

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Prepared according to the 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) with later changes

Date of preparation: 1.12.2010
Version no. 6

Update date: 15.11.2022

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE AND OF THE COMPANY

1.1. Product identifier

LIGHT OIL (COAL), COKE-OVEN

[Crude benzole, Coke benzole]

Liquid product of coal coking separated from raw coke oven gas by adsorption – desorption process in wash oil. Designed for further processing

Substance of unknown or variable composition, (UVCB)

Isolated transported intermediate

EC Number: 266-012-5

CAS Number: 65996-78-3

Index Number: 648-147-00-5

Registration number: 01-2119519215-46-0038

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

Crude benzole is registered as transported isolated intermediates therefore must be handled under Strictly Controlled Conditions in accordance with REACH regulation Article 18(4). Main way of processing is distillation and production of several aromatic chemicals, benzene and derivatives.

The REACH registration dossier (Risk Management Measures, RMM) also allows the use of crude benzole as a raw material for the production of carbon black. Benzol is not intended for direct use. Uses advised against: component of liquid fuels.

1.2. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer/Supplier:

Koksownia Częstochowa Nowa Sp. z o.o.

ul. Chłodna 51

00-867 Warszawa

Installation address and correspondence:

Koksownia Częstochowa Nowa Sp. z o.o.

ul. Odlewników 20

42-200 Częstochowa

tel. 0048 34 / 389-07-01

fax. 0048 34 / 389-07-99

REGON 141056327

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www.koksownianowa.pl

<http://kpkreach.pl>

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1.4. Emergency telephone

Information service: +48 662 137 739

Emergency office: 07:00 do 15:00 tel.: +48 34 389-07-61

piotr.bargiel@koksownianowa.pl

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO REGULATION (EC) NO 1272/2008

Flam. Liq. 2	H225
Asp. Tox. 1	H304
Skin Irrit. 2	H315
Eye Irrit. 2	H319
Muta. 1B	H340
Carc. 1A	H350
Repr. 2	H361
STOT SE 3	H336
STOT RE 1	H372
Aquatic Chronic 2	H411

2.2. Label elements

Pictograms defining kinds of danger according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008



Signal Word:

Danger

Hazard statements

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H340 May cause genetic defects.

H350 May cause cancer.

H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

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H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

Prevention

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P260 Do not breathe mist.
P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.
P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

Response

P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing

Storage

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed
P405 Store locked up

Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations

2.3. Other hazards.

May exert carcinogenic influence, especially under elevated temperature and sun exposure.

This product is environmentally harmful, air polluting vapours are dangerous. It is dangerous for underground waters and underground living organisms.

It is flammable product, explosive mixtures of vapors may be formed.

PBT and vPvB assessment is not required for Isolated transported intermediate.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substances

Light oil (coal) coke oven (crude benzole) is substance of unknown or variable composition. It is the mixture of light aromatic hydrocarbons, mainly benzenes and its alkyl derivatives.

Dangerous components	CAS EINECS No	Content [%]	Classification*	Pictogram, codes of signal words	Specific Concentration Limits, M-factors
			Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008		
Benzene	200-753-7 71-43-2	65 – 80	Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Carc. 1A; H350 Muta. 1B; H340	GHS02 GHS08 GHS07 Danger	Carc.1A; C ≥ 0.01 % Muta.1B, C ≥ 0.1% STOT RE1, C ≥ 1%

