

## Ultra<sup>LHO</sup> Material Safety Data Sheet

Version 1. Effective Date 01.07.2009 according to 91/155/EEC - 2001/58/EC

### **Ebony Solutions Ltd**

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## 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

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<b>Product name :</b>	Ultra Light Heating Oil
<b>Chemical product name :</b>	Gas Oils (petroleum), light vacuum
<b>Product type and main use :</b>	Fuel
<b>Supplier :</b>	Ebony Solutions Ltd Wincham Lane, Wincham Northwich, Cheshire CW9 6DE
<b>Telephone :</b>	01606 301 222
<b>Fax :</b>	01606 872 666
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<b>Website:</b>	<a href="http://www.eslfuels.com">www.eslfuels.com</a>

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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The substance is classified as dangerous according to Directive 67/548/EEC and its amendments.

<b>Classification :</b>	R66 N; R51/53
<b>Physical/chemical hazards :</b>	The product is not classified as flammable but consists of hydrocarbons and can burn. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.
<b>Health hazard :</b>	Due to the low viscosity, ingestion may be critical even if the product is not classified for aspiration. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Vapours may irritate eyes and respiratory system.
<b>Environmental hazards :</b>	Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Release of the product into water will result in a film of hydrocarbons floating on the surface. Due to low water solubility the predominant loss is through volatilisation. Molecules with higher molecular weight will be absorbed on sediment.

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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**Substance/preparation :** Preparation

<b>Chemical name*</b>	<b>CAS no.</b>	<b>EC Number</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Classification</b>
Gas Oils (petroleum), light vacuum	64741-58-8	265-059-9	100	R66 N; R51/53

See Section 16 for the full text of the R Phrases declared above, if applicable.

\* Occupational Exposure Limit(s), if available, are listed in Section 8

### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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<b>Inhalation :</b>	If symptoms arise from inhalation of the product, remove to fresh air. Keep the casualty warm and at rest. If unconscious place in recovery position and give oxygen if possible. Monitor breathing and pulse. If necessary assist breathing. Give external cardiac massage if possible. Get medical attention immediately.
<b>Eye Contact :</b>	Wash eyes with plenty of water for at least 10 minutes, making sure the eyelids are kept open. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.
<b>Skin contact:</b>	Keep away from sources of ignition. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated skin with soap and water. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.
<b>Ingestion :</b>	Do not give anything by mouth. Do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention immediately.

## 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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### Extinguishing Media

<b>Suitable :</b>	In case of fire, use water spray (fog), foam, dry chemical or CO <sub>2</sub> .
<b>Not Suitable :</b>	Do not use water jet.
<b>Hazardous thermal decomposition products :</b>	Burning product gives rise to a complex mixture of gases and airborne particles including carbon monoxide and sulphur oxides.
<b>Special fire-fighting procedures :</b>	Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water.
<b>Protection of fire-fighters :</b>	Proper protective equipment including breathing apparatus for both organic vapours and aerosols.
<b>Specific hazard :</b>	Risk of explosion due to increased pressure if product containers or tanks become heated due to fire.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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<b>Personal Precautions :</b>	Eliminate all ignition sources. Evacuate people to upwind from leakage area.
<b>Environmental precautions :</b>	Do not allow to enter drains or watercourses.
<b>Clean-up methods :</b>	Consider the health and physical hazards of the product. Start immediately to clean up the product and contaminated soil. Small quantities can be absorbed with absorbent material (earth, sand, etc). If spill is large, call for rescue service. It is recommended to handle product remnants as hazardous waste.

**Note: see section 8 for personal protective equipment and section 13 for waste disposal.**

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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<b>Handling :</b>	Keep away from sources of ignition. Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping and tank filling operations. Ensure electrical continuity of all equipment by proper bonding. Vapours can spread at ground level and in low areas and form explosive mixture with air. When handling indoors, ensure good ventilation.
<b>Storage :</b>	Store in properly labelled containers intended for this product. Do never enter a storage tank without breathing apparatus unless the tank has been well ventilated and gas checked.
<b>Recommended use:</b>	Use original container.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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<b>Engineering measures :</b>	In situations where significant fume/vapour is generated and cannot be eliminated through engineering modifications, local/general exhaust ventilation is required in order to maintain airborne concentrations below recommended exposure limits.
<b>Hygiene measures :</b>	Avoid exposure by inhalation and skin contact. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated skin with soap and water.

