Revision Date 03/12/2014
Revision 17
Supersedes date 05/08/2014

SAFETY DATA SHEET
DOUGLAS TEAK OIL

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1. Product identifier

Product name DOUGLAS TEAK OIL

REACH Registration number MIXTURE

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

Identified uses INTENDED AS A COATING FOR TIMBER SUBSTRATES

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier

Curust Industries Limited
Units12/13
Southern Cross Business Park
Bray. Co Wicklow
Ireland
+3531-2760800
+3531-2760799
info@curust.ie

1.4. Emergency telephone number

General public 01 8092166

National Emergency Telephone Number

National Poisons Information Service Ireland (medical professionals) 01 809 2566 or 01 837 9964.

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (EC 1272/2008)

Physical and Chemical Hazards	Flam. Liq. 3 - H226
Human health	EUH066;Skin Sens. 1 - H317;STOT SE 3 - H336;STOT RE 1 - H372;Asp. Tox. 1 - H304
Environment	Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411

Classification (1999/45/EEC) Xn;R48/20, R65. R43. N;R51/53. R10, R66, R67.

The Full Text for all R-Phrases and Hazard Statements are Displayed in Section 16.

Environment

The product contains a substance which is hazardous to aquatic organisms and which may cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. See section 12 as well.

Physical and Chemical Hazards

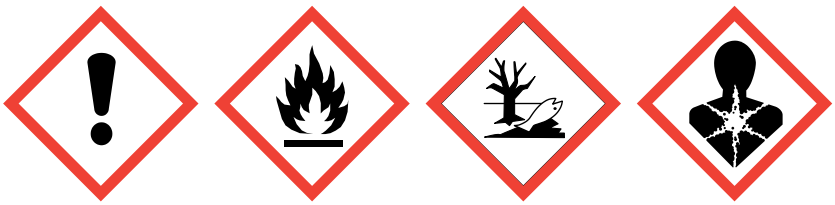
Vapours are heavier than air and may travel along the floor and in the bottom of containers.

2.2. Label elements

Contains Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)

Dipentene

Label In Accordance With (EC) No. 1272/2008



Signal Word Danger

Hazard Statements

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H372	Causes damage to organs Central nervous system through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements

P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P260	Do not breathe vapour/spray.
	Wear nitrile/PVC proctective gloves.
	P264 Wash hand thoroughly after use.
P333+313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a doctor/NHS 111.
	Do NOT induce vomiting.
	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
	Call a doctro/NHS direct if you feel unwell.
	P303+352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P403+233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405	Store locked up.
	P501 Dispose of contents/container to hazardous waste collection point.

Supplementary Precautionary Statements

P233	Keep container tightly closed.

Supplemental label information

EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

2.3. Other hazards

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.2. Mixtures

Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%) **60-100%**

CAS-No.: **EC No.: 919-446-0** **Registration Number: 01-2119458049-33-XXXX**

Classification (EC 1272/2008)	Classification (67/548/EEC)
Flam. Liq. 3 - H226	Xn;R65,R48/20.
EUH066	N;R51/53.
STOT SE 3 - H336	R10,R66,R67.
STOT RE 1 - H372	
Asp. Tox. 1 - H304	
Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411	

Dipentene **1-5%**

CAS-No.: 138-86-3 **EC No.: 205-341-0** **Registration Number: NOT AVAILABLE**

Classification (EC 1272/2008)	Classification (67/548/EEC)
Flam. Liq. 3 - H226	Xn;R65.
Skin Irrit. 2 - H315	Xi;R38.
Skin Sens. 1 - H317	N;R50/53.
Asp. Tox. 1 - H304	R10,R43.
Aquatic Acute 1 - H400	
Aquatic Chronic 1 - H410	

The Full Text for all R-Phrases and Hazard Statements are Displayed in Section 16.

REACH Registration number MIXTURE

Ingredient notes

Non-classified vPvB substance.

Composition Comments

A complex and variable combination of paraffinic and aromatic hydrocarbons having a carbon number range predominantly of C9 to C12 and boiling in the range of approximately 135 to 220 degrees C. The aromatic content is between 2% and 25%.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General information

Move the exposed person to fresh air at once. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues. CAUTION! First aid personnel must be aware of own risk during rescue!

Inhalation

Move the exposed person to fresh air at once. Get medical attention. Provide rest, warmth and fresh air. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist affected person by administering oxygen.

Ingestion

DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING! NEVER MAKE AN UNCONSCIOUS PERSON VOMIT OR DRINK FLUIDS! If vomiting occurs, keep head low so that stomach content doesn't get into the lungs. Drink plenty of water. Get medical attention immediately! Provide rest, warmth and fresh air.