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			STOT RE 1; H372 Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Skin Irrit. 2; H315		Asp.Tox.1, C ≥ 1%
Toluene	203-625-9 108-88-3	10 - 20	Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Repr. 2; H361d Asp. Tox. 1; H304 STOT RE 2; H373 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 STOT SE 3; H336	GHS02 GHS08 GHS07 Danger	Repr.2; C ≥ 0.01 % Asp.Tox.1, C ≥ 1% STOT RE2, C ≥ 1% Skin Irrit. 2; C >1% STOT Se 3; C ≥ 1%
Xsylene - mixture of izomers	215-535-7 1330-20-7	4-7	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Acute Tox. 4; H332 Acute Tox. 4; H312 Skin Irrit. 2; H315	GHS02 GHS07 Warning	Skin Irrit. 2; C >1% Acute Tox. 4; C ≥ 1%
Napthalene	202-049-5 91-20-3	0.5 -2.5	Carc. 2; H351 Acute Tox. 4; H302 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410	GHS07 GHS08 GHS09 Warning	Carc.2, C ≥ 0.1% Acute Tox.4, C ≥ 1% Aquatic Acute 1, C ≥ 0.1% Aquatic Chronic 1, C ≥ 0.1%
Indene	95-13-6 202-393-6	1.0 – 3.0	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Asp. Tox. 1; H304	GHS02 GHS08 Danger	Asp.Tox.1, C ≥ 1%

* **Attention:** H statements are applied for 100% substance.
Full H statements are given in section 16 of SDS

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of first aid measures

4.1.1. First aid instructions by relevant routes of exposure.

Contact with eyes	Rinse eyes immediately with plenty of cool water for at least 10 – 15 minutes keeping eyelids wide open. Remove contact lenses, if present. In case of irritation put aseptic dressing and contact doctor. Ophthalmological supervision is advisable.
Contact with skin	Wash immediately with water and soap and flush with plenty of water. Disinfect any small scratches or wounds. When irritation does not disappear contact doctor. Take off dirty clothes if necessary.
Oral poisoning	Possibility of consumption by mistake is very unlikely. When swallowed in small amounts serve water or paraffin oil to wash out. Do not serve milk, do not cause vomiting. In special cases contact doctor.
Inhalation	Remove inhaled person to fresh air. When discomfort prolongs, provide medical aid.

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

The most common symptoms are: nausea, headache, weakness. In case of high concentration of vapours loss of consciousness is possible.

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

None.

SECTION 5: FIRE – FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

In the case of fire use appropriate extinguishing media (agents): foam, CO₂ units, powder or spreading stream of water, dry extinguishing media (sand, earth).

Unsuitable extinguishing media

Avoid using dense stream of water.

5.2. Other information

Product is highly flammable. Does not inhale fumes formed under fire conditions because toxic components may be formed (mainly CO, hydrocarbons).

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Use appropriate protective clothing, resistant to benzene and its homologues, as well as respiratory equipment. Cool down endangered containers with flammable products (benzole, coke oven gas, coal tar) by water spray jet. Dispose of fire debris and contaminated fire fighting water in accordance with official regulations.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

6.1.1. *For non-emergency personnel*

Give preliminary help if necessary, help in evacuation from danger zone if possible, call suitable services to provide first aid.

6.1.2. *For emergency responders*

All outside persons from danger zone must be removed. Persons without suitable protection are not allowed to the danger zone. Use a gas-tight protective clothing (made of materials coated with e.g. viton, antistatic, protective gloves made of e.g. polyvinyl alcohol, goggles protecting against drops of liquid). Remove fire sources, avoid direct contact with the released substance. Use respiratory protection against the effects of fumes/dust/aerosol. Wear protective clothing (see chapter 8).

6.2. Environmental precautions

Do not allow product to reach sewage system or water bodies.

In case of product releasing to environment, suitable services should be informed.

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6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

6.3.1. Prevention

If possible, suppress the leakage (close the valve, seal damaged container, place in a sealed protective packaging). In case of a large spill, retrench liquid assembly, reduce evaporation by covering the spill with foam extinguisher, dilute vapours by distracted streams of water.

