA	Toxikologické informačné centrum FN s poliklinikou University Hospital Bratislava	Limbová 5 833 05 Bratislava	+421 2 54 77 4 166
HUNGARY	Vegyipari Riasztási és Információs Központ (VERIK) FER TŰZOLTÓSÁG ÉS SZOLGÁLTATÓ KFT. (0-24 órás)	OLAJMUNKÁS ÚT. 2. 2433 Százhalombatta	+36-23-551-909
UNITED KINGDOM	National Poisons Information Service (Belfast Centre) Royal Victoria Hospital	Grosvenor Road BT12 6BA Belfast	0870 600 6266 (UK only)
UNITED KINGDOM	National Poisons Information Service (Birmingham Centre) City Hospital	Dudley Road B18 7QH Birmingham	0870 600 6266 (UK only)
UNITED KINGDOM	National Poisons Information Service (Cardiff Centre) Gwenwyn Ward, Llandough Hospital	Penarth CF64 2XX Cardiff	0870 600 6266 (UK only)
UNITED KINGDOM	NPIS Edinburgh (Scottish Poisons Information Bureau) Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh	51 Little France Crescent EH16 4SA Edinburgh	0870 600 6266 (UK only)
UNITED KINGDOM	Guy's & St Thomas' Poisons Unit Medical Toxicology Unit, Guy's & St Thomas' Hospital Trust	Avonley Road SE14 5ER London	0870 243 2241
UNITED KINGDOM	National Poisons Information Service (Newcastle Centre) Regional Drugs and Therapeutics Centre, Wolfson Unit	Claremont Place Newcastle-upon-Tyne NE1 4LP Newcastle	0870 600 6266 (UK only)

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2. Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:vapour)	H332
Carc. 1B	H350
Repr. 2	H361
STOT RE 2	H373
Aquatic Acute 1	H400
Aquatic Chronic 1	H410

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

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

Carc.Cat.2; R45
Xn; R20
Xn; R48/21
R66
Repr.Cat.3; R63
N; R50/53

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)

: H332 - Harmful if inhaled
H350 - May cause cancer
H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H410 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statements (CLP)

: P201 - Obtain special instructions before use
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
P273 - Avoid release to the environment
P281 - Use personal protective equipment as required
P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention
P312 - Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician if you feel unwell
P391 - Collect spillage
P405 - Store locked up
P501 - Dispose of contents/container to

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

No labelling 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			
SPC/265-084-5/ Pyrooil light	64741-61-3	365-063-0	99.0	Carc.Cat.2; R45 Xn; R20 Xn; R48/21 R66 Repr.Cat.3; R63 N; R50/53	Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:vapour), H332 Carc. 1B, H350 Repr. 2, H361 STOT RE 2, H373 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410

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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			
Naphthalene	91-20-3	202-049-5	15	Xn, N R 22,40,50/53	Acute Tox. 4, H 302 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410
Benzene	71-43-2	200-753-7	0,5	F; R11 Carc.Cat.1; R45 Muta.Cat.2; R46 T; R48/23/24/25 Xn; R65 Xi; R36/38	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Acute Tox. 3 (Oral), H301 Acute Tox. 3 (Dermal), H311 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 Muta. 1B, H340 Carc. 1A, H350 STOT RE 1, H372 Asp. Tox. 1, H304
Benzpyrene	50-32-8	200-028-5	< 0.01	T, N R 43,45,46,60,61,50/53	Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 Repr. 1A H360F Repr. 1B H360F Carc 1B H350 Skin. Sens. 1 H317

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

3.2. Mixture

Not applicable

4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

- First-aid measures general : Hydrogen sulphide (H₂S) can accumulate in the headspace of product storage tanks and reach potentially hazardous concentrations.
- First-aid measures after 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
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 H₂S (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.
Do not put ice on the burn.
Remove non-sticking garments carefully.
DO NOT attempt to remove portions of clothing glued to burnt skin but cut round them
Seek medical attention in all cases of serious burns.
- 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.

