

Biocid för bränsletankar**Safety Data Sheet**

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

1.1 Identification of the substance or preparation

Biocide for fuel tanks

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

Degreasing agent

1.3 Details of the Supplier of the Safety Data Sheet

Supplier Agro Oil
Box 30192
104 25 Stockholm, Sweden
Phone +46 (0)10-556 00 00
E-mail info@agrol.se

1.4 Emergency telephone number

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture**Classification in accordance with Regulation No. 1272/2008**

Aspiration toxicity	Cat 1 Asp. Tox. 1 H304
Specific organ toxicity after single exposure	Cat 3 STOT SE 3 H336
Hazardous to the aquatic environment	Cat Chronic 2 Aquatic Chronic 2 H411

2.2 Label elements**Hazard pictogram****Signal word** Danger**Hazard statement**

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Contains: Methylenedithiocyanate. May cause skin sensitisation (allergic skin reaction).



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Precautionary statement

Avoid breathing gas/vapours.

Avoid release to the environment.

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

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

Do NOT induce vomiting.

Contents: Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic.

Contains: Methylenedithiocyanate. May cause skin sensitisation (allergic skin reaction).

2.3 Other Hazards

None

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

Substances according to CLP (Regulation 1272/2008/EC)

Name	EG-no	CAS-no	Weight %	H-stat	Category
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic	265-198-5	64742-94-5	0.1-0.9	H304 H351 H336 H411 EUH066	Asp. Tox. 1 Carc. 2 STOT SE 3 Aquatic Chronic 2
2-(2-Methoxyethoxy)ethanol	203-906-6	111-77-3	0.3-0.65	H361d	Repr 2
Methylenedithiocyanate *	228-652-3	6317-18-6	0.03-0.13	H330 H301 H314 H317 H400	Acute Tox. 2 Acute Tox. 3 Skin Corr1B Skin Sens. 1 Aquatic Acute 1
(2-Benzothiazolylthio)methyl thiocyanate *	244-445-0	21564-17-0	< 0.03	H330 H302 H319 H315 H317 H400 H410	Acute Tox. 2 Acute Tox. 4 Eye Irrit. 2 Skin Irrit. 2 Skin Sens. 1 Aquatic Acute 1 Aquatic Chronic 1

* For H-phrases full clarification, see Section 16.



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Substances according to KIFS 2005:7

Name	EG-no	CAS-no	Weight %	Symbol	R.-phrases
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic	265-198-5	64742-94-5	0.1-0.9	Xn, N	R65-40-66-67-51/53
2-(2-Methoxyethoxy)ethanol	203-906-6	111-77-3	0.3-0.65	Xn	R63
Methylenedithiocyanate *	228-652-3	6317-18-6	0.03-0.13	T+, N	R25, R26, R34, R43, R50
(2-Benzothiazolylthio)methyl thiocyanate *	244-445-0	21564-17-0	< 0.03	T+, N	R22, R26, R36/38, R43, R50/53

* For full clarification of R phrases, see Section 16.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General	Keep the injured person warm and calm. Never give an unconscious person anything by mouth. If there is any uncertainty or if symptoms persist, seek medical advice. Present this Safety Data Sheet to the medical practitioner on duty.
Inhalation	Move the injured person to fresh air. If the injured person is unconscious, but breathing without difficulty, place the person on their side in the recovery position. If the injured person is conscious, they should be placed in a sitting or lying position. If breathing becomes bubbly, place the injured person in a lying position and apply oxygen if this is available. Seek medical advice immediately.
Eye contact	Hold the eyes wide open and flush with soft, temperate water spray or eyewash for several minutes. Remove any contact lenses. If adverse symptoms persist, seek medical advice.
Skin contact	Wash skin area with soap and water. If adverse symptoms persist, seek medical advice.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth with water. Have the injured person drink a glass of water or milk. Do not induce vomiting! Risk of aspiration! Seek medical advice.

4.2 The most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Skin contact	Repeated contact may cause dryness to skin or cracking.
Eye contact	May be mildly irritating to the eye.
Inhalation	Inhalation of mists or vapour may cause irritation of the mucous membrane, headache and dizziness and a sensation of drowsiness and lack of coordination.
Ingestion	May cause irritation of the mucous membrane, abdominal pains, vomiting and diarrhoea. May cause chemical pneumonia and possibly severe pulmonary injury as a result of vomiting. Symptoms of chemical pneumonia can develop within 24 hours with difficulty breathing and a cough.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Eyewash must be available at the workplace.