6.3.2. Disposal

Pump out spilled benzole and the residue has to be neutralized by absorption with liquid-binding material (sand, diatomite, acid binders, sawdust). The resulting solid product collected mechanically and place in a specially described and closed containers. Utilize as dangerous waste according to regional regulations. Place after the spill with absorbent material fill up, to protect against a possible source of ignition, ventilate confined spaces thoroughly. To any operation of equipment used in intrinsically safe and non-sparking tools. Fill up spill location with liquid-binding material, protect against a possible source of ignition, ventilate confined spaces thoroughly. To any operation use non-sparking tools and equipment.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Dispose of contaminated material as waste according to item 13.
See Section 8 for information on personal protection equipment.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

7.1.1. General recommendations

Ensure good ventilation/exhaustion at the workplace. Open and handle container with care. Pneumatic conveyance only with nitrogen. Precautions against electrostatic charging. Keep ignition sources away Do not smoke. Protect against electrostatic charges. Keep breathing equipment ready.

7.1.2. Occupational hygiene

Do not eat, drink and smoke while operating with the substance, wash hands after contact with crude benzole, remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in appropriate, adapted and labeled containers in accordance with fire and environmental protection regulations. Containers should be protected by using exhaust valve, fire-fighting safety device, lighting-conductor system, earth installation and spark safety protection, dry soil pipe, sprinkler and fire-fighting systems. Container should be put on protective tray. Do not store crude benzole on join protective tray, spaces with other flammable products. Store away from heat and ignition sources and oxidizers. It is recommended to use air-tight sealed containers to maintain cushion of inert gas (e.g. nitrogen) on the liquid level.

Take protective measures during storage due to water layer formation (separator water), which may contain cyanides and sulfur compounds in dangerous concentrations. In the case of storage in containers comply with technological and safety requirements during

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removal of the aqueous layer. Small amounts should be stored in properly labeled, airtight sealed containers in a cool, dry, well ventilated place equipped with anti-explosion electrical and ventilation installation and covered with conductive lining. Ventilation should be designed in a way that ensures the effective removal of much heavier than air vapors of benzene. Keep away from heat and ignition sources and oxidizers. Keep long distance for source of heat and fire as well as oxidant.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Crude benzole registered under REACH as an isolated transported intermediate may only be used for the uses listed in the "Risk Management Measures (RMM)" in the registration dossier. According RMM crude benzol is primarily used for processing by distillation. Another potential application direction is production of carbon black.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROL AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control parameters

Because marking the harmfulness of crude benzole is not existing, information about control of risk of for some chemical compounds contained in product are given below. According to Polish regulations

Component	TLV-TWA [mg/m ³]	TLV-STEL [mg/m ³]	Remarks: Labeling the substance, the notation "skin" *
Benzene	1,6	-	Skin
Toluene	100	350	Skin
Xylene	100	350	Skin
Naphthalene	20	50	skin

* Labeling the substance by the notation "skin" means that the absorption of the substance through the skin may be just as important as for inhalation exposure

8.2. Exposure controls

Light oil (coal) coke oven (crude benzole) was registered as isolated transported intermediate according to Article 18 (4) of REACH Regulation, used in Strictly Controlled Conditions. Chemical Safety Report as well as Exposure Scenario are not required.

During contact with product (technological operations, transport) suitable protective measures should be taken for both minimizing the contact and assurance of required safety regulations. Depending on the results of measurements in the work environment, repeat or sharpen the conditions of airtight sealing.

8.2.1 Appropriate engineering controls

Exposure controls depend on executing of measurements of substances concentration given in item 8.1 by accredited laboratories.

8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

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Respiratory protection	In case of intensified vapor exposure use gas filtration masks or breathing apparatus when needed.
Hand and skin	Use leather protective gloves according to suitable regulations. Gloves should be used only on clean hands. Use barrier cream for skin. Use suitable standard working clothes which should be often washed and changed.
Eye	Use protective glasses or face protection. Cool water should be available near the work stand.
Occupational hygiene	Wash hands during breaks. Consume meals and drinks only in designated areas. Smoking is permitted only in designated areas. Provide adequate ventilation in work in confined spaces.

