



## 1. Identification of the material and supplier

<b>Product name</b>	<b>Marine Gas Oil</b>
<b>SDS no.</b>	0000003091
<b>Historic SDS no.</b>	YSUY8
<b>Product use</b>	Fuel for high performance compression ignition marine engines. For specific application advice see appropriate Technical Data Sheet or consult our company representative.
<b>Supplier</b>	BP Oil New Zealand Limited 20 Customhouse Quay Wellington 1 New Zealand Phone 04 495 5000
<b>EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER</b>	Tel: 0800 805 111
<b>New Zealand National Poisons Centre</b>	0800 764 766
<b>OTHER PRODUCT INFORMATION</b>	Technical Helpline 09 623 9451
<b>Product code</b>	0000003091

## 2. Hazards identification

<b>New Zealand Regulatory Information</b>	Classified as hazardous under current New Zealand regulations.
<b>Physical/chemical hazards</b>	Flammable liquids - Flammability Class - 3.1D
<b>Health hazards</b>	Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect. Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
<b>Environmental hazards</b>	Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
<b>Effects and symptoms</b>	
<b>Eyes</b>	Unlikely to cause more than transient stinging or redness if accidental eye contact occurs.
<b>Skin</b>	Slightly irritating to the skin. Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis.
<b>Inhalation</b>	May cause irritation to eyes, nose and throat due to exposure to vapour, mists or fumes.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Aspiration hazard if swallowed -- harmful or fatal if liquid is aspirated into lungs.

## 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Complex mixture of middle distillate hydrocarbons, with carbon numbers in C10 to C28 range. May also contain small quantities of proprietary performance additives.

Ingredient name	CAS no.	Concentration
Fuels, diesel	68334-30-5	100

No component is present in sufficient concentrations to require a hazardous classification according to the applicable New Zealand regulations.

## 4. First-aid measures

<b>Eye contact</b>	In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.
<b>Skin contact</b>	In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention if irritation develops.
<b>Inhalation</b>	If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Get medical attention if symptoms appear.
<b>Ingestion</b>	If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Get medical attention immediately.

## Advice to doctor

Treatment should in general be symptomatic and directed to relieving any effects. Product can be aspirated on swallowing or following regurgitation of stomach contents, and can cause severe and potentially fatal chemical pneumonitis, which will require urgent treatment. Because of the risk of aspiration, induction of vomiting and gastric lavage should be avoided. Gastric lavage should be undertaken only after endotracheal intubation. Monitor for cardiac dysrhythmias.

### Note: High Pressure Applications

Injections through the skin resulting from contact with the product at high pressure constitute a major medical emergency. Injuries may not appear serious at first but within a few hours tissue becomes swollen, discoloured and extremely painful with extensive subcutaneous necrosis.

Surgical exploration should be undertaken without delay. Thorough and extensive debridement of the wound and underlying tissue is necessary to minimise tissue loss and prevent or limit permanent damage. Note that high pressure may force the product considerable distances along tissue planes.

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## 5. Fire-fighting measures

### Extinguishing media

#### Suitable

In case of fire, use foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguisher or spray.

#### Not suitable

Do not use water jet.

### Hazardous decomposition products

Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon dioxide  
carbon monoxide  
other hazardous substances.

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

### Unusual fire/explosion hazards

Flammable liquid and vapour. Vapours can form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours are heavier than air and can spread along the ground or float on water surfaces to remote ignition sources. Vapours may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

### Special fire-fighting procedures

Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. First move people out of line-of-sight of the scene and away from windows.

### Protection of fire-fighters

Fire-fighters should wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

### Hazchem code

3Z

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## 6. Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8).

### Environmental precautions

Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

### Large spill

Stop leak if without risk. Eliminate all ignition sources. Move containers from spill area. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see section 13). Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Note: see section 1 for emergency contact information and section 13 for waste disposal.