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5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media,

Use extinguishing media with carbon dioxide (CO₂), dry powder, foam or water fog. Do not use high-pressure water spray which may cause the fire to spread. Containers in the vicinity of a fire should be removed and/or cooled with water.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

The product is a flammable liquid and can burn upon heating to temperatures at or above the flash point. During combustion, irritating gases or fumes may be released containing potentially hazardous decomposition substances.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

If possible, remove undamaged containers from the risk zone. Eliminate all sources of ignition. In the event of chemical fire, wear full protective equipment, including breathing apparatus.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Turn off engines and eliminate all sources of ignition or flammables. Ensure adequate ventilation. Avoid inhalation of vapours. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear suitable protective equipment and clothing, see Section 8.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Do not allow to enter drain, sewers or surrounding environment/watercourses. In the event of a major discharge/spillage, contact the Rescue Services.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Soak up small spills with inert absorbent material, such as sand, sawdust or vermiculite. Minor spills can be cleaned up using paper. Clean up contaminated area with water. Waste should be placed in sealed containers and treated as hazardous waste for disposal in accordance with Section 13. Do not use tools and equipment that may cause sparks.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See Sections 8 and 13 for information on protective equipment and waste disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Wear suitable protective equipment and clothing, see Section 8. Keep containers tightly sealed as far as possible. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, adequately ventilated place. Store away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Store out of reach of children. Protect from heat and direct sunlight.

7.3 Specific end uses

See EWC code under Section 13.

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8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

See national legislation

PNEC:

2-(2-Methoxyethoxy)ethanol

12 mg/L aquatic organisms

100 mg/L microorganisms

1.4 mg/kg terrestrial ecosystem

90 mg/kg predators

DNEL: No data available.

8.2 Exposure controls

8.2.2 Personal protection equipment

Respiratory protection	If there is adequate ventilation, protective respiratory equipment is usually not required. If ventilation is inadequate, or there is risk of applicable hygienic limit values being exceeded, use protective respiratory equipment. In the event of risk of exposure to vapours/mists, use protective respiratory equipment with A (brown) filters. Contact your protective clothing supplier for further information.
Protective equipment: Hands	In the event of prolonged or repeated work with the product, wear gloves. Wear protective gloves such as those made of nitrile rubber, butyl rubber or 4H. Contact your protective clothing supplier for further information.
Protective equipment: Face	In the event of risk of splashing, wear tight-fitting protective goggles.
Protective clothing	Wear protective clothing to minimise the risk of skin contact. Contact your protective clothing supplier for further information.
Hygiene measures	Do not eat, drink, smoke or use snuff in places where this product is being handled. Remove all contaminated clothing. Wash hands and/or face before breaks and at the end of work shifts. At the end of a work shift, the skin must be washed and protective skin cream applied.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Form	Liquid
Colour	Colourless
Odour	Pungent
Flash point	>61 °C (ASTM D93)
Boiling point	160-220 °C (ASTM D86)
Evaporation rate (n-butyl acetate=1)	0.07
Upper explosive limit	7.0
Lower explosive limit	0.6
Vapour pressure	1 kPa vid 25 °C
Vapour density (air=1)	>1
Relative density (at 15 °C)	0.801-0.951
Solubility in water	Slight



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Ignition temperature >400 °C
Viscosity 0.8 cSt (0.8 mm²/sec) at 40 °C

9.2 Other information

None

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Product is stable under normal use and storage conditions.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended use and storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

-

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Strong acids and bases.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

In the event of combustion, may release dangerous gases.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

11.1.1 Acute toxicity

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic:

LD₅₀ Rat oral: 7,050 mg/kg body weight (no acute toxicity)

LC₅₀ Rat inhalation 4h: >0,17 mg/l (highly toxic when inhaled)

LD₅₀ Rabbit dermal: >3,160 mg/kg body weight (no acute toxicity)

The critical effects of professional exposure to solvent naphtha are the effects on the central nervous system and as an irritant to the mucous membranes. Chronic toxic brain damage has been reported on painters with an average level of 40 ppm over a period of 22 years. They had also been exposed to other solvents and high exposure peaks.

Skin contact with solvent naphtha in liquid form may act as a defatting agent on skin, cause skin irritation or contact dermatitis (eczema).

High content of aromatics may be more of an irritant to the mucous membranes than solvent naphtha with a low level of aromatics. (A&H 2006:9)

When swallowed, there is a risk of a small amount aspirating into the trachea (known as aspiration), causing severe chemical pneumonia. Similar risk exists when vomiting any oil swallowed.

2-(2-Methoxyethoxy)ethanol

LD₅₀ Rat oral: 4,000 mg/kg body weight (no acute toxicity)

LD₅₀ Rabbit dermal: 6,720 mg/kg body weight (no acute toxicity)

Inhalation toxicity: rat LC₅₀ 1h >200 mg/l.