Skin contact

Remove contaminated clothing. Wash the skin immediately with soap and water. Get medical attention promptly if symptoms occur after washing.

Eye contact

Make sure to remove any contact lenses from the eyes before rinsing. Promptly wash eyes with plenty of water while lifting the eye lids. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention.

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

Inhalation

In high concentrations, vapours are anaesthetic and may cause headache, fatigue, dizziness and central nervous system effects.

Ingestion

Fumes from the stomach contents may be inhaled resulting in the same symptoms as inhalation. May cause stomach pain or vomiting.

Skin contact

Prolonged contact may cause redness, irritation and dry skin.

Eye contact

Irritating and may cause redness and pain.

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

The most severe risk is through injestion, the product may enter the lungs due to its low viscosity and lead to the rapid development of very serious inhalation pulmonary lesions (medical survey during 48 hours).

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing media

Extinguishing media

Fire can be extinguished using: Foam. Dry chemicals, sand, dolomite etc.

Unsuitable extinguishing media

Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products

Incomplete combustion and thermolysis may produce gases of varying toxicity such as carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, various hydrocarbons, aldeydes and soot. These may be highly dangerous if inhaled in confined spaces or at high concentrations.

Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards

FLAMMABLE. Vapours are heavier than air and may spread near ground to sources of ignition. Solvent vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.

Specific hazards

Vapours are heavier than air and may travel along the floor and in the bottom of containers. Vapours may be ignited by a spark, a hot surface or an ember.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Special Fire Fighting Procedures

Avoid breathing fire vapours. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. Keep run-off water out of sewers and water sources. Dike for water control.

Protective equipment for fire-fighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective suit. In case of a large fire or in confined or poorly ventilated spaces, wear full fire retardant protective clothing and self contained breathing apparatus with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Do not discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground. Spillages or uncontrolled discharges into watercourses must be IMMEDIATELY alerted to the Environmental Agency or other appropriate regulatory body.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Wear necessary protective equipment. Absorb in vermiculite, dry sand or earth and place into containers. Do not contaminate water sources or sewer. Land Spill: Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in the immediate area). Stop leak if you can do so without risk. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas. A vapour-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapour. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers. Water Spill: Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Eliminate sources of ignition. Warn or evacuate occupants in surrounding and downwind areas if required, dur to the toxcity or flammability of the material. If the flashpoint exceeds the ambient air temperature by 10 degrees C or more, use containment booms and remove from the surface by skimming or with suitable absorbents. If the falshpoint does not exceed the ambient air temperature by at least 10 degrees C, use booms as a barrier to protect shorelines and allow material to evaporate. Seek the advice of a specialist before using dispersants.

6.4. Reference to other sections

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Avoid spilling, skin and eye contact. Ventilate well, avoid breathing vapours. Use approved respirator if air contamination is above accepted level. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Contaminated rags and cloths must be put in fireproof containers for disposal. Always remove grease with soap and water or skin cleaning agent, never use organic solvents. Good personal hygiene is necessary. Wash hands and contaminated areas with water and soap before leaving the work site. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using the product. Avoid inhalation of vapours.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in tightly closed original container in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep in original container.

Storage Class

Flammable liquid storage.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1.2.

Usage Description

Keep containers closed when not in use. Open containers slowly in order to release any pressure build up that may occur. When using trasnfer required amount to a non-plastic container such as glass or metal. Apply "common sense" measures when handling this product. Apply by brush Avoid all contact with skin and eyes.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control parameters

Name	STD	TWA - 8 Hrs		STEL - 15 Min		Notes
Dipentene	WEL	100 ppm	No std.	150 ppm	No std.	
Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)	WEL		350 mg/m3			

WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit.

Ingredient Comments

CEFIC-HSPA recommended Workplace Exposure Limit (WEL) 350 mg/m3

Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)

Ingredient Comments

The Workplace Exposure Limited quoted is an advisory level from the CEFIC-HSPA The figures quoted below are taken from the registration document.

DNEL

Industry	Dermal	Long Term	Systemic Effects	44 mg/kg/day
Industry	Inhalation.	Long Term	Systemic Effects	330 mg/m3
Consumer	Dermal	Long Term	Systemic Effects	26 mg/kg/day
Consumer	Inhalation.	Long Term	Systemic Effects	71 mg/m3
Consumer	Oral	Long Term	Systemic Effects	26 mg/kg/day

8.2. Exposure controls

Protective equipment

Engineering measures

Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation.

