SAFETY DATA SHEET
BARTOLINE - Teak Oil

According to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 Annex II as amended by Regulation (EU) 2015/830.

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Product name BARTOLINE - Teak Oil

REACH registration notes No REACH registration number required as this product is a mixture.

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

Identified uses Coating for timber

Uses advised against No specific uses advised against are identified.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier

Bartoline Limited
Barmston Close
Beverley
East Yorkshire
HU17 0LW
01482 678710
info@bartoline.co.uk

Contact person Product Compliance Manager

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone 01482 678710 (8.30am - 4.45pm Monday to Friday) or NHS 111 (General Public) (24 Hour service)

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (EC 1272/2008)

Physical hazards Flam. Liq. 3 - H226

Health hazards Skin Sens. 1 - H317 STOT SE 3 - H336 STOT RE 1 - H372 Asp. Tox. 1 - H304 STOT SE 3 - H336

Environmental hazards Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411

Human health Prolonged skin contact may cause redness and irritation. Ingestion of even small quantities may be fatal. Vapours and spray/mists in high concentrations are narcotic. Prolonged contact causes serious eye and tissue damage. The product contains a small amount of sensitising substance. May cause skin sensitisation or allergic reactions in sensitive individuals.

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

BARTOLINE - Teak Oil

Physicochemical

Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours may be ignited by a spark, a hot surface or an ember. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel along the floor and accumulate in the bottom of containers. Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up. Materials such as cleaning rags and paper wipes that are contaminated with flammable liquids may self-ignite after use and should be stored in designated fireproof containers with tight-fitting, self-closing lids.

BARTOLINE - Teak Oil

2.2. Label elements

Pictogram

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 through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

P102 Keep out of reach of children.
P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P260 Do not breathe vapour/ spray.
P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280 Wear Nitrile/PVC protective gloves and chemical resistant safety glasses with side shields.
IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a doctor/NHS 111.
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a doctor/NHS 111 if you feel unwell.
P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405 Store locked up.
P501 Dispose of contents/container to hazardous waste collection point.

Supplemental label information

EUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
VOC in Paint etc: EU Limit value for this product (Cat.A/f) is 700g/l (2010). This product contains max 700g/litre VOC.

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

2.3. Other hazards

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.

BARTOLINE - Teak Oil

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

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

CAS number: — EC number: 919-446-0 REACH registration number: 01-2119458049-33-XXXX

Classification
Flam. Liq. 3 - H226
STOT SE 3 - H336
STOT RE 1 - H372
Asp. Tox. 1 - H304
Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411

dipentene **1-5%**

CAS number: 138-86-3 EC number: 205-341-0 REACH registration number: 05-2114120886-46-0000

M factor (Acute) = 1 M factor (Chronic) = 1

Classification
Flam. Liq. 3 - H226
Skin Irrit. 2 - H315
Skin Sens. 1 - H317
Asp. Tox. 1 - H304
Aquatic Acute 1 - H400
Aquatic Chronic 1 - H410

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

Composition comments This is a mixture which comprises of 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, Linseed Oil and anti skinning agents.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General information Remove affected person from source of contamination. IN CASE OF SERIOUS OR PERSISTENT CONDITIONS, CALL A DOCTOR OR THE NHS 111 SERVICE.

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. 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 Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical attention if symptoms are severe or persist after washing.

BARTOLINE - Teak Oil

Protection of first aiders First aid personnel should wear appropriate protective equipment during any rescue. It may be dangerous for first aid personnel to carry out mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it from the affected person, or wear gloves.

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

General information The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.

Inhalation Vapours inhaled in strong concentration 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 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 during 48 hours). Nausea, Vomiting, Abdominal pain.

Skin contact Prolonged or repeated contact may cause irritation and dry skin.

Eye contact Burning feeling and temporary redness.

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

Notes for the doctor Treat symptomatically.

Specific treatments The most severe risk is through ingestion, 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

Suitable extinguishing media Extinguish with alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog.

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

Specific hazards Vapours are heavier than air and may spread near ground and travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back.

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

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Protective actions during firefighting 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. Containers close to fire should be removed or cooled with water.