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

Environment risk is possible only in emergency situations after releasing product from operating installation. In order to protect the environment from exposure to crude benzole, containers should be built as hermetic and with protective tray. Containers and trays undergo annual inspection in accordance with the requirements for building facilities. In case of emergency situations internal procedures for factories should be used.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Liquid
Colour	Brown - yellow
Odour	Characteristic smell of carbochemical products
Melting point/freezing point	Below -18°C (under pressure 101 kPa)
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	Begin of boiling c.a. 80°C, End of boiling c.a. 180°C to 180°C distills c.a. 95% of the substance
Flammability	Extremely flammable material, ignition occurs when in contact with an ignition source, practically in all conditions.
Lower and upper explosion limit	8,0 % vol. for main component – benzene (> 60%)/ 1,2 % vol. for main component – benzene
Flash point	Below 0°C
Auto-ignition temperature	Above 500°C
Decomposition temperature	Not applicable (it doesn't thermally decompose)
pH	7 – 7,5
Kinematic viscosity	0,9 – 1,5 mm ² /s
Solubility	Slightly soluble in water, good soluble in popular organic solvents.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)	Log Pow 2,1 - 3,7 in temp. 25°C
Vapour pressure	5,31 kPa in 20°C 8,13 kPa in 30°C

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	17,63 kPa in 50°C
Density and/or relative density	800 – 900 kg/m ³
Relative vapour density	Not specified due to the variable composition of the substance (UVCB)
Particle characteristics	Not applicable liquids

9.2. Other information

9.2.1. Information with regard to physical hazard classes

Content of distillate to 180°C: ca. 95 %.

9.2.2. Other safety characteristics

At elevated temperatures in closed spaces, even with temporary failures of the air-tightness of the installation, vapor mixtures may form posing an increased risk of aspiration toxicity and explosions.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity

Crude benzole is not chemically reactive substance.

10.2. Chemical stability

Crude benzole is chemically stable substance.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Can form explosive mixtures in air if heated above flash point and/or when sprayed or atomized.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid direct sunlight and heating, avoid open flames, ignition sources and sparks.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Avoid contact with strong oxidant.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

No dangerous decomposition products known.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Crude benzole has a toxic effect and after prolonged exposure causes intoxication, dyspnea, coma and may experience changes in heart rate. Combustion products may be harmful.

Water contained in benzole discharged from the containers and stored in separate locations may contain dissolved hydrogen cyanide and hydrogen sulfide in dangerous quantities.

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11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Health effects of acute toxicity after consumption or inhalation: severe irritation of respiratory tract and mucous membranes of eyes after consumption or inhalation as well as fatigue, sleepiness, dizziness, vertigo and headache.

Data according to registration dossier.

Acute toxicity

	Dose	Value	Unit
Crude	LD ₅₀ – oral rat (OECD 423)	>2000	mg/kg (rat)
Benzole	LD ₀ – oral rat	2000	mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

At prolonged exposure of the skin, an irritation is possible.

In combination with UV-light, irritation of skin (phototoxic effects) may occur.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Irritation of the mucous membranes is possible.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Respiratory or skin sensitisation effect is not showed

Germ cell mutagenicity

Crude benzole is mutagenic product.

Carcinogenicity

Crude benzole show strong carcinogenic effect (category 1)

Reproductive toxicity

The product can cause inheritable damage.

STOT-single exposure

Harmful effect for respiratory system is showed

STOT-repeated exposure

Harmful effect for blood - system is showed

Aspiration hazard

Swallowing and penetration through respiratory may be deadly.

Health effects of chronic exposure

Carcinogenic (1A category), can cause teratogenesis and genetic defects. Liver dysfunction may occur.

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation	Irritation of respiratory tract and symptoms of poisoning after longer exposition for vapors, especially in higher temperature.
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Skin	Possible irritation under prolonged exposure, especially in the presence of UV rays
Eyes	Irritating effect, possibility of conjunctiva and eyelid inflammation.
Consumption	Possibility of consumption by mistake is very unlikely, nausea and dizziness may occur.

11.2. Information on other hazards

11.2.1. *Endocrine disrupting properties*
See section 12.6.

