SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Revision 04	**GB Premium Paraffin**	Page 1 of 6 Date Feb 2011

1 Identification of the Substance/Preparation and Company

Supplier	GB Fuels	
Address	Albany Road, Gateshead Tyne & Wear NE8 3BP	
Contact Numbers	Telephone:	0191-4904311
	Fax:	0191-4904329
Emergency Telephone No.	0191-4775000	
Product Name:	GB Premium Paraffin	
Application:	Fuel	

2 Hazards Identification

Classification of the substance or mixture:

CLP Classification (EC No. 1272/2008:
H226 – Flammable Liquid - Category 3
H315 – Skin corrosion/irritation – Category 2
H304 – Aspiration Hazard – Category 1
H411 – Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity – Category 2

Superseded DSD Classification (67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC
R10, Xi:R38, Xn:R65, N:R51/53

Label Elements

DANGER
H226: Flammable liquid and Vapour
H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H315: Causes skin irritation
H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

P102: Keep out of reach of children
P210: Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces – No smoking
P280: Wear protective gloves/protectiveclothing/eye protection/face protection
P301 + P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or Doctor/physician
P331: Do not induce vomiting
P501: Dispose of contents/container to approved disposal facility

Does not meet the criteria for persistent,bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) or very persistent very bioaccumulative (vPvB) substances.

3 Composition/Information on Ingredients

Component	CAS No.	EINECS No.
Kerosene (petroleum) Sweetened	91770-15-9	294-799-5

4 First Aid measures

Inhalation: If inhalation of vapour causes irritation or drowsiness, remove to fresh air. In emergency situations a qualified person should administer artificial Respiration. If symptoms persist Call for prompt medical attention.

Skin: Wash skin as soon as possible with soap and water. Change contaminated clothing immediately and launder before re-use. Get medical advice if irritation persists.

Eyes: Wash out immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. If redness and/or irritation continues, seek medical advice.

Ingestion: If a large amount has been swallowed, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING BECAUSE OF THE DANGER OF ASPIRATION. If the victim is drowsy or unconscious, place on the left side, head down, do not leave the victim unattended and observe closely for adequacy of breathing. Seek medical attention.

5 Fire Fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media
Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or foam is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed material or Structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces.
Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam.
Water may be ineffective for extinguishment, unless used under favourable conditions by experienced fire fighters.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
Flammable. This material can be ignited by heat, sparks flame or other sources of ignition (e.g. static electricity, pilot lights, mechanical/electrical equipment, electronic devices such as cell phones, computers, calculators and pagers that have not been certified as intrinsically safe) .
Vapours may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition where they can ignite, flash back, or explode.
May create vapour/air explosion hazard indoors, in confined spaces, outdoors or in sewers. This product will float and can be re-ignited on the surface water. Vapours are heavier than air and can accumulate in low areas. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.

Hazardous combustion products: Combustion may yield smoke, carbon monoxide, and other products of incomplete combustion. Oxides of nitrogen and sulphur may also be formed.

Special protective actions for Firefighters.
For fires beyond the initial stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard area should wear protectice clothing. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, a self contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (see section 8)

4 Accidental Release Measures

Personal Precautions: Spilt product presents a significant slip hazard. Avoid exposure of the product to sources of ignition. Chemical grade safety Glasses/goggles. nitrile/PVC gloves and protective coveralls should be worn when dealing with any spillages. Do Not Smoke, avoid inhaling vapours, avoid contact with skin & eyes. Ensure any electrical equipment used is intrinsically safe. Avoid wearing clothing that may generate static electricity. For large spillages persons downwind of the spill must be notified. Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorised persons out. It may be necessary to wear respiratory equipment depending upon a risk assessment of the particular situation.

Environmental Precautions: Prevent entry into drains, sewers and water courses. The appropriate authorities should be notified if it has contaminated soil/vegetation. Spillages occurring on water should be removed from the surface using suitable absorbents.
If necessary dispose of absorbed residues as described in section 13.

Decontamination Procedures: Soak up with inert absorbent or contain and remove by pumping or best available means. Ensure explosion-proof equipment is used. In case of spillage on water contain by a boom and collect by skimming or absorption. In case of soil contamination, remove contaminated soil for remediation or disposal in accordance with local regulations.

7 Handling and Storage

Handling: Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Non-sparking tools should be used. Keep away from ignition sources such as heat/sparks/open flame – no smoking. Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection. A high standard of personal hygiene should be maintained, Wash thoroughly after handling. If clothing or PPE becomes contaminated remove and ensure items are thoroughly cleaned before reusing.
The product is flammable and may vaporise easily at ambient temperatures, the vapour is heavier Then air and may create explosive mixtures of vapour and air. Beware of accumulation in low lying areas and confined areas. The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended. Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following the correct entry procedures. The use of hydrocarbon fuel in an area without adequate ventilation may result in hazardous levels of incomplete combustion products and low oxygen levels.

Storage: Store in containers designed to contain flammable liquids and ensure storage area is not close to heat or any sources of ignition.
Drums should be stored on their sides preferably under cover, out of direct sunlight, in well ventilated conditions. Containers should be tightly closed and properly labelled.
Empty containers retain residue and may be dangerous, do nor pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, sparks, flame or other sources of ignition. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner in accordance with the appropriate disposal of hazardous waste regulations.

