



SAFETY DATA SHEET

SAFETY DATA SHEET – Gas Oil

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

1.1 Product Identifier

Name: Gas Oil
MARPOL Annex I Category: Gas Oils, Including Ship's Bunkers
REACH Registration Number: 01-2119484664-27-0004
SDS Reference: HSE029-SDS004

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

Product Type and main use: Heating and fuel oil for industrial applications.
Uses advised against: Uses other than those covered by the exposure scenarios appended to this Safety Data Sheet are not supported..

1.2 Details of the Supplier of the Safety Data Sheet

Supplier: Rix Petroleum Limited
Supplier address: Witham House
45 Spyvee Street
Hull
HU8 7JR
Telephone No: (Hull) 01482 224422
Email: rixsales@rix.co.uk

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

CLP Classification (EC No 1272/2008):

H226 -- Flammable liquids -- Category 3
H304 -- Aspiration Hazard -- Category 1
H315 -- Skin corrosion/irritation -- Category 2
H332 -- Acute toxicity, Inhalation -- Category 4
H350 -- Carcinogenicity -- Category 1B
H373 -- Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) -- Category 2
H411 -- Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity -- Category 2

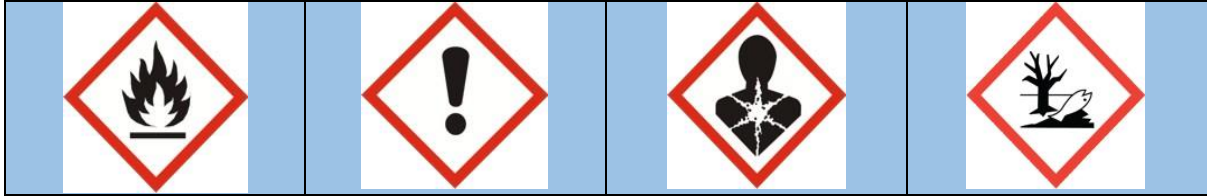
Superseded DSD Classification (67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC):

R10 , Xn;R20 , Xi;R38 , Carc. Cat. 1;R45 , Xn;R48/21 , Xn;R65 , N;R51/53

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2.2 Label elements according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP)

Pictogram(s): GHS02; GHS08; GHS09; GHS07



Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statement(s):

H226: Flammable liquid and vapour.

H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H315: Causes skin irritation.

H332: Harmful if inhaled.

H350: May cause cancer.

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

H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s):

P201: Obtain special instructions before use.

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

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

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

P331: Do NOT induce vomiting.

P501: Dispose of contents/container to approved disposal facility.

2.3 OTHER HAZARDS

Does not meet the criteria for persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) or very persistent, very bioaccumulative (vPvB) substances.

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SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.2 Mixture

Component	CASRN	EINECS	REACH Registration No.	Concentration ¹	CLP Classification ²	DSD Classification ³
Diesel Oil ..C9-20	68334-30-5	269-822-7	01-2119484664-27	90-100	H351	Carc.Cat.3;R40
Fatty acids, tallow, Me esters	61788-61-2	262-989-7	Not Applicable	0-10		
Fatty acids, vegetable-oil, Me esters	68990-52-3	262-989-7	Not Applicable	0-10		
Naphthalene	91-20-3	202-049-5	Not Applicable	<1	H351 H302 H410	Carc.Cat.3;R40 Xn;R22 N;R50-53

¹ All concentrations are percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

² Regulation EC 1272/2008.

³ Superseded Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact: If irritation or redness develops from exposure, flush eyes with clean water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated shoes and clothing, and flush affected area(s) with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. If skin surface is not damaged, cleanse affected area(s) thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water or a waterless hand cleaner. If irritation or redness develops, seek medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Inhalation (Breathing): If respiratory symptoms or other symptoms of exposure develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air in a position comfortable for breathing. If symptoms persist, seek immediate medical attention. If victim is not breathing, clear airway and immediately begin artificial respiration. If breathing difficulties develop, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Seek immediate medical attention.

Ingestion (Swallowing): Aspiration hazard: Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth because this material can enter the lungs and cause severe lung damage. If victim is drowsy or unconscious and vomiting, place on the left side with the head down. If possible, do not leave victim unattended and observe closely for adequacy of breathing. Seek medical attention.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects

Acute: Minor respiratory irritation at high vapor concentrations.

Delayed: Dry skin and possible irritation with repeated or prolonged exposure.

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4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Other Comments: None

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or foam is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Water may be ineffective for extinguishment, unless used under favourable conditions by experienced fire fighters.

