



Safety Data Sheet

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

Material Name: Ultra Low Sulphur Diesel

Uses: Fuel for use in on-road diesel engines.

Supplier: T R Jones & Sons Ltd
Field Street
Valley
Holyhead
Anglesey
LL65 3EG

Telephone: (01407) 740207

E-mail Contact for MSDS: If you have any queries regarding the content of this MSDS please e-mail info@trjones.co.uk

Emergency Telephone Number: (01407) 740207

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

EC Classification: Carcinogenic, category 3.
Harmful.
Irritant.
Dangerous for the environment.

Health Hazards: Limited evidence of carcinogenic effect.
Harmful by inhalation.
Slightly irritating to respiratory system.
Irritating to skin. Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.

Signs and Symptoms: If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath and / or fever. The onset of respiratory symptoms may be delayed for several hours after exposure.

Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and / or a dried / cracked appearance.

Environmental Hazards: Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Additional Information: This product is intended for use in closed systems only.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Preparation Description: Complex mixture of hydrocarbons consisting of paraffins, cycloparaffins, aromatic and olefinic hydrocarbons with carbon numbers predominantly in the C9 to C25 range. May also contain several additives at <0.1% v/v each. May contain cetane improver (Ethyl Hexyl Nitrate) at <0.2% v/v. May contain catalytically cracked oils in which polycyclic aromatic compounds, mainly 3-ring but some 4- to 6-ring species are present. Contains methyl and ethyl esters from lipid sources.

Hazardous Components:

Chemical Name	CAS No.	EINECS	REACH Registration No.	Symbol(s)	R-phrase(s)	Conc.
Fuels, diesel	68334-30-5	269-822-7	01-2119484664-27	Xn, N, Xi	R20; R38; R40; R65; R51/53	<95.00%

Additional Information: Dyes and markers can be used to indicate tax status and prevent fraud.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately flush skin with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes and follow by washing with soap and water if available. If redness, swelling, pain and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment. When using high

pressure equipment, injection of product under the skin can occur. If high pressure injuries occur, the casualty should be sent immediately to hospital. Do not wait for symptoms to develop.

Eye Contact: Flush eye with copious quantities of water. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

Ingestion: If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101°F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing. Give nothing by mouth.

Advice to Physician: Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.

Specific Hazards: Hazardous combustion products may include: A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke). Carbon monoxide. Oxides of Sulphur. Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds. Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs. Will float and can be reignited on surface water. Flammable vapours may be present even at temperatures below the flash point.

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use direct water jets on the burning product as they could cause a steam explosion and spread of the fire. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam.

PPE for Firefighters: Wear full protective clothing and self contained breathing apparatus.

Additional Advice: Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Avoid contact with spilled or released material. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see section 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. See section 13 for information on disposal. Observe the relevant local and international regulations. Evacuate the area of all nonessential personnel. Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.

Protective measures:

Do not breathe fumes, vapour. Do not operate electrical equipment. Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate containment (of product and fire fighting water) to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapour or direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.

Clean up Methods:

For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labelled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely. For large liquid spills (>1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely. Shovel into a suitable clearly marked container for disposal or reclamation in accordance with local regulations.

Additional Advice:

Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. Maritime spillages should be dealt with using a Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP), as required by MARPOL Annex 1 Regulation 26. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see section 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. For guidance on disposal of spilled material see section 13 of this Material Safety Data Sheet.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

General Precautions:

Avoid breathing vapours or contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see section 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material. Air-dry contaminated clothing in a well ventilated area before laundering. Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires. Prevent spillages. Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols. Never siphon by mouth. Contaminated leather articles including shoes cannot be decontaminated and should be destroyed to prevent reuse. For comprehensive advice on handling, product transfer, storage and tank cleaning refer to the product supplier. Maintenance and Fuelling Activities – Avoid inhalation of vapours and contact with skin.

Handling:

Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. When using do not eat or drink. Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks. Earth all equipment. Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.

Storage:

Drum and small container storage: Drums should be stacked to a maximum of 3 high. Use properly labelled and closeable containers. Tank storage: Tanks must be specifically designed for use with this product. Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded). Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition. The vapour is heavier than air. Beware of accumulation in pits and confined spaces. Vapours from tanks should not be released to atmosphere. Breathing losses during storage should be controlled by a suitable vapour treatment system. Keep in a bunded area with a sealed (low permeability) floor, to provide containment against spillage. Prevent ingress of water.

Product Transfer:

Avoid splash filling. Wait 2 minutes after tank filling (for tanks such as those on road tanker vehicles) before opening hatches or manholes. Wait 30 minutes after tank filling (for large storage tanks) before opening hatches or manholes.

