

Substance **DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM),  
HYDROTREATED MIDDLE**

## SECTION 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### 1.1. Product identifier

**Product name:** Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle

EC No. 265-148-2

**Index No.** 649-221-00-X

**REACH registration No.** 01-2119489867-12-0001

**CAS No.** 64742-46-7

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

**Identified uses:** Feedstock for fuel

### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

#### Manufacturer:

Public Company ORLEN Lietuva

Juodeikiai Vill., LT-89467 Mažeikiai Distr. Municipality, Lithuania

Phone: (370) 443 92121

Fax: (370) 443 92525

E-mail: info@orlenlietuva.lt

### 1.4. Emergency Phone Number

Public Company ORLEN Lietuva (24/7): +370 443 92510

Poison Center. In case of poisoning (24/7): +370 52 362052

## SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### 2.1. Classification of a Substance

**Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:**

Flam. Liq. 3, H226

Acute Tox. 4, H332

Skin Irrit. 2, H315

Asp. Tox. 1, H304

Carc. 1B, H350

STOT RE 2, H373

Aquatic Chronic 2, H411

### 2.2. Label elements

**Signal word:**

Danger

**Hazard pictograms**



GHS02

GHS08

GHS07

GHS09

**Hazard statements:**

H226: Flammable liquid and vapour.

H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H315: Causes skin irritation.

Substance **DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM),  
HYDROTREATED MIDDLE**

H332: Harmful if inhaled.

H350: May cause cancer.

H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.

**Precautionary statements:**

P201: Obtain special instructions before use.

P210: Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.

P260: Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P273: Avoid release to the environment.

P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P301+P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

P331: DO NOT INDUCE vomiting.

**2.3 Other hazards**

Anthracene content in the product does not exceed 0.1 %. Other hydrocarbon structures present in the product are not considered as persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) in accordance with the criteria established by REACH Annex XIII.

For professional use only, except for the use as fuel.

Diesel fuel is a flammable liquid. Light hydrocarbons evaporate slowly.

Vapours irritant to respiratory tract. Large amount of diesel fuel vapours inhaled may cause chemical intoxication. Prolonged and repeated exposure causes dry and flaking skin. Toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects to aquatic environment. Involves the risk of polluting soil and ground waters.

**Additional information:**

For the full text of Hazard Statements and Precautionary Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

**SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS****3.1 Product**

Substance Name	CAS No.	EC No.	Classification according to CLP
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle	64742-46-7	265-148-2	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Acute Tox. 4, H332 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Carc. 1B, H350 STOT RE 2, H373 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411

For the full text of Hazard Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

**SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES****4.1. Description of first aid measures****General Information**

Spillages cause slippery surface. Before attempting to rescue casualties, isolate area from all potential sources of ignition including disconnecting electrical supply.

Ensure adequate ventilation and check for the presence of safe, breathable atmosphere before entry into confined spaces.

Substance **DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM),  
HYDROTREATED MIDDLE**

Hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S) may accumulate in the headspace of storage tanks and reach potentially hazardous concentrations.

### **Inhalation**

Inhalation at ambient temperature is unlikely due to low pressure of the product vapours. However, vapour effect is likely to occur if the product is handled at high temperatures and poor ventilation.

Symptoms: in case of high concentrations of vapour, mist or fume, irritation respiratory tract may occur if inhaled.

If breathing is difficult, remove the affected person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

If unconscious and:

- not breathing, ensure that there is no obstruction to breathing and give artificial respiration by trained personnel. If necessary, apply external cardiac massage and obtain medical assistance.

- breathing, safely place in horizontal position and keep the head below the waist level. Administer oxygen if necessary.

Obtain medical assistance if breathing remains difficult.

If suspected that hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S) may be inhaled:

- rescuers shall wear breathing apparatus and use belts and safety ropes as well as follow the relevant rescue procedures.

- remove the affected person to fresh air as soon as possible.

- immediately give artificial respiration, if stopped breathing.

- Provision of oxygen may help.

- Address for further medical assistance.

### **Skin contact**

Symptoms: redness, irritation.

Immediately remove contaminated clothing and footwear and dispose of safely. Wash affected area thoroughly 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 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. However, body hypothermia must be avoided.

### **Eye Contact**

Symptoms: minor irritation (non-specific).

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.

### **Ingestion**

Symptoms (only few are likely): nausea or diarrhea.

In case of ingestion, always assume that aspiration has occurred. The affected person must be immediately sent to a hospital. Do not wait for symptoms to develop.

Do not induce vomiting as there is a high risk of aspiration (chemical pneumonia).

Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

### **4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

Irritation of the respiratory tract, if inhaled. Skin redness, irritation in case of skin contact. Minor irritation (non-specific) in case of eye contact. Ingestion may cause nausea and diarrhea. High risk of aspiration (chemical pneumonia) if swallowed.

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

Substance **DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM),  
HYDROTREATED MIDDLE**

Treat symptomatically. In case of ingestion, always assume that aspiration has occurred.

## SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

### Flammability

Flammable liquid and vapour.

#### 5.1. Extinguishing Media

##### Suitable extinguishing media

- Foam (specifically trained personnel only),
- Water fog (specifically trained personnel only),
- Dry chemical powder,
- Carbon dioxide,
- Inert gases (subject to regulations),
- Sand or earth.

##### Unsuitable extinguishing media

Do not direct water jets on the burning product; it 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

##### Combustion Products

Incomplete combustion is likely to give rise to a complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases, including carbon monoxide and unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.

If sulfur compounds are present in appreciable amounts, combustion products may include also H<sub>2</sub>S (hydrogen sulfide) and SO<sub>x</sub> (sulfur oxides) or sulfuric acid.

##### Specific Hazards

If tanks or containers with product are exposed to fire, there is a hazard of explosion and fire due to increased pressure inside the vessel. If spillage of product occurs, the mixture of hydrocarbon vapours and air may explode or ignite of sparks or heated surfaces. Tanks and containers with product, which are in the direct vicinity of the fire, should be cooled by water jets from the safe distance.

#### 5.3. Protective Equipment for Firefighters

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.

## SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### 6.1. Personal Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

Small spillages: normal antistatic working clothes are usually adequate. Large spillages: full body suit of chemically resistance and antistatic material. Work gloves providing adequate chemical resistance, specifically to aromatic hydrocarbons.

NOTE: Gloves made of PVA are not water-resistant, and are not suitable for emergency use.

Work helmet. Antistatic non-skid safety shoes or boots. Goggles or face shield, if splashes or contact with eyes is possible or anticipated.

Respiratory protection: use a half or full-face respirator with filter(s) for organic vapours (or hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S), if applicable), or a Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) 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.

Substance **DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM),  
HYDROTREATED MIDDLE**

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 residents 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).

Where hazardous concentrations of hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S) are likely to occur in the place of spillage or nearby, additional or special measures may be required, including restriction of access, usage of special equipment, procedures or personnel training.

If required, notify relevant authorities according to all applicable regulations.

## 6.2. Environmental precautions

### Land spillages

Stop or contain leak at the source if safe to do so. Prevent product from entering sewers, rivers, waterways or other waterbodies. If necessary, dike the product with dry earth, sand or similar non-combustible materials. Large spillages may be cautiously covered with foam, if available, to limit fire risk. Do not use direct jets. When inside buildings or confined spaces, ensure adequate ventilation.

### Spillages on water bodies or sea

Stop or contain leak at the source if safe to do so. In case of small spillages in closed waters (i.e. ports), contain product with floating barriers or other equipment. Large quantities spilled to open waters shall be contained, if possible, using floating barriers or other mechanical means.

## 6.3. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

### Land spillages

Absorb spilled product with suitable non-combustible materials. Collect free product with suitable means. Collect recovered product and other contaminated materials in suitable containers for recycle, recovery or safe disposal.

In case of soil contamination, remove contaminated soil for remediation or disposal, in accordance with local regulations.

### Spillages on water bodies or sea

Collect spilled product by absorbing with specific floating absorbents. If this is not possible, control the spreading of the spillage, and collect the product by skimming or other suitable means. The use of dispersants should be advised by an expert, and, if required, approved by local authorities. Collect recovered product and other materials in suitable tanks or containers for recovery or safe disposal.

### Additional information

NOTE: The recommended measures are based on the most likely spillage scenarios for this product; 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.

Concentrations of hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S) in tanks may reach hazardous values in case of prolonged storage. This is especially important in operations which involve direct exposure to vapours from the tank.

Spillages of limited product amounts, especially in the open air when vapours will be usually quickly dispersed, are unlikely to entail exposure to dangerous concentrations. Nevertheless, the build-up of dangerous concentrations may occur in specific spots, like trenches, depressions or confined spaces since density of hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S) is higher than ambient air. In all these circumstances, however, the correct actions should be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

Substance **DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM),  
HYDROTREATED MIDDLE**

#### **6.4. Reference to other sections**

See Section 8 for measures to control exposure/personal protection. See Section 13 for waste management.