Special 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.

BARTOLINE - Teak Oil

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions Evacuate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel away from the spillage. No smoking, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition near spillage. Do not touch or walk into spilled material. Do not enter storage areas or confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Wear suitable protective equipment, including gloves, goggles/face shield, respirator, boots, clothing or apron, as appropriate. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Take care as floors and other surfaces may become slippery.

For non-emergency personnel 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. 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. Dam or absorb spillage with non-combustible material such as earth, sand or booms, pads or absorbent granules. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. 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, due to the toxicity 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 flashpoint 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.

For emergency responders Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. See section 11 for additional information on health hazards.
For waste disposal, see section 13.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions The product contains a substance which is toxic to aquatic organisms and which may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. The product is insoluble in water and will spread on the water surface. 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

Methods for cleaning up Stop leak if safe to do so. Eliminate all sources of ignition. No smoking, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition near spillage. To prevent release, place container with damaged side up. Cover large spillages with alcohol-resistant foam. Absorb spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material. Collect spillage for reclamation or disposal in sealed containers via a licensed waste contractor.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Reference to other sections For personal protection, see Section 8. For waste disposal, see Section 13. See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. See Section 12 for additional information on ecological hazards.

BARTOLINE - Teak Oil

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Usage precautions

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Use explosion proof electric equipment. Storage tanks and other containers must be grounded. Wear full protective clothing for prolonged exposure and/or high concentrations. Contaminated clothing and shoes must be discarded. Contaminated rags and cloths must be put in fireproof containers for disposal. Ventilate well, avoid breathing vapours. Use approved respirator if air contamination is above accepted level. Avoid spilling and release to the environment such as drains and watercourses. DANGER OF SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION. IMMEDIATELY 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.

Advice on general occupational hygiene

Persons with impaired lung function should not handle this product.. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Provide shower facilities near the workplace. Wash promptly with soap and water if skin becomes contaminated. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Promptly remove any clothing that becomes wet or contaminated. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Use appropriate hand lotion to prevent defatting and cracking of skin.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage precautions

Store in tightly-closed, original container in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Keep locked up and out of the reach of children. Store in a demarcated bunded area to prevent release to drains and/or watercourses. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Avoid contact with oxidising agents. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. Use containers made of the following materials: Carbon steel. Glass. Mild steel. Stainless steel. High-density polyethylene (HDPE) Polyethylene terephthalate (PET)

Storage class

Flammable liquid storage.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Specific end use(s)

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

Usage description

In General:
Keep containers closed when not in use.
Keep containers upright.
Use only in well ventilated areas, ideally outdoors.
Open containers slowly in order to release any pressure build up that may occur.
Keep out of reach of children.
Apply "common sense" measures when using this product.
When using transfer required amount to a suitable container such as glass, metal or HDPE.
Avoid all contact with skin and eyes.

SECTION 8: Exposure Controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

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

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): 350 mg/m3 vapour

BARTOLINE - Teak Oil

dipentene

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): 100 ppm vapour
Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): 150 ppm vapour

Ingredient comments

The data quoted below is for the hazardous ingredients. The information quoted is taken from the hazardous ingredients Exposure Scenario (ES). Duration and Frequency of use: Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently) Physical form of product in which the substance is contained. Liquid, vapour pressure < 0.5 kPa at STP Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 % (unless stated differently). Other operational conditions affecting exposure Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature, unless stated differently.

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

DNEL

Industry/Professional - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 44 mg/kg/day
Industry/Professional - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 330 mg/m3/8h
General population - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 26 mg/kg/day
General population - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: mg/m3/24h
General population - Oral; Long term systemic effects: mg/kg/day

dipentene (CAS: 138-86-3)

DNEL No data available from supplier of the substances.

DMEL No data available from the substance supplier.

PNEC No data available from the substance supplier.

8.2. Exposure controls

Protective equipment

Appropriate engineering controls

This product is not to be used under conditions of poor ventilation. This product must not be handled in a confined space without adequate ventilation. Mechanical ventilation or local exhaust ventilation may be required. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. Avoid inhalation of vapours and spray/mists. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equipment. Personal protective equipment should only be used if worker exposure cannot be controlled adequately by the engineering control measures.