5.2 Special exposure hazards:

Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards: Flammable. This material can be ignited by heat, sparks, flames, or other sources of ignition (e.g., static electricity, pilot lights, mechanical/electrical equipment, and electronic devices such as cell phones, computers, calculators, and pagers, which have not been certified as intrinsically safe). Vapours may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition where they can ignite, flash back, or explode. May create vapour/air explosion hazard indoors, in confined spaces, outdoors, or in sewers. This product will float and can be reignited on surface water. Vapours are heavier than air and can accumulate in low areas. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Combustion may yield smoke, carbon monoxide, and other products of incomplete combustion. Oxides of nitrogen and sulfur may also be formed.

5.3 Advice for fire fighters:

For fires beyond the initial stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard area should wear protective clothing. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, a self-contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (see Section 8).

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapours and to protect personnel. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done safely.

See Section 9 for Flammable Properties including Flash Point and Flammable (Explosive) Limits

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Flammable. Spillages of liquid product will create a fire hazard and may form an explosive atmosphere. Keep all sources of ignition and hot metal surfaces away from spill/release if safe to do so. The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended. Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Avoid direct contact with material. For large spillages, notify persons downwind of the spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Wear appropriate protective equipment, including respiratory

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protection, as conditions warrant (see Section 8). See Sections 2 and 7 for additional information on hazards and precautionary measures.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorised drainage systems, and natural waterways. Use foam on spills to minimize vapours. Use water sparingly to minimize environmental contamination and reduce disposal requirements. If spill occurs on water notify appropriate authorities and advise shipping of any hazard.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. Immediate clean-up of any spill is recommended. Dike far ahead of spill for later recovery or disposal. Absorb spill with inert material such as sand or vermiculite, and place in suitable container for disposal. If spilled on water remove with appropriate methods (e.g. skimming, booms or absorbents). In case of soil contamination, remove contaminated soil for remediation or disposal, in accordance with local regulations.

Recommended measures are based on the most likely spillage scenarios for this material; however local conditions and regulations may influence or limit the choice of appropriate actions to be taken.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING

Keep away from ignition sources such as heat/sparks/open flame – No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. No sparking tools should be used. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe vapours or mists. Use only outdoors or in well-ventilated area. Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use good personal hygiene practices and wear appropriate personal protective equipment.

Open container slowly to relieve any pressure. Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling or processing this material. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended and may be required (see appropriate fire codes for specific bonding/grounding requirements). Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures. Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Keep contaminated clothing away from sources of ignition such as sparks or open flames. Flammable. May vaporize easily at ambient temperatures. The vapour is heavier than air and may create an explosive mixture of vapour and air. Beware of accumulation in confined spaces and low lying areas.

The use of hydrocarbon fuel in an area without adequate ventilation may result in hazardous levels of incomplete combustion products (e.g. carbon monoxide, oxides of sulfur and nitrogen, benzene and other hydrocarbons) and/or dangerously low oxygen levels.

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7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, hot metal surfaces, and all sources of ignition. Store only in approved containers. Post area "No Smoking or Open Flame." Keep away from any incompatible material (see Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage.

"Empty" containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged, and promptly shipped to the supplier or a drum reconditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations. Before working on or in tanks which contain or have contained this material, refer to appropriate guidance pertaining to cleaning, repairing, welding, or other contemplated operations. Outdoor or detached storage is preferred. Indoor storage should meet Country or Committee standards and appropriate fire codes.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Refer to supplemental exposure scenarios if attached.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits			
Component	ACGIH	UK-EH40	Other
Diesel Oil ..C9-20	TWA: 100 mg/m3 Skin	None	None
Fatty acids, vegetable-oil, Me esters	None	None	None
Fatty acids, tallow, Me esters	None	None	None
Naphthalene	STEL: 15 ppm TWA: 10 ppm Skin	None	TWA: 0.2 mg/m3 (as total of 17 PNA's measured by NIOSH Method 5506) (ConocoPhillips Guidelines)

STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes); TWA = Time Weighted Average (8 hours); None = No Occupational Exposure Limit

Biological Limit Values			
Component	ACGIH	EU 98/24/EC	UK-EH40
Diesel Oil ..C9-20	None	None	None
Fatty acids, vegetable-oil, Me esters	None	None	None
Fatty acids, tallow, Me esters	None	None	None
Naphthalene	None	None	None

None = No Biological Limit Value

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Relevant DNEL and PNEC:

Worker Derived No-Effect Level (DNEL)

Inhalation: 68.3 mg/m³/day

Inhalation: 61.2 mg/m³/day

Consumer Derived No-Effect Level (DNEL)

Inhalation: 61.2 mg/m³/day

Ingestion: Not applicable

Environmental Predicted No-Effect Concentration (PNEC): Not Applicable

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering controls: If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits, additional engineering controls may be required.