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First-aid measures after ingestion	: If hot product is splashed into the eye, it should be cooled down immediately to dissipate heat, under cold running water. Immediately obtain specialist medical assessment and treatment for the casualty. : Do not induce vomiting. Ask for medical advice. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
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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	: dry skin Irritation may arise in case of repeated or prolonged exposure. May cause burn in case of contact with product at high temperature.
Symptoms/injuries after eye contact	: Slight eye irritation. May cause burn in case of contact with product at high temperature.
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

Never use gasoline, kerosene or other solvents for washing of contaminated skin.

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

Fire hazard	: Literature reports: not easily combustible.
Explosion hazard	: Dust clouds may present an explosion hazard.
Reactivity	: This may cause splashing of hot product, or damage to, or complete loss of the tank roof. This substance is stable under all ordinary circumstances at ambient temperatures, and if released into the environment.
General measures	: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE OF THE COMPONENTS: Check clothes and equipment for contamination. Carry out specific temperature controls. Wash contaminated clothes.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Firefighting instructions	: Though other forms of extinguishing agent may be used, they are considered less effective for deep seated and smouldering fires.
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. H ₂ S, SO _x (sulfur oxides) or sulfuric acid. unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.

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. if necessary heat resistant and insulated 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 If contact with hot product is possible or anticipated, gloves should be heat-resistant and thermally insulated Work helmet. Antistatic non-skid safety shoes or boots if necessary heat-resistant. 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 ₂ 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.
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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)
If required, notify relevant authorities according to all applicable regulations
When the presence of dangerous amounts of H₂S 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 necessary dike the product with dry earth, sand or similar non-combustible materials.
Let molten material cool naturally.
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

Emergency procedures : recommended measures are based on the most likely spillage scenarios for this material.

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.

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

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

Product less dense than water:

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

Product which is denser than water will sink to the bottom, and usually no intervention will be feasible.

If possible, collect the product and contaminated materials with mechanical means, and store/dispose of according to relevant regulations.

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

6.3. 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 H₂S 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 H₂S has a density greater than ambient air, a possible exception may regard the build-up of dangerous concentrations in specific spots, like trenches, depressions or confined spaces
In all these circumstances, however, the correct actions should be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

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- Methods for cleaning up : Collect in closed containers for disposal.
Take up mechanically.
collect the product by skimming or other suitable mechanical means.
contain product with floating barriers or other equipment.
the product will cool down rapidly and become solid.
If possible, control the spreading of the spillage, and collect the solid product by skimming or other suitable mechanical means.
- Other information : the product will cool down rapidly and become solid.
The use of dispersants should be advised by an expert, and, if required, approved by local authorities.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Contaminated material should be disposed of as hazardous waste according to chapter 13
See also item 8 (personal protective equipment) and 13 (disposal).

7. Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

- Precautions for safe handling : Obtain special instructions before use. Ensure that all relevant regulations regarding handling and storage facilities of flammable products are followed. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. A specific assessment of inhalation risks from the presence of H₂S 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. 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. The vapour is heavier than air. Beware of accumulation in pits and confined spaces. Avoid contact with skin. Precautions should be taken to avoid skin burns when handling hot product. Use adequate personal protective equipment as required. For more information regarding protective equipment and operational conditions see Exposure scenarios. Do not breathe vapours. 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, hydrogen sulphide (H₂S) and flammability. 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. Store in a well-ventilated place.
- 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.
- 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.

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

SPC 265-084-5 Pyrooil light (64741-82-8)		
United Kingdom	WEL TWA (mg/m ³)	3,25 mg/m ³ benzene
United Kingdom	WEL TWA (ppm)	1 ppm benzene


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SPC 265-084-5 Pyrooil light (64741-82-8)	
DNEL/DMEL (Workers)	
Acute - systemic effects, inhalation	4700 mg/m ³ 15 min (for lethality) [aerosol]
Long-term - systemic effects, dermal	0,065 mg/kg bodyweight/day mg/kg/8h
Long-term - systemic effects, inhalation	0,12 mg/m ³ /8h [aerosol]
DNEL/DMEL (General population)	
Long-term - systemic effects,oral	0,015 mg/kg bodyweight/day mg/kg/24h
PNEC (Oral)	
PNEC oral (secondary poisoning)	66,7667 kg/kg food Hazard for predators

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	: Handling procedures should minimize dust production. Minimise exposure to fumes. Storage and handling temperatures should be kept as low as feasible to minimize fume production. Do not enter empty storage tanks until measurements of available oxygen have been carried out. Where hot product is handled in confined spaces, effective local ventilation must be provided.
Personal protective equipment	: Face shield. Full protective flameproof clothing. Insulated gloves.
	