Personal protection

Protective engineering solutions should be implemented and in use before Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is considered.

Eye/face protection

Wear EN 166 approved chemical safety goggles where eye exposure is reasonably probable.

Hand protection

Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contact is possible. The most suitable glove should be chosen in consultation with the glove supplier/manufacturer, who can provide information about the breakthrough time of the glove material. To protect hands from chemicals, gloves should comply with European Standard EN374. It is recommended that gloves are made of the following material: Nitrile rubber. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC). Viton rubber (fluoro rubber). Considering the data specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are retaining their protective properties and change them as soon as any deterioration is detected. It should be noted that liquid may penetrate the gloves. Frequent changes are recommended.

BARTOLINE - Teak Oil

Other skin and body protection	Wear appropriate clothing to prevent any possibility of liquid contact and repeated or prolonged vapour contact. Wear an apron and protective sleevelets made of the following material: Nitrile rubber. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC). Viton rubber (fluoro rubber). Wear anti-static protective clothing if there is a risk of ignition from static electricity.
Hygiene measures	Persons with impaired lung function should not handle this product.. Pregnant or breastfeeding women should not work with this product if there is any risk of exposure. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Wash promptly if skin becomes contaminated. Care should be taken to avoid contact with contaminants when removing contaminated clothing. Promptly remove any clothing that becomes wet or contaminated. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Change work clothing daily before leaving workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Use appropriate hand lotion to prevent defatting and cracking of skin. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Respiratory protection	When workers are facing concentrations above the exposure limit they must use appropriate BS EN 405:2001+A1:2009 certified respirators. In the case of vapour formation use a respirator with filter model :. Type A. In case of vapours and aerosol formation:. Respirator with combination filter for vapour/particulate, Type A/P2. Warning ! filters have a limited use duration.
Thermal hazards	Not Applicable
Environmental exposure controls	Product characteristics Substance is complex UVCB. Predominantly hydrophobic. Amounts used Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day): 2.3 Frequency and duration of use: o Emission days: 365 days/year (Continuous release) Local marine water dilution factor: 100 Local freshwater dilution factor: 10 Other operational conditions of use affecting environmental exposure Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM): 0.98 Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM): 0.01 Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): 0.01 Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels. Store in a demarcated bunded area to prevent release to drains and/or watercourses. Residues and empty containers should be taken care of as hazardous waste according to local and national provisions.

SECTION 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Coloured liquid.
Colour	Brown.
Odour	Hydrocarbons. Oil-like.
Odour threshold	Not available.
pH	Not applicable.
Melting point	Not applicable.
Initial boiling point and range	158 – 191 degrees C 316 – 376 degrees F
Flash point	~ 40°C ISO 13736 ~ 104°F ISO 13736
Evaporation rate	~ 57 EtEt=1 DIN 53170
Evaporation factor	Not available.

BARTOLINE - Teak Oil

Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Upper flammable/explosive limit: 7 % Lower flammable/explosive limit: 0.7 %
Other flammability	Not applicable.
Vapour pressure	1.9 hPa @ 20°C
Vapour density	Not available.
Relative density	0.810 - 0.830
Bulk density	Not applicable.
Solubility(ies)	Substance is a UVCB. Standard tests for this endpoint are not appropriate.
Partition coefficient	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	>230°C/>446°F
Decomposition Temperature	Not available.
Viscosity	33 - 38 seconds (B2 FLOW CUP)
Explosive properties	Not considered explosive based on chemical structure and oxygen balance considerations.
Explosive under the influence of a flame	Not considered to be explosive.
Oxidising properties	Does not meet the criteria for classification as oxidising.
Comments	Information declared as "Not available" or "Not applicable" is not considered to be relevant to the implementation of the proper control measures.