Eye/Face Protection: The use of eye protection that meets or exceeds EN 166 is recommended to protect against potential eye contact, irritation, or injury. Depending on conditions of use, close fitting eye protection and a face shield may be necessary.

Skin/Hand Protection: The use of gloves impervious to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact. Users should check with manufacturers to confirm the breakthrough performance of their products. Suggested protective materials: Depending on exposure and use conditions, additional protection may be necessary to prevent skin contact including use of items such as chemical resistant boots, aprons, arm covers, hoods, coveralls, or encapsulated suits.

Respiratory Protection: Where there is potential for airborne exposure above the exposure limit an approved air purifying respirator equipped with Type A, organic gases and vapour filters (as specified by the manufacturer) may be used.

A respiratory protection program that follows recommendations for the selection, use, care and maintenance of respiratory protective devices in EN 529:2005 should be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use. Air purifying respirators provide limited protection and cannot be used in atmospheres that exceed the maximum use concentration (as directed by regulation or the manufacturer's instructions), in oxygen deficient (less than 19.5 percent oxygen) situations, or under conditions that are immediately dangerous to life and health.

Other Protective Equipment: Eye wash and quick-drench shower facilities should be available in the work area. Thoroughly clean shoes and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Environmental Exposure Controls: Refer to Sections 6, 7, 12 and 13.

Suggestions provided in this section for exposure control and specific types of protective equipment are based on readily available information. Users should consult with the specific manufacturer to confirm the performance of their protective equipment. Specific situations may require consultation with industrial hygiene, safety, or engineering professionals.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES - TYPICAL

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Data represent typical values and are not intended to be specifications. N/A = Not Applicable; N/D = Not Determined

Appearance: Clear red

Physical Form: Liquid

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Odour: Diesel fuel
Odour Threshold: N/D
pH: N/A
Melting/Freezing Point: N/D
Initial Boiling Point/Range: 180-390°C
Flash Point: <55°C (Closed Cup)
Evaporation Rate (nBuAc=1): N/D
Flammability (solid, gas): Flammable
Upper Explosive Limits (vol % in air): 5.0
Lower Explosive Limits (vol % in air): 0.5
Vapour Pressure: <0.3 kPa @20°C
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): >1
Relative Density (water=1): 0.82-0.875 @ 15°C
Solubility (ies): Solubility in water: Negligible @20°C
Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water) (Kow): N/D
Auto-ignition Temperature: 250°C
Decomposition Temperature: N/D
Viscosity: 4.8 mm²/s @ 20°C; 1.5-5.5 mm²/s @ 40°C
Explosive Properties: N/A
Oxidising Properties: N/A

9.2 Other Information

Pour Point: -24°C

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity Not chemically reactive.

10.2 Chemical stability Stable under normal ambient and anticipated conditions of use.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions Hazardous reactions not anticipated.

10.4 Conditions to avoid Avoid high temperatures and all sources of ignition. Prevent vapour accumulation.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products Not anticipated under normal conditions of use.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on Toxicological Effects of Substance/Mixture

Substance / Mixture

Acute Toxicity	Hazard	Additional Information	LC50/LD50 Data
Inhalation	Harmful if inhaled		> 4.65 mg/L (mist)
Skin Absorption	Unlikely to be harmful		> 4.1 g/kg
Ingestion (Swallowing)	Unlikely to be harmful		> 5 g/kg

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SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Experimental studies of gas oils show that acute aquatic toxicity values are typically in the range 2-20 mg/L. These values are consistent with the predicted aquatic toxicity of these substances based on their hydrocarbon compositions. They should be regarded as toxic to aquatic organisms, with the potential to cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Classification: H411; Chronic Cat 2.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Gas oils are complex combinations of individual hydrocarbon species. Based on the known or expected properties of individual constituents, category members are not predicted to be readily biodegradable. Some hydrocarbon constituents of gas oils are predicted to meet the criteria for persistence; on the other hand, some components can be easily degraded by microorganisms under aerobic conditions.

Persistence per IOPC Fund definition: Non-Persistent

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Gas oil components have measured or calculated Log Kow values in the range of 3.9 to 6 which indicates a high potential to bioaccumulate. Lower molecular weight compounds are readily metabolized and the actual bioaccumulation potential of higher molecular weight compounds is limited by the low water solubility and large molecular size.