### Small spill

Stop leak if without risk. If emergency personnel are unavailable, contain spilt material. For small spills, add absorbent (soil may be used in the absence of other suitable materials) and use a non-sparking or explosion-proof means to transfer material to a sealable, appropriate container for disposal. See section 13 for waste disposal information.

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## 7. Handling and storage

### Handling

Do not ingest. Never siphon by mouth. If ingested, do not induce vomiting. Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Avoid contact with eyes. Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing vapours, spray or mists. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by earthing and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Avoid contact of spilt material with soil and prevent runoff entering surface waterways.

## Storage

Store in a segregated and approved area. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Store and use only in equipment/containers designed for use with this product. Do not remove warning labels from containers.

Light hydrocarbon vapours can build up in the headspace of tanks. These can cause flammability/explosion hazards even at temperatures below the normal flash point (note: flash point must not be regarded as a reliable indicator of the potential flammability of vapour in tank headspaces). Tank headspaces should always be regarded as potentially flammable and care should be taken to avoid static electrical discharge and all ignition sources during filling, ullaging and sampling from storage tanks. Do not enter storage tanks without breathing apparatus unless the tank has been well ventilated and the tank atmosphere has been shown to contain hydrocarbon vapour concentrations of less than 1% of the lower flammability limit and an oxygen concentration of at least 20% volume.

When the product is pumped (e.g. during filling, discharge or ullaging) and when sampling, there is a risk of static discharge. Ensure equipment used is properly earthed or bonded to the tank structure. If product comes into contact with hot surfaces, or leaks occur from pressurised fuel pipes, the vapour or mists generated will create a flammability or explosion hazard. Product contaminated rags, paper or material used to absorb spillages, represent a fire hazard, and should not be allowed to accumulate. Dispose of safely immediately after use.

Empty containers represent a fire hazard as they may contain flammable product residues and vapour. Never weld, solder or braze empty containers.

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## 8 . Exposure controls/personal protection

### Ingredient name

Fuels, diesel

### Occupational exposure limits

**ACGIH TLV (United States). Absorbed through skin.**

TWA: 100 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, (measured as total hydrocarbons) 8 hour(s). Issued/Revised: 1/2002 Form: Total hydrocarbons

For information and guidance, the ACGIH values are included. For further information on these please consult your supplier.

Whilst specific OELs for certain components may be shown in this section, other components may be present in any mist, vapour or dust produced. Therefore, the specific OELs may not be applicable to the product as a whole and are provided for guidance only.

### Exposure controls

#### Occupational exposure controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapours below their respective occupational exposure limits.

#### Hygiene measures

Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period.

### Personal protective equipment

#### Respiratory protection

Use only with adequate ventilation. Do not breathe vapour or mist.

#### Skin and body

Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Wear protective clothing if prolonged or repeated contact is likely.

#### Hand protection

Wear protective gloves if prolonged or repeated contact is likely.

The correct choice of protective gloves depends upon the chemicals being handled, the conditions of work and use, and the condition of the gloves (even the best chemically resistant glove will break down after repeated chemical exposures). Most gloves provide only a short time of protection before they must be discarded and replaced. Because specific work environments and material handling practices vary, safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. Gloves should therefore be chosen in consultation with the supplier/manufacturer and with a full assessment of the working conditions.

#### Eye protection

Safety glasses with side shields.

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## 9 . Physical and chemical properties

### Physical state

Oily liquid.

### Colour

Clear. Colourless. to Amber.

### Odour

Diesel fuel

### Flash point

>61.5 °C (Closed cup) Pensky-Martens.