Developmental (foetal) damage and teratogenicity in animals



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Methylenedithiocyanate

LD50 Rat oral: 55 mg/kg body weight (toxic when ingested)

Corrosive/irritant to skin

Repeated contact may cause skin dryness or cracking. May be mildly irritating to the eyes. No evidence of corrosive properties.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

May cause skin sensitisation (allergic skin reaction).

Toxicity with repeated contact

No evidence of toxicity with repeated contact.

Carcinogenicity

The substance has no evidence of carcinogenic properties.

Mutagenicity

No evidence of mutagenicity.

Reproductive toxicity

Product is not known to cause any reproductive harm.

11.1.8 Interactive effects

No known interactive effects.

11.1.11 Availability of specific data

There are no data on the toxicity of this product as a whole.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic:

LC₅₀ Fish 96h: 2.34 mg/l Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (toxic)

EC₅₀ Daphnia 48h: 0.95 mg/l Species: D. magna (highly toxic)

IC₅₀ Diatom 72h: 2.5 mg/l Species: Skeletonema costatum (toxic)

2-(2-Methoxyethoxy)ethanol

LC₅₀ Fish 96h: 1,000 mg/l Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (no acute ecotoxicity)

EC₅₀ Daphnia 48h: 1,192 mg/l Species: D. magna (no acute ecotoxicity)

IC₅₀ Diatom 72h: >500 mg/l Species: Scenedesmus subspicatus (no acute ecotoxicity)

Methylenedithiocyanate

LC₅₀ Fish 96h: 0.39 mg/l Species: Poecilia reticulata (highly toxic to aquatic organisms)

EC₅₀ Daphnia 48h: 0.073 mg/l Species: D. magna (highly toxic to aquatic organisms)

IC₅₀ Diatom 72h: 0.04 mg/l (highly toxic to aquatic organisms)

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Potentially biodegradable.

2-(2-Methoxyethoxy)ethanol

Biodegradability: BOD₅/COD: 0.07

100 % biodegradation in 7 days OECD 302B

Methylenedithiocyanate

Readily biodegradable.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Not expected to bioaccumulate

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic: BCF: 159 (bioaccumulative)

2-(2-Methoxyethoxy)ethanol

Bioaccumulation factor: BCF: 0.2 and log Pow: -0.68 (does not bioaccumulate)

Methylenedithiocyanate



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Bioaccumulation factor: log Pow: -0.12 (does not bioaccumulate)

12.4 Mobility in soil

Expected to partition to sediment and sewage sludge. Moderately volatile.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

PBT: Not applicable

vPvB: Not applicable

12.6 Other adverse effects

No evidence of other adverse effects.

Summary

The product is classed as an environmental hazard. Do not discharge into sewers or watercourses.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Waste disposal considerations for the product

According to SFS 2001:1063, any unused product is classified as hazardous waste.

Proposed EWC codes:

13 07 01 Fuel oil and diesel

Residual waste

Residual waste is categorised as hazardous waste and must be delivered to licensed contractors.

Contaminated packaging/containers

Packaging containing residues of the product are categorised as hazardous waste.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 UN-number

UN 1760

14.2 UN proper shipping name

Corrosive liquid, n.o.s. (Oxazolidine)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

8 + 9

14.4 Packing group

III

14.5 Environmental hazards

Yes

14.6 Special precautions for user

-

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

The product is not intended to be handled in bulk. The product is packed according to the IMDG code.

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Other information:

Limited quantities, LQ 7, Maximum 5 L per inner packaging and max 30 kg per tray

ADR/RID: Tunnel restriction code: (E)

IMDG: EmS: F-A, S-F

ICAO/IATA: Proper shipping name: Corrosive liquid, n.o.s. (Oxazolidine)



15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Safety Data Sheet and classification according to CLP (Regulation EC No. 1272/2008 and Directive 453/2010/EC, amendment I) and KIFS 2005:7.

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

Chemical Safety Assessment has been conducted

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Relevant R-phrases and/H-statements

R22 - Harmful if swallowed.

R25 - Toxic if swallowed.

R26 - Very toxic by inhalation.

R34 - Causes burns.

R36/38 - Irritating to eyes and skin.

R43 - May cause sensitization by skin contact.

R63 - Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.

R65 - Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.

R66 - Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking

R67 - Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

R50 - Very toxic to aquatic organisms.

R50/53 - Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

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

H301 - Toxic if swallowed.

H302 - Harmful if swallowed.

H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

H315 - Causes skin irritation

H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H319 - Causes serious eye irritation

H330 - Fatal if inhaled.

H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.



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H361d - Suspected of the unborn child

H400 - Very toxic to aquatic life.

H410 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.