Keep containers closed when not in use. Do not use compressed air for filling, discharging or handling. Contamination resulting from product transfer may give rise to light hydrocarbon vapour in the headspace of tanks that have previously contained gasoline. This vapour may explode if there is a source of ignition. Partly filled containers present a greater hazard than those that are full, therefore handling, transfer and sampling activities need special care.

Recommended Materials:

For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel. Aluminium may also be used for applications where it does not present an unnecessary fire hazard. Examples of suitable materials are: high density polyethylene (HDPE) and Viton (FKM), which have been specially tested for compatibility with this product. For container linings, use amine-adduct cured epoxy paint. For seals and gaskets use: graphite, PTFE, Viton A, Viton B.

Unsuitable Materials:

Some synthetic materials may be unsuitable for containers or container linings depending on the material specification and intended use. Examples of materials to avoid are: natural rubber (NR), nitrile rubber (NBR), ethylene propylene rubber (EPDM), polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA), polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyisobutylene. However, some may be suitable for glove materials.

Container Advice:

Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapours. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.

Additional Information:

Exposure to this product should be reduced as low as reasonably practicable. Reference should be made to the Health and Safety Executives publication "COSHH Essentials". Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

If the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) value is provided on this document, it is provided for information only.

Occupational Exposure Limits

Material	Source	Type	Ppm	Mg/m3	Notation
Fuels, diesel	ACGIH	TWA [Inhalable fraction and vapour.]		100 mg/m3	As total hydrocarbons
	ACGIH	SKIN_DES [Inhalable fraction and vapour.]			Can be absorbed through the skin as total hydrocarbons.

Biological Exposure Index (BEI) – See reference for full details

No biological limit allocated.

Exposure Controls:

The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon the potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include: Use sealed systems as far as possible. Adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits. Local exhaust ventilation is recommended. Eye washes and showers for emergency use. Do not ingest. If swallowed then seek immediate medical assistance.

Personal Protective Equipment:

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

Respiratory Protection:

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air filtering respirators are unsuitable (eg. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. All respiratory protection equipment and use must be in accordance with local regulations. Select a filter suitable for combined particulate/organic gases and vapours [boiling point > 65°C (149°F)] meeting EN14387.

Hand Protection:

Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly.

Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, eg. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (eg. Europe EN374, US F739). When prolonged or frequent repeated contact occurs, Nitrile gloves may be suitable. (Breakthrough time of > 240 minutes.) For incidental contact / splash protection Neoprene, PVC gloves may be suitable.

Eye Protection: Chemical splash goggles (chemical monogoggles). Approved to EU standard EN166.

Protective Clothing: Chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets, boots, and apron (where risk of splashing).

Monitoring Methods: 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 OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.

Environmental Exposure Controls: Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Yellow. Pale Straw. Colourless. Liquid.
Odour:	May contain a reodorant.
pH:	Not applicable
Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range:	170 – 390°C / 338 – 734°F
Pour Point:	<= 6°C / 43°F
Flash Point:	>55°C / 131°F (Abel)
Upper / lower Flammability	
Or Explosion limits:	1.0 – 6.0 %(V)
Auto ignition temperature:	>220°C / 428°F
Vapour pressure:	<0.1 hPa at 20°C / 68°F
Specific gravity:	Data not available
Density:	0.82 – 0.845 g/cm ³ at 15°C / 59°F
Solubility in other solvents:	Data not available
n-octanol/water partition coefficient (log Pow):	3 – 6

Dynamic viscosity:	Data not available
Kinematic viscosity:	2 – 4.5 mm ² /s at 40°C / 104°F
Vapour density (air=1):	Data not available
Evaporation rate (nBuAc=1):	Data not available
Decomposition Temperature:	Data not available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability:	Stable under normal conditions of use
Conditions to Avoid:	Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.
Materials to Avoid:	Strong oxidising agents
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage. Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for Assessment: Information given is based on product data, a knowledge of the components and the toxicology of similar products.

Acute Oral Toxicity:	Low toxicity: LD50 > 5000 mg/kg, Rat. Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.
Acute Dermal Toxicity:	Low toxicity: LD50 > 2000 mg/kg, Rabbit
Acute Inhalation Toxicity:	Harmful if inhaled. LC50 > 1.0 - <=5.0mg/l / 4 h, Rat. High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.
Skin Irritation:	Irritating to skin.
Eye Irritation:	Expected to be slightly irritating.
Respiratory Irritation:	Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system.