### Auto-ignition temperature

240°C (464°F)

### Explosive properties

Explosive in the presence of the following materials or conditions: of open flames, sparks and static discharge and heat

### Explosion limits

Lower: 0.7%  
Upper: 5%

### Vapour pressure

0.093 kPa (0.7 mm Hg) at 20°C

### Viscosity

Kinematic: 2 to 4.5 mm<sup>2</sup>/s (2 to 4.5 cSt) at 40°C

### Boiling point / range

>180°C (>356°F)

<b>Pour point</b>	20 to 0 °C
<b>Density</b>	830 kg/m <sup>3</sup> (0.83 g/cm <sup>3</sup> )
<b>Solubility</b>	Very slightly soluble in water
<b>Partition coefficient (LogKow)</b>	>3

## 10 . Stability and reactivity

<b>Stability</b>	The product is stable.
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Avoid excessive heat.
<b>Incompatibility with various substances/Hazardous Reactions</b>	Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials.
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide carbon monoxide other hazardous substances.
	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## 11 . Toxicological information

**Acute toxicity** Unlikely to cause more than transient stinging or redness if accidental eye contact occurs. Vapour, mist or fume may cause eye irritation. Exposure to vapour, mist or fume may cause stinging, redness and watering of the eyes.

May be harmful by inhalation if exposure to vapour, mists or fumes resulting from thermal decomposition products occurs. Vapour, mist or fume may irritate the nose, mouth and respiratory tract. Inhalation of vapour, mist or fume may cause a sore throat, coughing and shortness of breath.

If swallowed, may irritate the mouth, throat and digestive system. If swallowed, may cause abdominal pain, stomach cramps, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. Aspiration of this product into the lungs may cause chemical pneumonia and can be fatal. Aspiration into the lungs can occur while vomiting after ingestion of this product. Do not siphon by mouth.

### Chronic toxicity

#### Other chronic toxicity data

Contains small quantities of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PCAs). As with all such products containing potentially harmful levels of PCAs, prolonged or repeated skin contact may eventually result in dermatitis or more serious irreversible skin disorders including cancer.

Middle distillate: From skin-painting studies of petroleum distillates of similar composition and distillate range, it has been shown that these types of materials often possess weak carcinogenic activity in laboratory animals. In these tests, the material is painted on the shaved backs of mice twice a week for their lifetime. The material is not washed off between applications. Therefore, there may be a potential risk of skin cancer from prolonged or repeated skin contact with this product in the absence of good personal hygiene. This particular product has not been tested for carcinogenic activity, but we have chosen to be cautious in light of the findings with other distillate streams.

Occasional skin contact with this product is not expected to have serious effects, but good personal hygiene should be practiced and repeated skin contact avoided. This product can also be expected to produce skin irritation upon prolonged or repeated skin contact. Personal hygiene measures taken to prevent skin irritation are expected to be adequate to prevent risk of skin cancer.

Diesel exhaust particulates have been classified by the National Toxicological Program (NTP) to be a reasonably anticipated human carcinogen. Exposure should be minimized to reduce potential risk.

#### Carcinogenic effects

POSSIBLE CANCER HAZARD - CONTAINS MATERIAL WHICH MAY CAUSE CANCER, BASED ON ANIMAL DATA.

Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

## 12 . Ecological information

### Biodegradability

#### Persistence/degradability

The biodegradability of this material has not been determined.

#### Mobility

Spillages may penetrate the soil causing ground water contamination. This material may accumulate in sediments.

#### Bioaccumulative potential

This product is not expected to bioaccumulate through food chains in the environment.

#### Other ecological information

Spills may form a film on water surfaces causing physical damage to organisms. Oxygen transfer could also be impaired.

## 13 . Disposal considerations

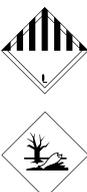
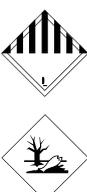
### Disposal considerations / Waste information

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

If disposal is to be via incineration, this must use an approved process, e.g., combustion in a cement kiln.

## 14 . Transport information

### International transport regulations

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Class	PG*	Label	Additional information
<b>IMDG Classification</b>	UN 1202	DIESEL FUEL	3	III		<b>Remarks</b> Marine pollutant
<b>IATA/ICAO Classification</b>	UN 3082	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Diesel fuel)	9	III		<b>Remarks</b> Environmentally hazardous substance mark.
<b>NZ 45001 Classification</b>	UN 3082	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Diesel fuel)	9	III		Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods Amendment 2010 (Rule 45001/2) Effective 01-Jan-2011  Hazchem code: 3Z

PG\* : Packing group

## 15 . Regulatory information

### New Zealand Hazard Classification

Classified as hazardous under current New Zealand regulations.