### **SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

#### **7.1. Precautions for safe handling**

Obtain special instructions before use. Risk of explosive vapour/air mixtures. Ensure that all relevant regulations regarding handling and storage facilities of flammable and explosive products are followed.

For determining appropriate controls, perform assessment of the inhalation risk associated with presence of hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S) in tanks for confined spaces, product residue, tank waste and waste water.

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.

Use and store only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid contact with the product.

Avoid release to the environment.

#### **7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

##### **Handling**

Static electrical discharge is likely in pumping the product (loading and discharge of mobile tanks) and sampling activities; therefore, precautionary measures against static electricity shall be taken.

Ground/bond containers, tanks and transfer/receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment. Use only non-sparking tools.

Vapor is heavier than the air. Beware of accumulation in pits and confined spaces.

Do not use compressed air for loading, discharge, or handling operations.

Avoid skin and eye contact. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapors.

Use personal protective equipment as required.

##### **Storage**

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 so as to prevent ground and water pollution in case of leaks or spills.

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. Before entering storage tanks and commencing any operation in a confined area check the atmosphere for oxygen content and flammability.

In case of any suspected concentrations of hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S), check for H<sub>2</sub>S level in ambient air.

Store separately from oxidizing agents.

##### **Recommended and unsuitable materials for storage facilities**

Recommended materials: for containers (tanks), or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel.

Unsuitable materials: some synthetic materials may not be suitable for containers or container linings depending on the material specification and intended use. Compatibility should be checked with the manufacturer.

##### **Container advice 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 labeled. Protect from the sunlight.

Light hydrocarbon vapours can build up in the headspace of containers and cause flammability or explosion hazards. Open slowly, to ensure control pressure in the tank. Empty containers may

Substance **DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM),  
HYDROTREATED MIDDLE**

contain flammable product residues. Do not weld, solder, drill, cut or incinerate empty containers, unless they have been properly cleaned.

**7.3. Specific end use(s)**

Product is used as a feedstock for fuel.

**SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION****8.1. Control parameters****Exposure Limits**

Observe national occupational exposure limits. In case such limits are not established, the recommended exposure limit value (TWA) is 500 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

**8.2. Exposure controls****8.2.1 Technical measures**

In ambient temperatures diesel fuel emits small quantities of vapour; however, during various technical and process operations, diesel fuel vapours may be emitted into the environment; therefore, the concentration in the air of the working area shall be controlled to the minimum allowed limit.

**8.2.2. Personal protective equipment:****Respiratory protection**

If during operations the exposure to large amounts of product vapour and gas is inevitable, then suitable respiratory protective equipment should be applied (e.g. acc. to EN 14387). For work inside vessels or other confined spaces **do not** use filtering masks, choosing instead the special self-contained protective equipment. Respiratory protection equipment should be selected and used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and requirements established by law.

**Eye Protection**

Wear safety goggles if eye contact may occur (e.g. according to EN 166).

**Skin and Body Protection****Hand Protection**

Use oil product resistant gloves (tested and compliant to EN374). Wash immediately in case of skin contact.

**Other Protection**

Wear protective clothes (according to EN 465) and other protection equipment. Protective clothing should be regularly inspected and maintained.

**Special Hygienic Recommendations**

Comply with personal hygiene requirements. Wash hands before breaks and after work. Wash immediately in case of skin contact.

**8.2. Environmental Impact Control**

To ensure compliance of ventilation and process equipment with requirements of environmental legislation, emissions of such equipment are subject to verification. In some cases vapour filtering installations or process equipment modifications may be necessary for the reduction of emission to allowed limit.

**SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES****9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

a) appearance colourless liquid.

Substance **DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM),  
HYDROTREATED MIDDLE**

<b>b) odour</b>	diesel fuel specific odour.
<b>c) odour threshold</b>	no data.
<b>d) pH</b>	insignificant information.
<b>e) melting/freezing point</b>	minus 40 – 6 °C.
<b>f) initial boiling point and boiling range</b>	200 – 385 °C.
<b>g) flash point</b>	116 °C.
<b>h) evaporation rate</b>	no data.
<b>i) flammability (solid, gas)</b>	flammable liquid and vapours.
<b>j) Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits</b>	Not applicable.
<b>k) vapour pressure</b>	0.4 kPa (40 °C).
<b>l) vapour density</b>	no data.
<b>m) relative density</b>	0.86 – 0.9 kg/m <sup>3</sup> (15 °C).
<b>n) solubility(ies)</b>	Not applicable. Petroleum hydrocarbons not dissociated in water.
<b>o) partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>	Not applicable.
<b>p) auto-ignition temperature</b>	above 225 °C.
<b>r) viscosity</b>	4.3 – 9.2 mm <sup>2</sup> /s (40 °C).
<b>s) explosive properties</b>	non-explosive.
<b>t) oxidising properties</b>	non-oxidising agent.

**SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY****10.1. Reactivity**

Does not cause hazardous reactions, if adequate precautions are taken in handling and storage.

**10.2. Chemical stability**

Stable at ambient temperature.

**10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions**

Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents.

**10.4. Conditions to avoid**

High ambient temperature.

Avoid electrostatic discharges and other ignition sources.

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.

**10.5. Incompatible materials**

Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents, resins, plastics.

**10.6. Hazardous decomposition products**

Thermal decomposition products vary depending on conditions.

Partial decomposition produces fume, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and other harmful gases.

Concentration of toxic gas in a confined space or premises may reach a hazardous limit.

**SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION****11.1. Information on toxicological effects**



Substance **DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM),  
HYDROTREATED MIDDLE**

**Exposure routes**

Vacuum Gas Oil Hydrotreatment Diesel Distillate may affect human body through skin, if inhaled and swallowed.

**a) acute toxicity**

Experimental acute toxicity data:

- Oral LD<sub>50</sub> > 5000 mg/kg (OECD TG 401 test methodology),
- Inhalation LC<sub>50</sub> > 2.53 mg/l (OECD 421 or 403 test methodology),
- Dermal LD<sub>50</sub> > 2000 mg/kg (OECD TG 402 test methodology).

**b) skin corrosion/irritation**

In vivo skin irritation: Causes skin irritation.

**c) serious eye damage/irritation**

In vivo eye irritation: Not irritant.

**d) respiratory/skin sensitisation**

Skin sensitisation: no sensitisation on skin.

**e) germ cell mutagenicity**

Mutagenicity tests negative.

**f) carcinogenicity**

Classified as carcinogenic.

**g) reproductive toxicity**

- Long term reproductive toxicity if in contact with skin NOAEL 1 mg/kg,
- Development toxicity if in contact with skin NOAEL 50 mg/kg/day,
- Development toxicity if in contact with skin NOAEL 250 mg/kg/day.

**h) STOT (single exposure)**

Data insufficient for classification.

**i) STOT (repeated exposure)**

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Target organs: blood, thymus, liver.

**j) aspiration hazard**

In case of ingestion, assume that aspiration has occurred.

**Long term and chronic toxicity**

Experimental acute toxicity data:

- Repeated long term exposure if inhaled NOAEC 0.88 mg/l (90 days),
- Repeated long term exposure to skin NOEL 25 mg/kg/d (90 days),

**Acute Toxicity**

Diesel fuel vapours are slightly irritant for eyes, nose and throat. Liquid product, when in contact with the eyes, may cause transient eye stinging or redness, and may slightly irritate and dry the skin if splashed.

Unlikely to cause harm if swallowed in small amounts, though larger quantities may cause nausea and diarrhea. Risk of aspiration, if swallowed.

**Chronic Toxicity**

Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis. If product contains high level of PCA's, prolonged or repeated skin contact may result in irreversible skin disorders including cancer.

NOTE: Handling of the product under usual conditions causes no toxic hazard.

**SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION****12.1. Toxicity**

Substance **DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM),  
HYDROTREATED MIDDLE**

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Spills may form a film on water surfaces causing physical damage to aquatic life. Oxygen transfer can also be impaired due to the formed film.

**Experimental Data:**

- Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates EL<sub>50</sub> 68 mg/l, 48 hours,
- Acute toxicity to aquatic algae and cyanobacteria EL<sub>50</sub> 22 mg/l, 72 hours,
- Acute toxicity to fish LL<sub>50</sub> > 21 mg/l, 96 hours,
- Long term effects on fish NOEL 0.069 mg/l (expected value),
- Long term effects on aquatic invertebrates NOEL 0.163 mg/l, 21 days (expected value),
- Toxicity to microorganisms EL<sub>50</sub> >1000 mg/l, 40 hours, NOEL 2,492 mg/l.

**12.2 Persistence and degradability**

Readily biodegradable.

**12.3 Bioaccumulation Potential**

UVCB hydrocarbon. Standard tests are intended for individual ingredients and are not suitable for composite substance.

**12.4 Mobility in soil**

UVCB hydrocarbon. Standard tests are intended for individual ingredients and are not suitable for composite substance.

**12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment**

Anthracene content in the product does not exceed 0.1 %. Other hydrocarbon structures not considered as PBT or vPvB.