Sensitisation:	Not expected to be a sensitiser
Repeated Dose Toxicity:	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Blood. Thymus. Liver.
Mutagenicity:	Positive in in-vitro, but negative in in-vivo mutagenicity assays.
Carcinogenicity:	Limited evidence of carcinogenic effect. Repeated skin contact has resulted in irritation and skin cancer in animals.
Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity:	Not expected to impair fertility. Not expected to be a developmental toxicant.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Fuels are typically made from blending several refinery streams. Ecotoxicological studies have been carried out on a variety of hydrocarbon blends and streams but not those containing additives. Information given is based on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products.

Acute Toxicity: Toxic: LL/EL/IL50 1-10 mg/l (to aquatic organisms)(LL/EL50 expressed as the nominal amount of product required to prepare aqueous test extract).

Fish:	Expected to be toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l
Aquatic Invertebrates:	Expected to be toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l
Algae:	Expected to be toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l
Microorganisms:	Expected to be practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l
Chronic Toxicity Fish:	NOEC/NOEL expected to be > 0.01 -<= 0.1 mg/l (based on modelled data)
Aquatic Invertebrates:	NOEC/NOEL expected to be > 0.1 -<=1.0 mg/l (based on modelled data)
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. Contains volatile constituents.

Persistence / degradability: Major constituents are inherently biodegradable. The volatile constituents will oxidise rapidly by photochemical reactions in air.

Bioaccumulation: Contains constituents with the potential to bioaccumulate.

Other adverse effects: Films formed on water may affect oxygen transfer and damage organisms.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Material Disposal: Recover or recycle if possible. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations. Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses. Do not dispose of tank water bottoms by allowing them to drain into the ground. This will result in soil and groundwater contamination. 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 should be established beforehand.

Container Disposal: Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer. 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. Comply with any local recovery or waste disposal regulations.

Local Legislation: EU Waste Disposal Code (EWC): 13 07 01 fuel oil and diesel. The number given to waste is associated with the appropriate usage. The user must decide if their particular use results in another waste code being assigned. 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.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ADR

Class: 3
Packing Group: III
Classification Code: F1
Hazard Identification No: 30
UN No: 1202
Danger label (primary risk): 3
Proper Shipping Name: DIESEL FUEL
Environmental Hazard: Environmentally Hazardous

RID

Class: 3
Packing Group: III
Classification Code: F1
Hazard Identification No: 30
UN No: 1202
Danger label (primary risk): 3
Proper Shipping Name: DIESEL FUEL
Environmental Hazard: Environmentally Hazardous

ADN

Class: 3
Packing Group: III
Classification Code: F1
UN No: 1202
Danger label (primary risk): 3
Danger label (subsidiary risk): N2
CMR
F
Proper Shipping Name: DIESEL FUEL
Environmental Hazard: Environmentally Hazardous

IMDG

Identification number: UN 1202
Proper shipping name: DIESEL FUEL
Class / Division: 3
Packing Group: III
Marine Pollutant: Yes

IATA (Country variations may apply)

UN No: 1202
Proper Shipping Name: Diesel Fuel
Class / Division: 3
Packing group: III

Additional Information: MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

EC Classification: Carcinogenic, category 3. Harmful. Irritant. Dangerous for the environment.

EC Symbols: Xn Harmful. N Dangerous for the environment.

EC Risk Phrases: R40 Limited evidence of carcinogenic effect.
R20 Harmful by inhalation.
R38 Irritating to skin.
R65 Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
R51/53 Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

EC Safety Phrases: S2 Keep out of the reach of children
S36/37 Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves
S61 Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions / safety data sheets.
S62 If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

Classification triggering components: Contains fuels, diesel.

Other Information: Environmental Protection Act 1990 (as amended). Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. Consumers Protection Act 1987. Control of Pollution Act 1974. Environmental Act 1995. Factories Act 1961. Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (Classification, Packaging and Labelling) Regulations. Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2002. Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 1994 (as amended). Road Traffic (Carriage of Dangerous Substances in Packages) Regulations. Merchant Shipping (Dangerous Goods and Marine Pollutants) Regulations. Road Traffic (Carriage of Dangerous Substances in Road Tankers in Tank Containers)

Regulations. Road Traffic (Training of Drivers of Vehicles Carrying Dangerous Goods) Regulations. Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations. Health and Safety (First Aid) Regulations 1981. Personal Protective Equipment (EC Directive) Regulations 1992. Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional Information:

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.

R-phrases(s)

R20	Harmful by inhalation
R38	Irritating to skin
R40	Limited evidence of 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.

MSDS Version Number:	1.0
MSDS Effective Date:	01.11.2012
MSDS Regulations:	Regulation 1907/2006/EC

Uses and restrictions: This product must not be used in applications other than those recommended in Section 1, without first seeking the advice of the supplier. This product is not to be used as a solvent or cleaning agent, for lighting or brightening fires, as a skin cleanser.

MSDS Distribution: The information in this document should be made available to all who handle the product.

Disclaimer: 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.