<b>Ingredient name</b>	<b>Occupational exposure limits</b>
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Oil mist	EH40-WEL (United Kingdom (UK), 2002). STEL: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minute(s). TWA: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).
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### Personal protective equipment

<b>Respiratory system :</b>	Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate (e.g. breathing apparatus or face mask with breathing through cartridge / filter type "A" (brown for organic vapours).
<b>Skin and body :</b>	One-piece protective coverall. Chemical resistant shoes or boots.
<b>Hands :</b>	Wear oil-resistant protective gloves (e.g. nitril rubber).
<b>Eyes :</b>	Tightly fitted goggles or safety glasses with side shields. In situations where misting or splashing into eyes is possible, goggles or face shield shall be used.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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<b>Physical state :</b>	Liquid.
<b>Odour :</b>	Solvent.
<b>Flash point :</b>	Closed cup: >61°C (>141.8°F)
<b>Solubility :</b>	Not available.
<b>Octanol/water partition coefficient :</b>	The product is more soluble in octanol; log(octanol/water) = 3.9 to 6
<b>Viscosity :</b>	Kinematic: >7 cSt at 40°C

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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<b>Stability :</b>	The product is stable.
<b>Conditions to avoid :</b>	Heating causes evaporation of flammable vapours.
<b>Materials to avoid :</b>	Strong oxidising materials
<b>Hazardous decomposition products :</b>	Burning product gives rise to a complex mixture of gases and airborne particles including carbon monoxide and sulphur oxides.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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<b>Acute toxicity :</b>	No data available. Due to the low viscosity, ingestion may be critical even if the product is not classified for aspiration.
<b>Inhalation :</b>	Vapours may irritate eyes and respiratory system. Over-exposure could cause nausea, headache and dizziness.
<b>Sensitization and irritation :</b>	There is no indication that the product is a sensitiser. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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<b>Ecotoxicity data :</b>	Acute toxicity data indicate that the product is harmful to aquatic organisms. Test data for fish, Daphnia and algae show values in the range of 10 - 100 mg/l.
<b>Mobility :</b>	In soil and sediment the product will show low mobility with adsorption being the predominant physical process. In water the product will float and spread over the surface.
<b>Persistence/degradability :</b>	No data available. The product is not considered to be readily biodegradable.
<b>Bio-accumulation. :</b>	The product has a potential to bioaccumulate. Log Kow 3.9 - 6.
<b>Other environmental effects :</b>	Release of the product into water will result in a film of hydrocarbons floating on the surface. The main fate process is expected to be slow biodegradation in soil and sediment. For the lighter components, volatilisation is an important loss process. In air, the hydrocarbons react readily with hydroxyl radicals.  The product emits Volatile Organic Compounds to the atmosphere.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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<b>Methods of disposal</b>	
<b>Waste of residues :</b>	Recycling (redistillation) or incineration.
<b>Contaminated packaging :</b>	Through authorized contractor or collector.
<b>European waste catalogue (EWC) :</b>	13 07 03* other fuels (including mixtures).
<b>Hazardous waste :</b>	It is recommended to handle product remnants as hazardous waste.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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### International transport regulations

Regulatory Info	UN No.	Shipping name	Class	PG*	Label
ADR/RID Class	1202	Gas Oil or Diesel Fuel or Heating Oil, Light (flashpoint more than 61°C and not more than 100°C).	3	III	Flammable Liquid
IMDG / ADN R Class	1202	Gas Oil or Diesel Fuel or Heating Oil, Light (flashpoint more than 61°C and not more than 100°C)	3	III	Flammable Liquid
IATA Class	1202	Gas Oil or Diesel Fuel or Heating Oil Light (flashpoint more than 61°C and not more than 100°C)	3	III	Flammable Liquid

**PG\* : Packing group**

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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<b>Hazard symbol or symbols :</b>	Dangerous for the environment.
<b>Risk phrases :</b>	R66- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. R51/53- Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
<b>Safety Phrases :</b>	S24- Avoid contact with skin. S61- Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheet.
<b>Product use :</b>	Classification and labelling have been performed according to EU directives 67/548/EEC, 1999/45/EC, including amendments and the intended use.

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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### Full text of R-phrases referred to in sections 2 and 3 - United Kingdom (UK):

R66- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

R51/53- Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

### Full text of classifications referred to in sections 2 and 3 - United Kingdom (UK):

N - Dangerous for the environment

### References :

CONCAWE report 01/53 - Classification and labelling of petroleum substances according to the EU dangerous substances directive.

CONCAWE report 01/54 - Environmental classification of petroleum substances - summary data and rationale.

CONCAWE product dossier 97/107 - Gas oils (diesel fuels/heating oils).

CONCAWE report 6/05 - Classification and labelling of petroleum substances according to the EU dangerous substance directive (CONCAWE recommendations - July 2005).  
[http://www.unece.org/trans/danger/publi/adr/adr\\_e.html](http://www.unece.org/trans/danger/publi/adr/adr_e.html) - European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road.

### Notice to reader

The advice given in this safety data sheet reflects the current knowledge of the hazards and risks associate 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 which might arise.