**12.6 Other adverse effects**

Avoid release to the environment.

No significant toxicity.

**SECTION 13. WASTE MANAGEMENT****13.1. Waste treatment methods**

Waste disposed of by decontamination in accordance with national requirements and local regulations or via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Note hazards arising from waste, and undertake required safety measures when handling it. Personnel involved in waste handling should wear personal protective equipment.

Empty storage tanks and railway tank cars may contain product residues; therefore, warning labels are to be retained as a guide to the safe tank handling and waste disposal. Empty containers represent a fire hazard as they may contain flammable product residues and vapour.

**SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

<b>14.1 UN Number</b>	1202
<b>14.2 UN proper shipping name</b>	UN 1202, DIESEL FUEL
<b>14.3 Transport hazard class(es)</b>	3
<b>Label(s)</b>	3



Substance **DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM),  
HYDROTREATED MIDDLE**

**Hazard identification number (HIN)** 30  
**EmS number** F-E, S-E  
**Tunnel restriction code** D/E  
**14.4. Packing group:** III  
**14.5. Risks for environment** Environmentally hazardous  
**Sea pollutant** Yes  
**14.6 Special precautions for user** No data.  
**14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code**  
No data.

## SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

#### In Lithuania:

Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/830; Commission Regulation (EU) 453/2010; Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council; Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Chemical Substances and Preparations (*Official Gazette*, 2000, No 36-987; 2004, No116-4329; 2005, No 79-2846; 2006, No 65-2381; 2008, No 76-3000; 2010, No 145-7434; 2010, No 157-7967; 2012, No 132-6648; Registry of Legal Acts, No 2015-11085); Law on Packing and Packing Waste Management of the Republic of Lithuania (*Official Gazette*, 2001, No 85-2968; 2005, No 86-3206; 2008, No 71-2699; 2011, No 138-6526; 2012, No 6-191; 2013, No 110-5429; 2013, Registry of Legal Acts, No 2014-00038; No 2014-05579; No 2016- -00088); Lithuanian Hygiene Standard HN 23:2011 'Occupational Exposure Limits of Chemical Substances. General requirements for measurement and exposure assessment' approved by 1 September 2011 Order No V-824/A1-389 of the Minister of Health and the Minister of Social Security and Labour (*Official Gazette*, 2011, No 38-1804).

### 15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

Chemical safety assessment has not been conducted.

## SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

This safety data sheet has been updated in order to comply with Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/830.

### Abbreviations and acronyms

CAS Chemical Abstracts Service  
EC EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances) or ELINCS (European List of Notified Chemical Substances)  
EL<sub>50</sub> Exposure limit for 50 % of the test organisms  
EN European standard of European Committee for Standardization  
EU European Union  
IBC Code International Code for Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk  
UN United Nations  
LC<sub>50</sub> Lethal concentration for 50 % percent of test organisms  
LD<sub>50</sub> Lethal dose for 50 % percent of test organisms (median lethal dose)  
LL<sub>50</sub> Lethal load for 50 % of the test organisms

Substance **DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM),  
HYDROTREATED MIDDLE**

LR	Republic of Lithuania
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
NOAEC	No observed adverse effect concentration
NOAEL	No observed adverse effect level
NOEL	No observed effect level
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PBT	Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic
REACH	Regulation concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
STOT	Specific target organ toxicity
UVCB	Substance of unknown or variable composition, complex reaction products or biological materials
vPvB	very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

**Hazard statements:**

H226: Flammable liquid and vapour.

H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H315: Causes skin irritation.

H332: Harmful if inhaled.

H350: May cause cancer.

H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.

**Precautionary statements:**

P201: Obtain special instructions before use.

P210: Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.

P260: Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P273: Avoid release to the environment.

P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P301+P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

P331: DO NOT INDUCE vomiting.

Do not use the product for any purposes other than indicated in the manufacturer's information. During such use the user may be exposed to unforeseen hazards.

Should you have any questions or doubts regarding MSDS, its contents or any other concerns related to safety of the product, please contact us by e-mail: [info@orlenlietuva.lt](mailto:info@orlenlietuva.lt)

NOTE: Information provided herein is considered to be accurate as of the date specified below. No warranty is made as to the accuracy or completeness of the data and information provided in this MSDS. Information provided herein serves only as guidelines for safe work, use, processing, storage, and waste handling. It cannot be considered as a warranty or statement of quality. This information applies only to the specific product and may not be suitable for use of the product in combination with any other substances or in any other manner contrary to that described in this document.

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