**HSNO Approval Number** HSR001441

**Name of the Group Standard** Diesel Fuel

**Information on Conditions of the Group Standard** Flammable liquids - Flammability Class - 3.1D  
Acutely Toxic - Toxicity Class - 6.1E

Skin Irritant - Toxicity Class - 6.3B

Carcinogen - Toxicity Class - 6.7B

Ecotoxic in the Aquatic Environment - Ecotoxicity Class - 9.1B

### Risk and Safety Phrases

#### Risk phrases

R40- Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

R65- Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.

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.

#### Safety phrases

S2- Keep out of the reach of children.

S24- Avoid contact with skin.

S29- Do not empty into drains.

S36/37- Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.

S43- In case of fire, use foam, dry powder, carbon dioxide. Never use water.

S61- Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheet.

S62- If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

### Other regulations

#### Europe inventory

All components are listed or exempted.

**Product name** Marine Gas Oil

**Product code** 0000003091

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**Version** 2

**Date of issue** 28 June 2010

**Format New Zealand**  
(New Zealand)

**Language ENGLISH**  
(ENGLISH)

<b>United States inventory (TSCA 8b)</b>	All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Australia inventory (AICS)</b>	All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Canada inventory</b>	All components are listed or exempted.
<b>China inventory (IECSC)</b>	All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Japan inventory (ENCS)</b>	All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Korea inventory (KECI)</b>	All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Philippines inventory (PICCS)</b>	All components are listed or exempted.

## 16 . Other information

### Key to abbreviations

AMP = Acceptable Maximum Peak  
 ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, an agency that promulgates exposure standards.  
 ADG = Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail  
 ADG Code = Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail  
 CAS Number = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number  
 HAZCHEM Code = Emergency action code of numbers and letters which gives information to emergency services. Its use is required by the ADG Code for Dangerous Goods in bulk.  
 ICAO = International Civil Aviation Organization.  
 IATA = International Air Transport Association, the organization promulgating rules governing shipment of goods by air.  
 IMDG = International Maritime Organization Rules, rules governing shipment of goods by water.  
 IP 346 = A chemical screening assay for dermal toxicity. The European Commission has recommended that Method IP 346 be used as the basis for labelling certain lubricant oil base stocks for carcinogenicity. The EU Commission has stipulated that the classification as a carcinogen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 3% DMSO extract as measured by IP 346. (See Note L, European Commission Directive 67/548/EEC as amended and adapted.) DMSO is a solvent.  
 NOHSC = National Occupational Health & Safety Commission, Australia  
 TWA = Time weighted average  
 STEL = Short term exposure limit  
 UN Number = United Nations Number, a four digit number assigned by the United Nations Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods.

### History

<b>Date of issue</b>	28/06/2010.
<b>Date of previous issue</b>	05/08/2009.
<b>Prepared by</b>	Product Stewardship

### Notice to reader

All reasonably practicable steps have been taken to ensure this data sheet and the health, safety and environmental information contained in it is accurate as of the date specified below. No warranty or representation, express or implied is made as to the accuracy or completeness of the data and information in this data sheet.

The data and advice given apply when the product is sold for the stated application or applications. You should not use the product other than for the stated application or applications without seeking advice from us.

It is the user's obligation to evaluate and use this product safely and to comply with all applicable laws and regulations. The BP Group shall not be responsible for any damage or injury resulting from use, other than the stated product use of the material, from any failure to adhere to recommendations, or from any hazards inherent in the nature of the material. Purchasers of the product for supply to a third party for use at work, have a duty to take all necessary steps to ensure that any person handling or using the product is provided with the information in this sheet. Employers have a duty to tell employees and others who may be affected of any hazards described in this sheet and of any precautions that should be taken.