8 Exposure Controls/Personal protection

Where prolonged or repeated exposure is likely ANTI-STATIC PROTECTIVE CLOTHING should be worn including impervious gloves and eye protection

Respiratory Protection:	Unlikely to be required in normal use but ensure good ventilation. However, where concentration in air may be excessive, approved respirators fitted with appropriate cartridges suitable for organic vapours may be required to BS EN 140)
Workplace exposure limits:	Not assigned
Eye Protection:	Chemical grade eye protection approved to BS EN 166 is recommended at all times.
Skin Protection:	Hand & Skin protection is recommended at all times where exposure is likely. Protective clothing must be worn, including PVC or nitrile gloves to BS EN 374 with a breakthrough time of > 360 minutes.

Suggestions provided in this section for exposure control and specific types of PPE are based on readily available Information. Users should consult with the specific manufacturer to confirm the performance of their PPE. Specific situations May require consultation with industrial hygiene, safety, or engineering professionals.

9 Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance:	Clear liquid (pale yellow)
Odour:	Slight Paraffinic
pH:	No Data
Flash Point:	38°C (PMCC)
Boiling point range	147 – 300^{o} C
Density at 15°C	0.79
Solubility - Water:	Insoluble
Viscosity cSt at 20°C:	1.2
Auto Ignition temp °C :	225
Pour point °C:	-25

10 Stability and Reactivity

Conditions to Avoid **-** Heat (Note: Flash Point 38°C min). Prevent vapour accumulation.

Materials to Avoid **-** Strong oxidising materials.

Hazardous Decomposition Products **-** thermal decomposition may lead to the formation of a multiplicity of compounds some of which may be hazardous. With incomplete combustion smoke and hazardous fumes and gases, including carbon monoxide may be formed.

11 Toxicological Information

High concentrations may cause respiratory irritation, headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of co-ordination, disorientation And fatigue. Ingestion can
Aspiration is considered to be a hazard, may be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
Vapours and spray may be irritating to the respiratory tract and for mucous membranes. The product is not classified as sensitising or allergenic. Prolonged and repeated contact with the product may cause drying of the skin and possibly dermatitis.
Not expected to cause cancer. Petroleum middle distillates have been shown to cause skin tumours in mice following Repeated and prolonged skin contact. Follow up studies have shown that these tumours are produced through a Non-genotoxic mechanism associated with frequent cell damage and repair, and that they are not likely to cause tumours In the absence of prolonged skin irritation.

Inhalation:	5.3 mg/Kg (Inhalation Rat) LC 50
Skin absorption:	2000 mg/Kg (Dermal Rabbit) LD 50
Ingestion:	5000 mg/Kg (Oral Rat) LD 50

Not expected to cause genetic heritable effects. Not expected to cause reproductive toxicity.

12 Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity:	LC 50, 96 hrs, Fish mg/l EC 50, 48 hrs Daphnia mg/l IC 50, 72 hrs, Algae mg/l
Mobility:	Some mobility in soils, insoluble in water so will lie on the surface
Degradability:	Inherently biodegradable by Micro-organisms.
Bioaccumulation Potential:	Hydrocarbon constituents of kerosenes show measured or predicted low Kow values Ranging from 3 to 6 and above and therefore would be regarded as having the Potential to bioaccumulate. In practice, metabolic processes may reduce Bioconcentration.

13 Disposal Considerations

European Waste Code; 13 07 03 Other fuels, including mixtures

This product, if discarded as produced would be considered as hazardous waste pursuant to Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste, and subject to the provisions of that directive unless Article 1(5) of that directive applies.

This code has been assigned based upon the most common uses for this material and may not reflect contaminants Resulting from actual use. Waste generators/producers are responsible for assessing the actual process used when generating the waste and its contaminants in order to assign the proper waste disposal code.

Container contents should be completely used and emptied prior to disposal. All containers should be disposed of in an Environmentally safe manner and in accordance with all applicable Regulations.

14 Transport Information

UN Proper shipping name	KEROSENE
UN Number (Substance Identification Number):	1223
Transport class:	3
Packing Group:	III
Air Class	3
ADR/RID Hazard Class:	3

15 Regulatory Information

Health, safety & Environmental Regulations pertaining to the product:

EC 1272/2008 – Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances & Mixtures
EN 166:2002 – Eye Protection
EN 529:2005 – respiratory Protective Devices
BS EN 374-1:2003 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms
Workplace Exposure Limits, (EH40/2005), Control of Substances Hazardous to Health
Directive 91/689/EEC on Hazardous Waste (European Waste codes)
Directive 2000/76/EC on the incineration of waste
Directive 1999/31/EC on Landfill of waste

16 Other Information

List of relevant Hazard Statements under CLP classification:

H226: Flammable liquid and vapour
H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H315: Causes skin irritation
H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

List of relevant Hazard Statements under DSD Classification:

R10: Flammable
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

Guidance Notes:
Prevention of Dermatitis at work (INDG-233)
Occupational exposure limits (EH 40)
Effects of mineral oil on the skin – Cautionary Notice
Assessing and Managing risks at work from skin exposed to chemical agents (HSG205)
The above publications are available from HMSO and HSE Sources)

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