9.2. Other information

Volatile organic compound	EU: (cat A/f): 700 g/l 2010. This product contains a maximum VOC content of 614 g/l.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Reactivity	The reactivity data for this product will be typical of those for the following class of materials: Hydrocarbons. There are no known reactivity hazards associated with this product.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stability	Stable under the prescribed storage conditions. See Section 10.3 (Possibility of hazardous reactions) for further information.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Possibility of hazardous reactions	Although the oil itself is not classified as hazardous, every attention must be drawn to the danger of spontaneous combustion. 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.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid	Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Static electricity and formation of sparks must be prevented. Do not pressurise, cut, weld, drill, grind or otherwise expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Avoid the accumulation of vapours in low or confined areas.

BARTOLINE - Teak Oil

10.5. Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid Avoid contact with the following materials: Strong acids. Oxidising agents.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products Incomplete combustion and thermolysis may produce gases of varying toxicity such as carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, various hydrocarbons, aldehydes and soot.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Toxicological effects No data for the product as a whole. See information on individual substances below.

Toxicological information on ingredients.

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

Toxicological effects	The toxicity of this substance has been assessed during REACH registration.
Acute toxicity - oral	
Acute toxicity oral (LD_{50} mg/kg)	15,000.0
Species	Rat
ATE oral (mg/kg)	15,000.0
Acute toxicity - dermal	
Acute toxicity dermal (LD_{50} mg/kg)	3,400.0
Species	Rat
ATE dermal (mg/kg)	3,400.0
Skin corrosion/irritation	
Animal data	Conclusive data but not sufficient for classification. Not irritating.
Serious eye damage/irritation	
Serious eye damage/irritation	This substance does not meet the EU criteria for classification. - Burning feeling and temporary redness.
Respiratory sensitisation	
Respiratory sensitisation	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Skin sensitisation	
Skin sensitisation	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Germ cell mutagenicity	
Genotoxicity - in vitro	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Carcinogenicity	
Carcinogenicity	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Reproductive toxicity	
Reproductive toxicity - fertility	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

BARTOLINE - Teak Oil

Reproductive toxicity - development	This substance has no evidence of toxicity to reproduction.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

STOT - single exposure	Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
Target organs	Central nervous system

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

STOT - repeated exposure	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Target organs	Central nervous system

Aspiration hazard

Aspiration hazard	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Entry into the lungs following ingestion or vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis.

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	This mixture does not meet the EU criteria for classification. Any eye contact may cause a burning feeling and temporary redness.
Route of exposure	Inhalation Ingestion Oral Skin and/or eye contact
Target organs	Central nervous system Eyes Skin Respiratory system, lungs
Medical symptoms	Symptoms following overexposure to vapour may include the following: Central nervous system depression. Confusion, agitation and/or excitation.
Medical considerations	The following pre-existing or historic medical conditions of the worker may lead to an increased risk of adverse health effects following exposure to this product: Chronic respiratory and obstructive airway diseases. History of smoking. Pre-existing eye problems. Skin disorders and allergies.

dipentene

Acute toxicity - oral

Acute toxicity oral (LD_{50} mg/kg)	2,001.0
Species	Rat
ATE oral (mg/kg)	2,001.0

Acute toxicity - dermal

BARTOLINE - Teak Oil

Acute toxicity dermal (LD_{50} mg/kg)	2,001.0
Species	Rabbit
ATE dermal (mg/kg)	2,001.0

Skin corrosion/irritation

Animal data	Irritating. No specific test data are available.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation	Conclusive data but not sufficient for classification.

Respiratory sensitisation

Respiratory sensitisation	No information available.

Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation	Sensitising. No specific test data are available.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity - in vitro	Negative.
Genotoxicity - in vivo	Negative.

Carcinogenicity

Carcinogenicity	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive toxicity

Reproductive toxicity - fertility	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Reproductive toxicity - development	This substance has no evidence of toxicity to reproduction.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

STOT - single exposure	No specific test data are available.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

STOT - repeated exposure	No specific test data are available.

Aspiration hazard

Aspiration hazard	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

SECTION 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity There is no Ecotoxicity data for the product as a whole. See data for individual constituents below.

Ecological information on ingredients.

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

Ecotoxicity	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

dipentene

Ecotoxicity	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

BARTOLINE - Teak Oil

12.1. Toxicity

Ecological information on ingredients.