Hand protection	: Heat resistant gloves with long cuffs, or gauntlets. Gloves must be periodically inspected and changed in case of wear, perforations or contaminations.
Eye protection	: Hot/molten product. Product at ambient temperature (dust): safety goggles.
Skin and body protection	: Hot/molten product. For loading/unloading operations: wear safety helmet, if necessary integrated full face visor.
Respiratory protection	: Asphalt [bitumen] fume. 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).
Thermal hazard protection	: Thermal hazards :
Environmental exposure controls	: Store finished products in closed containers (e.g., bulk tanks, drums, cans);. 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

Physical state	: Liquid
Colour	: brown yellow to brown
Odour	: aromatic.
Boiling point	: not stated
Flash point	: > 56 °C
Distilled % vol. up to 236.9°C	: 95 °C
Freezing temperature	: not stated
Beginning of distillation	: 150 °C
Explosive limits (vol %)	: not stated
Density	: Max 1000 kg/m ³ at 15°C
Viscosity	: 75 mm ² /s at 100°C
Water solubility	: slightly soluble, formation of emulsions

9.2. Other information

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

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10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

This may cause splashing of hot product, or damage to, or complete loss of the tank roof. This substance is stable under all ordinary circumstances at ambient temperatures, and if released into the environment.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No relevant data available

10.4. Conditions to avoid

No relevant data available

10.5. Incompatible materials

No relevant data available

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

No relevant data available

11. Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity : Harmful if inhaled.

SPC 265-084-5 Pyrooil light (64741-82-8)	
LD50 oral rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 dermal rat	> 2000 mg/kg
LC50 inhalation rat (mg/l)	4,1 mg/l

Skin corrosion/irritation : Not classified

Serious eye damage/irritation : Not classified

Respiratory or skin sensitisation: : Not classified

Germ cell mutagenicity : Not classified

Carcinogenicity : May cause cancer.

Reproductive toxicity : Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) : Not classified

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration hazard : Not classified

12. Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

SPC / 265-084-5 Pyrooil light (64741-82-8)	
LC50 fishes 1	79 mg/l
EC50 Daphnia 1	2 mg/l
EC50 other aquatic organisms 1	0,75 mg/l
LC50 fish 2	0,1 mg/l
EC50 Daphnia 2	0,27 mg/l

12.2. Persistence and degradability

SPC / 265-084-5 Pyrooil light (64741-82-8)	
Persistence and degradability	Not easily bio-degradable (according to OECD-criteria).

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

SPC 265-084-5 Pyrooil light (64741-82-8)	
Bioconcentration factor (BCF REACH)	Maximal biodegradation is 44%
Bioaccumulative potential	May accumulate in organisms.

12.4. Mobility in soil

No relevant data available

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

SPC 265-084-5 Pyrooil light (64741-82-8)	
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 at hazardous or special waste collection point. Do not empty into drains; dispose of this material and its container in a safe way.
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).