11.2.2. *Other nformations*
None.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Product is very harmful to ground and surface waters, as well as to soil and air (in higher temperature). Has damaging influence on water and soil organisms, as well as on plants and animals. Prevent product penetration into open water reservoirs and sources of drinking water.

Data according to registration dossier for crude benzole (light oil coke oven), for main component benzene.

	Method	Value	Unit
	LC ₅₀ – fish (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>)	5.3	mg/l (96h)
Benzene	LC ₅₀ – fish (<i>Salmo gairdneri</i>)	5.9	mg/l (96h)
	LC ₅₀ – fish (<i>Poecilia reticulata</i>)	28.6	mg/l (96h)

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Light oil is comprised to large extent of BTX and alkylsubstituted monoaromatic compounds (> 50 %), which are easily biodegradable and proved to be readily biodegradable in the majority of biodegradation studies. Due to the presence of two-ring aromatic substances such as naphthalene, which in general are inherently biodegradable, light oil as a whole has to be considered as inherently biodegradable.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

No data available .

12.4. Mobility in soil

No data available.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

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Assessment of PBT and vPvB was not carried out.

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

There are no confirmed data on the effects of crude benzol on the endocrine system. The crude benzole do not consist a components from the candidate list to Annex XIV of the REACH Regulation, which are considered to affect the functioning of the endocrine system.

12.7. Other adverse effects

None.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Proceeding with waste

Avoid releasing to environment according to chemical products processing standards. Act on legal regulations relating to protection of water and soil before pollution. Method of disposal should be coordinated with Department of Environmental Protection of Provincial Office. If possible polluted waste should be transferred to recycling. Waste disposal not allowed.

Method of used packaging removal

The crude benzole is transported only in cisterns or road cisterns, so contaminated packaging is not present. Packaging in small unit packages is not allowed due to the need to maintain strictly controlled conditions and only industrial use of isolated transported intermediate.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Product is a harmful substance by means of transportation regulation, according to Agreement ADR/RID, ICAO and IATA. **Land transport ADR/RID**

14.1. UN number or ID number

3295

14.2. UN proper shipping name

HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S., special provision 640D

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

3 Flammable liquid

14.4. Packing group

II

14.5. Environmental hazards

Special marking symbol (fish and tree).

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14.6. Special precautions for user

Excepted quantities (EQ): E2
Limited quantities (LQ): LQ4
Tunnel restriction code: D/E
Warning: Flammable liquids.

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Maritime transport IMDG:

IMDG Class: 3
UN Number: 3295
Label 3
Packaging group: III
EMS Number: F-E,S-E
Correct technical name: HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S., mixture

Air transport ICAO-TI and IATA-DGR:

ICAO/IATA Class: 3
UN/ID Number: 3295
Label 3
Packaging group: III
Correct technical name: HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S., mixture

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

National regulations.
Employment restrictions concerning young persons must be observed.
Employment restrictions concerning pregnant and lactating women must be observed.
Employment restrictions concerning women of child-bearing age must be observed.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

Chemical Safety Report is not required for Isolated transported intermediate.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Safety data Sheet had been prepared according to COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 453/2010 of 20 May 2010 amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)

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SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

- Registration Dossier prepared by Lead Registrant (RÜTGERS Basic Aromatics GmbH);
- IUCLID Data Bank (European Commission – European Chemicals Bureau).

Full H statements

These H statements refer to section 2: "Dangerous Components".

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H312 Harmful in contact with skin.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H332 Harmful if inhaled.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H340 May cause genetic defects.

H350 May cause cancer.

H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

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.

Version No 6 of SDS

Changes made in SDS 15.11.2022 - Update resulting from the amendment of Annex II to the REACH Regulation, Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878 of June 18, 2020.

This version of SDS replaces all previous version of it.

All of the above data are based on our knowledge. At the same time they do not guarantee any specific product evaluation and they cannot be used as the basis of any legally solid agreements. Above information is given for description of product from safety point of view.

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