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

Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish	LL_{50}, 96 hours: 10-30 mg/l, Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout)
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC_{50}, 48 hours: 10-22 mg/l, Daphnia magna
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	EC_{50}, 72 hours: 4.1 mg/l, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata

Chronic aquatic toxicity

Chronic toxicity - fish early life stage	NOEC, 28 days: 0.13 mg/l, Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout)
Chronic toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	NOEC, 21 days: 0.28 mg/l, Daphnia magna

dipentene

Toxicity	See information on ingredient substances below.

Acute aquatic toxicity

$LE(C)_{50}$	$0.1 < L(E)C50 \leq 1$
M factor (Acute)	1
Acute toxicity - fish	LC_{50}, : 43 mg/l,
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	Not available.

Chronic aquatic toxicity

NOEC	$0.001 < NOEC \leq 0.01$
Degradability	Rapidly degradable
M factor (Chronic)	1

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ecological information on ingredients.

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

Persistence and degradability	Readily biodegradable (75 % after 28 days).

dipentene

Biodegradation	Complete in 28 days.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Partition coefficient Not available.

Ecological information on ingredients.

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

BARTOLINE - Teak Oil

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

dipentene

Bioaccumulative potential The product is not bioaccumulating.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ecological information on ingredients.

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

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

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Ecological information on ingredients.

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

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment This substance is considered not to be PBT and vPvB.

dipentene

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

12.6. Other adverse effects

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

General information The generation of waste should be minimised or avoided wherever possible. Disposal of this product, process solutions, residues and by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any local authority requirements. External recovery, treatment, recycling and disposal of waste should comply with all applicable local and/or national regulations. Waste material and any included combustible absorbent and containers should be suitable for incineration at an approved facility. This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Waste packaging should be collected for reuse or recycling. The packaging must be empty (drop-free when inverted). When handling waste, the safety precautions applying to handling of the product should be considered.

Disposal methods Waste, residues, empty containers, discarded work clothes and contaminated cleaning materials should be collected in designated containers, labelled with their contents. Label the containers containing waste and contaminated materials and remove from the area as soon as possible. Dispose of waste to licensed waste disposal site in accordance with the requirements of the local Waste Disposal Authority. Waste material and any included combustible absorbent and containers should be suitable for incineration at an approved facility. This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

BARTOLINE - Teak Oil

Waste class

The following EU Waste Catalogue codes are applicable to this product: These codes have been assigned based on the actual composition of the product as supplied. If mixed with other wastes, the waste codes quoted may not be applicable. When this product, in its liquid state, as supplied becomes waste it should be disposed of using the following waste code. 08 01 11 waste paint and varnish containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances. Absorbents, wiping cloths and contaminated protective clothing should be disposed of under the following waste code: 15.02 02* absorbents, filter materials (including oil filters not otherwise specified), wiping cloths, protective clothing contaminated by hazardous substances. Empty used containers should be disposed of as waste code 15 01 10 packaging containing residues of or contaminated by dangerous substances. Note For a waste container to be classed as a packaging waste (15 01) it must be effectively 'empty'.

It is usually obvious if a container is 'empty', for example a half empty tin of solidified paint is not empty, but where there is a small amount of residual material a container will not be empty if that residual material can be removed by physical or mechanical means by applying normal industry standards or processes.

This means that all reasonable efforts must have been made to remove any left-over contents from the container. This may involve for example washing, draining or scraping. The method of emptying will depend on the container and the type of material it contains.
Note: if the design of the packaging, its aperture, or the adherent nature of the material does not permit it to be emptied then it will not be a packaging waste.

If a container is not 'empty' it is not packaging waste. It should be classified on the basis of its contents and the source or activity that produced it. For example 08 01 11* waste paint and varnish containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1. UN number

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

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Proper shipping name (ADR/RID)	PAINT
Proper shipping name (IMDG)	PAINT
Proper shipping name (ICAO)	PAINT
Proper shipping name (ADN)	PAINT

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID class	3
ADR/RID classification code	F1
ADR/RID label	3
IMDG class	3
ICAO class/division	3
ADN class	3

BARTOLINE - Teak Oil

Transport labels

14.4. Packing group

ADR/RID packing group	III
IMDG packing group	III
ADN 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
ADR transport category	3
Emergency Action Code	•3YE
Hazard Identification Number (ADR/RID)	33
Tunnel restriction code	(D/E)

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

National regulations

Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (as amended).
Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations 2002.
EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits.
Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 (as amended).
The Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations 2009 (SI 2009 No. 1348) (as amended) ["CDG 2009"].
The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2009 (SI 2009 No. 716).
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.