Respiratory equipment

No specific recommendation made, but respiratory protection must be used if the general level exceeds the recommended occupational exposure limit.

Hand protection

Use protective gloves.

Eye protection

Wear approved safety goggles.

Other Protection

Wear appropriate clothing to prevent any possibility of liquid contact and repeated or prolonged vapour contact.

Hygiene measures

DO NOT SMOKE IN WORK AREA! Wash hands at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Promptly remove any clothing that becomes contaminated. Wash promptly with soap & water if skin becomes contaminated. Use appropriate skin cream to prevent drying of skin. When using do not eat, drink or smoke.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Liquid
Colour	Water-white.
Odour	Aromatic hydrocarbons.
Solubility	Immiscible with water
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	150 - 200 solvent fraction

Melting point (°C)

Not applicable.

Relative density	0.820 15 deg C

Vapour density (air=1)

Not available.

Vapour pressure	< 5 kPa 20 solvent fraction
Evaporation rate	65 solvent fraction (EtEt=1)
	DIN 53170

pH-Value, Conc. Solution

Not available.

Viscosity	32-37 s s 40

Solubility Value (G/100G H2O@20°C)

Not available.

Odour Threshold, Lower

Not available.

Flash point (°C)	>= 38Deg C solvent fraction CC (Closed cup).
	ISO 2719
Auto Ignition Temperature (°C)	>230 solvent fraction
	ASTM E 659-78
Flammability Limit - Lower(%)	0.7
Flammability Limit - Upper(%)	7

Explosive properties

May form explosive mixtures with air. The material can accumulate static charge and can therefore cause electrical ignition.

Oxidising properties

Does not meet the criteria for oxidising.

Comments	Information declared as "Not available, Not relevant or Not applicable" is not considered justified for enabling proper control measures to be taken.

9.2. Other information

Surface Tension 0.0245 N/m @ 25 dgress C EN14370

Volatility Description	Volatile
Volatile Organic Compound (VOC)	614 g/litre

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity

There are no known reactivity hazards associated with this product.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal temperature conditions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous Polymerisation

Will not polymerise.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid contact with acids and oxidising substances.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Materials To Avoid

Acids, oxidising.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Fire creates: Toxic gases/vapours/fumes of: Carbon monoxide (CO). Carbon dioxide (CO2).

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Toxicological information

THE DATA QUOTED IS FOR THE MAIN SOLVENT FRACTION

Other Health Effects

Harmful: if swallowed accidentally, the product may enter the lungs due to its low viscosity and lead to the rapid development of very serious pulmonary lesions)medical survey for 48 hours min).

Acute toxicity:

Acute Toxicity (Oral LD50)

> 15000 mg/kg Rat
OECD 401

Acute Toxicity (Dermal LD50)

> 3400 mg/kg Rat
24 hour

Acute Toxicity (Inhalation LC50)

> 13100 Rat 4 hours
data expressed as (vapour) in mg/m3 OECD 403

Respiratory or skin sensitisation:

Sensitising.

Germ cell mutagenicity:

Genotoxicity - In Vitro

Not applicable.
Negative.

Carcinogenicity:

Carcinogenicity

Not applicable.
This product is not classified carcinogenic.

Reproductive Toxicity:

Reproductive Toxicity - Fertility

No information available.

Results of guideline developmental toxicity studies on the substance and OECD developmental toxicity screening studies showed no evidence of developmental toxicity in rats.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure:

Target Organs

Central nervous system Respiratory system, lungs

Aspiration hazard:

Viscosity

Kinematic viscosity <= 20.5 mm2/s.

The fluid can enter the lungs and cause damage (chemical pneumonitis, potentially fatal).

Inhalation

Vapours inhaled in strong concentrations have a narcotic effect on the central nervous system. Irritation of the respiratory tract due to excessive fume. Causes headache, drowsiness or other effects to the central nervous system, loss of consciousness.

Ingestion

Symptoms: Nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain. Harmful: If swallowed accidentally, the product may enter the lungs due to its low viscosity and lead to the rapid development of very serious inhalation pulmonary lesions (medical survey during 48 hours).

Skin contact

Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation. Frequent or prolonged skin contact destroys the lipacid cutaneous layer and may cause dermatitis.

Eye contact

Burning feeling and temporary redness.

Target Organs

Skin Eyes Respiratory system, lungs

Toxicological information on ingredients.

Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)

Acute toxicity:

Acute Toxicity (Oral LD50)

> 15000 mg/kg Rat

REACH dossier information OECD 401

Acute Toxicity (Dermal LD50)

> 3400 mg/kg Rat

REACH dossier information 24 hour

Acute Toxicity (Inhalation LC50)

> 13100 mg/l (vapours) Rat 4 hours

OECD 403

Acute toxicity:

Acute Toxicity (Oral LD50)

> 2000 mg/kg Rat

OECD 401

Acute Toxicity (Dermal LD50)

> 2000 mg/kg Rabbit

OECD 404. Moderate irritation (RIFM) Full strength 24 hr under occlusion (rabbit).

Based on available data from the substance manufacturer, the classification criteria are not met.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation:

Skin Irrit 2 - no data available

Serious eye damage/irritation:

Irritant efects (RIFM) Full strength to conjunctival sac (rabbit) (TDS)

Respiratory or skin sensitisation:

Skin Sens.1 - No data available.

Germ cell mutagenicity:

Genotoxicity - In Vitro

Ames Test

Negative.

This substance has no evidence of mutagenic properties.

Genotoxicity - In Vivo

Ames Test

Negative.

This substance has no evidence of mutagenic properties.

Carcinogenicity:

Carcinogenicity

Not applicable.

Based on available data from the substance manufacturer, the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive Toxicity:

Reproductive Toxicity - Fertility

Not applicable.

Based on available data from the substance manufacturer, the classification criteria are not met.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure:

STOT - Single exposure

Data lacking.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure:

STOT - Repeated exposure

Data lacking.

Aspiration hazard:

Aspiration hazard - category 1 Data lacking.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cuase long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Ecological information on ingredients.

Dipentene (CAS: 138-86-3)

Ecotoxicity

The product contains a substance which is toxic to aquatic organisms and which may cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

12.1. Toxicity

Acute Fish Toxicity

THE DATA QUOTED BELOW IS RELATED TO THE MAIN SOLVENT FRACTION.

Acute Toxicity - Fish

LC50 96 hours ~ 30 mg/l Onchorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout)

OECD 203

EC 50, 48 Hrs, Daphnia, mg/l 10-22

Acute Toxicity - Aquatic Invertebrates

EC50 48 hours ~ 22 mg/l Daphnia magna

OECD 202

IC 50, 72 Hrs, Algae, mg/l 4.1

Chronic Toxicity - Fish Early life Stage

NOEC 28 days ~ 0.13 mg/l Onchorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout)

Chronic Toxicity - Aquatic Invertebrates

NOEC 21 days ~ 0.28 mg/l Daphnia magna

OCDE 211

Acute Toxicity - Terrestrial

Not available.

Ecological information on ingredients.

Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)

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

Acute Toxicity - Fish

LC50 96 hours ~ 10-30 mg/l Onchorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout)

REACH dossier information OECD 203

Acute Toxicity - Aquatic Invertebrates

EC50 48 hours ~ 10-22 mg/l Daphnia magna

OECD 202

Acute Toxicity - Aquatic Plants

EC50 72 hours ~ 4.1 mg/l Selenastrum capricornutum

REACH dossier information OECD 201

72 hours ~ 4.6-10 mg/l Selenastrum capricornutum

REACH dossier information OECD 201

Chronic Toxicity - Fish Early life Stage

LOEC 21 days ~ 0.13 mg/l Onchorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout)

REACH dossier information QSAR Petrox

Chronic Toxicity - Aquatic Invertebrates

LOEC 21 days ~ 0.28 mg/l Daphnia magna

OCDE 211

Dipentene (CAS: 138-86-3)

LC 50, 96 Hrs, Fish mg/l

33

EC 50, 48 Hrs, Daphnia, mg/l

10-100 (WAF) 24/48 hour

IC 50, 72 Hrs, Algae, mg/l

>100 (WAF) 72 hour Eb/ErC50

Acute Toxicity - Aquatic Plants

Not available.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Degradability

Readily biodegradable

Biodegradation

Degradation (75%) ~ 28 days

OECD 301F

The substance is readily biodegradable.

Ecological information on ingredients.

Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)

Degradability

Readily Biodegradable OECD 301F 80% after 28 days

Dipentene (CAS: 138-86-3)

Phototransformation

Half-life: ~ 1 hours

(Note: Dipentene / terpinolene, in common with other terpenes, represents a major sink for the undesirable tropospheric ozone, removing the smog-forming catalyst nitrogen oxides and consuming ozone at an increased rate at night. While the material is photoreactive, the benefits of removing ozone and nitrogen oxides outweigh the negative reaction with hydroxyl radical.)
Degradation (100%) ~ 28 days

OECD 301E - Readily biodegradable , modified screening test. OECD 302C - Inherent biodegradability modified MITI test (no 2).