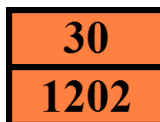
14. Transport information

14.1 Overland transport (ADR)

UN-No. (ADR)	: 1202
Class (ADR):	: 3 - Flammable liquids
Proper Shipping Name (ADR)	: GAS OIL or DIESEL FUEL or HEATING OIL LIGHT (flash point not more than 60°C)
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	:

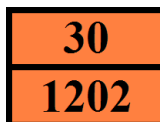


14.2 Overland transport (RID)

UN-No	: 1202
Class (RID)	: 3 - Flammable liquids
Proper Shipping Name (RID)	: GAS OIL or DIESEL FUEL or HEATING OIL LIGHT (flash point not more than 60°C)
Classification code (RID)	: F1
Danger labels (RID)	: 3 - Flammable liquid



Packing group (RID)	: III
Orange plates	:



14.3 Inland waterway transport (ADN)

UN-No	: 1202
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Class (ADN) : 3 - Flammable liquids
Proper Shipping Name (ADN) : GAS OIL or DIESEL FUEL or HEATING OIL LIGHT (flash point not more than 60°C)
Classification code (ADN) : F1
Packing group (ADN) : III
Danger labels (ADN) : 3 - Flammable liquid



Dangers (ADN) : 3+N1+CMR+F/S

14.4 Transport by sea (IMDG)

UN-No : 1202
Class (IMDG) : 3 - Flammable liquids
Proper Shipping Name (IMDG) : GAS OIL or DIESEL FUEL or HEATING OIL LIGHT (flash point not more than 60°C)
Packing group (IMDG) : III
Danger labels (IMDG) : 3 - Flammable liquid



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

UN-No. (ICAO) : 1202
Class (ICAO) : 3 - Flammable liquids
Proper Shipping Name (ICAO) : GAS OIL or DIESEL FUEL or HEATING OIL LIGHT (flash point not more than 60°C)

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 in accordance with Directive 1999/45/EC or are fulfilling the criteria for any of the following hazard classes or categories set out in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	Pyrooil light
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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), NV SR č. 355/2006 Z.z. o ochrane zamestnancov pred rizikami súvisiacimi s expozíciou chemickým faktorom pri práci, v platnom znení, NV SR č. 356/2006 Z.z. a č. 301/2007 Z.z. o ochrane zdravia zamestnancov pred rizikami súvisiacimi s expozíciou karcinogénnym a mutagénnym faktorom pri práci, v platnom znení, Vyhl. MŽP SR č. 283/2001 Z.z. o vykonaní niektorých ustanovení zákona o odpadoch, v platnom znení, Vyhl. MŽP SR č. 284/2001 Z.z., ktorou sa ustanovuje katalóg odpadov, v platnom znení, Zákon NR SR č. 223/2001 Z.z. o odpadoch a o zmene a doplnení niektorých zákonov, v platnom znení, Zákon NR SR č. 67/2010 Z.z. o podmienkach uvedenia chemických látok a chemických zmesí na trh a o zmene a doplnení niektorých zákonov (Chemický zákon)

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

Chemical Safety Assessment : For this substance a chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

16. Other information

SDS changed items : Section 1.1 - adding trade name
Data sources : CONCAWE registration dossier.
Training advice : Before handling, storing or using the present substance for the first time, employees must be informed.

Pyrooil lighth

Safety Data Sheet

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

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

Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:vapour)	Acute toxicity (inhalation:vapour) Category 4
Aquatic Acute 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment — AcuteHazard, Category 1
Aquatic Chronic 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Chronic Hazard, Category 1
Carc. 1B	Carcinogenicity, Category 1B
Repr. 2	Reproductive toxicity, Category 2
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity — repeated exposure Category 2
Skin. Limit 2	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2
Skin Sens. 1	Skin sensitisation Category 1
Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable liquids Category 2
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard Category 1
Muta 1B	Germ cell mutagenicity Category 1B
Eye limit 2	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H311	Toxic in contact with skin.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled
H340	May cause genetic defects <state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard>.
H350	May cause cancer
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H372	Explosion risk in case of fire.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
R20	Harmful by inhalation.
R45	May cause cancer.
R48/21	Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure in contact with skin.
R50/53	Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment
R63	Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.
R66	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
N	Dangerous for the environment
Xn	Harmful
Xj	Irritating

Precautionary statements (CLP):

P201	Obtain special instructions before use
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
P273	Avoid release to the environment
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required
P304 + P340	IF INHALED: remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
P308 + P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician if you feel unwell
P391	Collect spillage
P405	Store locked up
P501	Dispose of contents/container to

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