12.4 Mobility in soil and environmental fate

Releases to water will result in a hydrocarbon film floating and spreading on the surface. For the lighter components, volatilization is an important loss process and reduces the hazard to aquatic organisms. In air, the hydrocarbon vapours react readily with hydroxyl radicals with half-lives of less than one day. Photooxidation on the water surface is also a significant loss process particularly for polycyclic aromatic compounds. In water, the majority of components will be adsorbed on sediment. Adsorption is the most predominant physical process on release to soil. Adsorbed hydrocarbons will slowly degrade in both water and soil.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB Assessment

Not a PBT or vPvB substance.

12.6 Other Adverse Effects

None anticipated.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

European Waste Code: 13 07 01* fuel oil and diesel

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This material, if discarded as produced, would be considered as hazardous waste pursuant to Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste, and subject to the provisions of that Directive unless Article 1(5) of that Directive applies. This code has been assigned based upon the most common uses for this material and may not reflect contaminants resulting from actual use. Waste generators/producers are responsible for assessing the actual process used when generating the waste and its contaminants in order to assign the proper waste disposal code.

Disposal must be in accordance with Directive 2006/12/EC and other applicable national or regional provisions, and based upon material characteristics at time of disposal. For incineration of waste, follow Directive 2000/76/EC. For landfill of waste, follow Directive 1999/31/EC. Product is suitable for burning in an enclosed controlled burner for fuel value if >5000 BTU, or disposal by supervised incineration at very high temperatures to prevent formation of undesirable combustion products. Follow Directive 2000/76/EC.

Empty Containers: Container contents should be completely used and containers emptied prior to discard. Empty drums should be properly sealed and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with applicable regulations.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 UN number UN1202

14.2 UN proper shipping name GAS OIL *or* DIESEL FUEL *or* HEATING OIL, LIGHT

14.3 Transport hazard class(es) 3

14.4 Packing group III

14.5 Environmental hazards Marine pollutant

14.6 Special precautions for user *If transported in bulk by marine vessel in international waters, product is being carried under the scope of MARPOL Annex I.*

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code Not Applicable

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

EC 1272/2008 - Classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures
EN166:2002 Eye Protection
EN 529:2005 Respiratory Protective devices
BS EN 374-1:2003 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms
Workplace Exposure Limits, EH40/2005, Control of Substances Hazardous to Health
Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste (European Waste Codes)
Directive 2000/76/EC on incineration of waste
Directive 1999/31/EC on landfill of waste
Export Rating: NLR (No License Required)

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

A chemical safety assessment has been carried out for the substance/mixture.

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SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Date of Issue: 24-Feb-2011

Status: FINAL

Previous Issue Date: 12-Nov-2010

Revised Sections or Basis for Revision: Exposure limits (Section 8)

Language: English

List of Relevant Hazard Statements:

H226: Flammable liquid and vapour

H302: Harmful if swallowed

H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

H315: Causes skin irritation

H332: Harmful if inhaled

H350: May cause cancer

H351: Suspected of causing cancer

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

H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

R10: Flammable.

R20: Harmful by inhalation.

R22: Harmful if swallowed.

R38: Irritating to skin.

R40: Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

R45: May cause cancer.

R48/21: Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure in contact with skin.

R65: Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.

R66: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

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

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

Guide to Abbreviations:

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ADR = Agreement on Dangerous Goods by Road; BMGV = Biological

Monitoring Guidance Value; CASRN = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number; CEILING = Ceiling Limit;

EINECS - European Inventory of

Existing Commercial Chemical Substances; EPA = [US] Environmental Protection Agency; Germany-TRGS = Technical Rules for Dangerous

Substances; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; ICAO/IATA = International Civil Aviation Organization / International Air Transport Association; IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods;

Ireland-HSA = Ireland's National Health and Safety Authority; LEL = Lower Explosive Limit; MARPOL = Marine

Pollution; N/A = Not Applicable; N/D = Not Determined; NTP = [US] National Toxicology Program; PBT =

Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic; RID = Regulations Concerning the International Transport of Dangerous

Goods by Rail; STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit; TLV = Threshold Limit Value; TRGS 903 = Technical rules for

hazardous substances; TWA = Time Weighted Average; UEL = Upper Explosive Limit; UK-EH40 = United

Kingdom EH40/2005 OEL; vPvB = very Persistent, very Bioaccumulative

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