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative potential

Measured experimental data on hydrocarbons UVCB substances are not meaningful, since each component of the constituents is likely to behave differently.

Ecological information on ingredients.

Dipentene (CAS: 138-86-3)

Bioaccumulative potential

Will not bio-accumulate.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Mobility:

Substance is a UVCB. Standard tests for this endpoint are not appropriate.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Not Classified as PBT/vPvB by current EU criteria.

Ecological information on ingredients.

Dipentene (CAS: 138-86-3)

Not Classified as PBT/vPvB by current EU criteria.

12.6. Other adverse effects

Not available.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

General information

Waste is classified as hazardous waste. Disposal to licensed waste disposal site in accordance with the local Waste Disposal Authority. Waste is suitable for incineration. Rags and the like, moistened with flammable liquids, must be discarded into designated fireproof bucket. Where possible packaging should be collected for reuse or recycling.

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Empty containers must not be burned because of explosion hazard. Recover and reclaim or recycle, if practical. Liquid components can be disposed of by incineration. Waste material is classified as hazardous waste and should be disposed of by incineration or collected by a registered waste disposal company, operating within the scope of the Hazardous waste Regulations 2005 in the UK or local equivalent regulations in other countries.

Waste Class

When this product, in its liquid state, as supplied becomes waste it should be disposed of as hazardous waste using the waste code 08 01 11 waste paint and varnish containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances. Empty used containers should be disposed of as waste code 15 01 10 packaging containing residues of or contaminated by dangerous substances. When used the removed sludge should be disposed of using waste code 08 01 13 sludges from paint and varnish remover containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances. Any absorbents used for clearing up spills should be disposed of using waste code 15 02 02 absorbents contaminated by dangerous substances.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

General LIMITED QUANITY SIZE IS 5 LITRES

14.1. UN number

UN No. (ADR/RID/ADN)	1263
UN No. (IMDG)	1263
UN No. (ICAO)	1263

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Proper Shipping Name	PAINT (White Spirit)

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID/ADN Class	3
ADR/RID/ADN Class	Class 3: Flammable liquids.
ADR Label No.	3
IMDG Class	3
ICAO Class/Division	3

Transport Labels

14.4. Packing group

ADR/RID/ADN Packing group	III
IMDG Packing group	III
ICAO Packing group	III

14.5. Environmental hazards

Environmentally Hazardous Substance/Marine Pollutant

14.6. Special precautions for user

EMS	F-E, S-E
Emergency Action Code	3Y
Hazard No. (ADR)	30

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Statutory Instruments

The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2009 (S.I 2009 No. 716).

Approved Code Of Practice

Classification and Labelling of Substances and Preparations Dangerous for Supply.

Guidance Notes

Workplace Exposure Limits EH40. Introduction to Local Exhaust Ventilation HS(G)37. CHIP for everyone HSG(108).

National Regulations

Users of this product are reminded of their duties under the current Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations and a suitable and sufficient assessment of all the risk should be undertaken before using this product. The guidelines given in the HSE publication COSHH ESSENTIALS - Easy Steps To Control Chemicals gives sound advice for deciding safe working control measures.

15.2. Chemical Safety Assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

General information

Linseed oil is frequently bottled for general DIY applications. Although the oil itself is not classified as hazardous, every attention must be drawn to the danger of spontaeous combustion and a high profile warning is essential. The following warning is recommended: DANGER OF SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION. AFTER USE, ANY CLOTHS OR RAGS SHOULD BE WASHED IN WARM SOAPY WATER TO REMOVE THE OIL. EVEN AFTER WASHING THE RAGS MUST NEVER BE CRUMPLED INTO A BALL BUT SPREAD OUT AND DISPOSED OF. USE SYNTHETIC FIBRE CLOTHS WHERE POSSIBLE AS NATURAL FIBRES, ESPECIALLY COTTON, INCREASE THE CHANCES OF SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION. BRUSHES AND ROLLERS SHOULD BE CLEANED WITH WHITE SPIRIT AND THEN WASHED IN WARM SOAPY WATER.

Revision Date	03/12/2014
Revision	17
Supersedes date	05/08/2014

Risk Phrases In Full

R10	Flammable.
R48/20	Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
R65	Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
R38	Irritating to skin.
R43	May cause sensitisation by skin contact.
R66	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
R51/53	Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R67	Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
R50/53	Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Hazard Statements In Full

H372	Causes damage to organs <<Organs>> through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.