BARTOLINE - Teak Oil

EU legislation	Commission Decision 2000/532/EC as amended by Decision 2001/118/EC establishing a list of wastes and hazardous waste pursuant to Council Directive 75/442/EEC on waste and Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste with amendments. Commission Directive 2000/39/EC of 8 June 2000 establishing a first list of indicative occupational exposure limit values in implementation of Council Directive 98/24/EC on the protection of the health and safety of workers from the risks related to chemical agents at work (as amended). Dangerous Substances Directive 67/548/EEC. Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (as amended). 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) (as amended).
Guidance	CHIP for everyone HSG228. Introduction to Local Exhaust Ventilation HS(G)37. The spraying of flammable liquids HSG178. Workplace Exposure Limits EH40.
Health and environmental listings	Regulation (EC) 649/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 concerning the export and import of hazardous chemicals (as amended).
Authorisations (Title VII Regulation 1907/2006)	No specific authorisations are known for this product.
Restrictions (Title VIII Regulation 1907/2006)	No specific restrictions on use are known for this product.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

Inventories

EU - EINECS/ELINCS
All the ingredients are listed or exempt.

Canada - DSL/NDSL
All the ingredients are listed or exempt.

US - TSCA
All the ingredients are listed or exempt.

Australia - AICS
All the ingredients are listed or exempt.

Japan - MITI
All the ingredients are listed or exempt.

Korea - KECI
All the ingredients are listed or exempt.

China - IECSC
All the ingredients are listed or exempt.

Philippines – PICCS
All the ingredients are listed or exempt.

BARTOLINE - Teak Oil

New Zealand - NZIOC

All the ingredients are listed or exempt.

SECTION 16: Other information

General information	The European Inventory of Existing Commercial Substances (EINECS) descriptions and numbers have been used historically to identify chemical substances. EINECS descriptions exist for a number of hydrocarbon substances derived from petroleum refining and chemical conversion. In the past this substances was identified by CAS 64742-82-1 but this description was overly broad as solvents have narrower hydrocarbon ranges. different classifications and different processing. A more focused and narrow definition was therefore required. REACH requires a clear and logical substance description and substance identification is a key component in registration. In order to facilitate appropriate registration of hydrocarbon solvents the Hydrocarbon Solvents Producers Association (HSPA) has conducted an in-depth assessment of hydrocarbon solvents in order to better characterize its substances and adopt a consistent substance identification system. This means that although the product has not changed (just how is described) there may be some difference as to what is displayed on the product labels as they were compiled using the old system.
Training advice	The information on directions for use can be found on the product label. It is important to ensure that anyone using this product in the workplace has been adequately trained and in particular: The use of personal protective equipment, methods of cleaning up and disposal of waste. The basic first aid arrangements.
Revision comments	NOTE: Lines within the margin indicate significant changes from the previous revision. Revised waste disposal codes.
Issued by	Product Compliance Manager
Revision date	29/06/2018
Revision	4
Supersedes date	20/08/2015
SDS number	4657
SDS status	Approved.
Hazard statements in full	H226 Flammable liquid and vapour. H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H315 Causes skin irritation. H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. 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.

The information contained in this data sheet is provided in accordance with the requirements of the Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 Annex II as amended by Regulation (EU) 2015/830 and Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP). The product should not be used for purposes other than those shown in Section 1.2. As the specific conditions of use are outside the supplier's control, the user is responsible for ensuring that the requirements of relevant legislation are complied with. The information contained in this safety data sheet is based on the present knowledge and the current EU and UK Legislation. It provides guidance on health, safety and environmental aspects of the product and should not be taken as a product specification.