

**MATERIAL SAFETY  
DATA SHEET  
DMA**

## 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY NAME

DMA

Alternative Names: Marine Gas Oil, MGO, Gas Oil, F76, DMAXX, DMALS

Fuel for diesel engines or heating/boiler plant

**AYOKNOX VENTURES LIMITED**  
**63 PAYNE CRESCENT,**  
**APAPA, LAGOS.**  
**NIGERIA**

## 2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Complex mixture of paraffin hydrocarbons, naphthenic, aromatic and olefin hydrocarbons, with carbon numbers in C10 to C28 range. Performance enhancing additives may be included.

Cracked components containing polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon compounds may be present.

Fuel's, diesel	- EINECS No: 269-822-7 - CAS No: 68334-30-5 - 90 % Wt
R40	Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect
R51/53	Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R65	Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed
R66	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking

### 3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Prolonged or repeated contact with skin destroys the lipoacid skin layer and may cause dermatitis. Vapours or mist are irritating for mucous membranes, notably in the eyes.

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).

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

The product may form flammable mixtures with air when heated above the flash point.

In the presence of hot spots, there is a special risk of fire or explosion under certain conditions involving accidental release of vapour or leaks of hot product under pressure.

Category 3, carcinogen

Harmful: May cause lung damage if swallowed.

Dangerous for the environment.

#### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

In case of serious or persistent conditions, consult a doctor or call for emergency medical aid.

Wash eye thoroughly with copious quantities of water, ensuring eyelids are held open for at least 15 minutes and consult a specialist.

Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water as soon as reasonably practicable. Remove heavily contaminated clothing and wash underlying skin.

Medical advice must be obtained urgently if product under high pressure has been injected through the skin.

If contamination of the mouth occurs, wash out thoroughly with water. If larger amounts are swallowed, do not induce vomiting; transport casualty together with the product container, its label or the safety data sheet urgently to hospital.

If inhalation of mists, fumes or vapour causes irritation to the nose or throat, or coughing, remove to fresh air, keep warm and allow to rest. If symptoms persist or breathing is difficult, apply mechanical ventilation immediately and obtain medical advice.

Treatment should in general be symptomatic and directed to relieving any effects.

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, discolored 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 minimize tissue loss and prevent or limit permanent damage. Note that high pressure may force the product considerable distances along tissue planes.

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.

Remove and dry-clean or launder clothing soaked or soiled with this material before reuse. Dry cleaning of contaminated clothing may be more effective than normal laundering. Inform individuals responsible for cleaning of potential hazards associated with handling contaminated clothing.

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

For major fires call the Fire Service.

Ensure an escape path is always available from any fire.

There is a danger of flashback if sparks or hot surfaces ignite vapour.

Use foam, dry powder or water fog. **DO NOT USE** water jets.

Fires in confined spaces should be dealt with by trained personnel wearing approved breathing apparatus and fire-resistant clothing.

Incomplete combustion and thermolysis may produce gases of varying toxicity such as carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, various hydrocarbons, aldehydes and soot (See Stability and Reactivity, Section 10). These may be highly dangerous if inhaled.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Evacuate all non essential personnel from the immediate area.

If spillage has occurred in a confined space, ensure adequate ventilation and check that a safe, breathable atmosphere is present before entry.

Ensure good ventilation.

Vapour may collect in any confined space.

Wear protective clothing (See Exposure Controls/Personal Protection, Section 8).

Spilled material may make surfaces slippery.

Isolate spillage from all ignition sources including road traffic.

Protect drains from potential spills to minimize contamination. Do not wash product into drainage system. Vapour is heavier than air and may travel to remote sources of ignition (e.g. along drainage systems, in basements etc.).

Any spillage should be regarded as a potential fire risk.

Large and uncontained spillages should be smothered with foam to reduce the risk of ignition.

Spillages of hot product in confined spaces may be especially hazardous because highly toxic hydrogen sulphide gas may be present. For spillages in such confined spaces the use of approved breathing apparatus by personnel specially trained in its use may be required.

In the case of spillage on water, prevent the spread of product by the use of suitable barrier equipment. Recover product from the surface. Protect environmentally sensitive areas and water supplies.

In the case of spillage at sea approved dispersants may be used where authorised by the appropriate government/regulatory authorities.

In the event of spillages contact the appropriate authorities.

Scrape up bulk of solid material and remove liquid with sand or other suitable inert absorbent material. If necessary, clean the contaminated area using hot water and detergent: absorb the washings - do not wash into drains.

Use mechanical means such as pumps, skimmers and absorbent materials. Never use dispersing agents.

Contain and collect the spilled product with sand or any other inert absorbent material.

It is advised that stocks of suitable absorbent material should be held in quantities sufficient to deal with any spillage which may be reasonably anticipated.



Preserve the waste in closed and sealed recipients.

Handover contaminated materials to an approved collector.

Recovery of large spillages should be effected by specialist personnel.

Remove all sources of ignition.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Ensure good ventilation and avoid as far as reasonably practicable the inhalation and contact with vapours, mists or fumes which may be generated during use. If such vapour, mists or fumes are generated, their concentration in the workplace air should be controlled to the lowest reasonably practicable level.

Do not siphon product by mouth.

Avoid contact with skin and observe good personal hygiene. Wash hands thoroughly after contact.

Avoid contact with eyes. If splashing is likely to occur wear a full face visor or chemical goggles as appropriate.

Whilst using do not eat, drink or smoke.

Use disposable cloths and discard when soiled. Do not put soiled cloths into pockets.

The product may contain volatile hydrocarbons which may accumulate in the container headspace, thereby creating a flammable or explosive atmosphere.

Store and dispense only in well ventilated areas away from heat and sources of ignition.

Containers must be properly labeled and kept closed when not in use.

Protect containers against static electricity, lighting and physical damage.

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.

Confined spaces contaminated with hydrogen sulphide must always be considered as constituting potentially life threatening environments. Entry into such spaces must never be undertaken except under extreme emergency when no alternative is possible and then only by trained operators wearing air-supplied breathing apparatus of an approved type and following procedures strictly in accordance with the Statutory Regulations governing such entry (See Exposure Controls/Personal Protection, section 8).

Always have sufficient people standing by outside the tank with appropriate breathing apparatus and equipment to effect a quick rescue.

Light hydrocarbon vapours can build up in the headspace of tanks. 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.

Will present a flammability hazard if heated above flash point but bulk liquids at normal storage temperatures will present virtually no fire hazard. If fuel contacts hot surfaces, or leaks from high pressure fuel pipes, the vapour and/or mists generated will create a flammability or explosion hazard.

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.

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 some remaining flammable product and vapour. Never cut, weld, solder or braze empty containers.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

There is no appropriate occupational exposure limit for this material.

Avoid, as far as reasonably practicable, inhalation of vapour, mists or fumes generated during use.

If vapour, mists or fumes are generated, their concentration in the workplace air should be controlled to the lowest reasonably practicable level.

Wear face visor or goggles in circumstances where eye contact can accidentally occur.

If skin contact is likely, wear impervious protective clothing and/or gloves.

Protective clothing should be regularly inspected and maintained; overalls should be dry-cleaned, laundered and preferably starched after use.

If operations are such that exposure to vapour, mist or fume may be anticipated, then suitable approved respiratory equipment should be worn.

The use of respiratory equipment must be strictly in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions and any statutory requirements governing its selection and use.

Oxygen levels should be at least 19.5 % in confined spaces or other work areas.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Typical Values

	<b>Test Method</b>	<b>Units</b>
<b>Physical state</b>		liquid
<b>Color</b>		clear [may be dyed to comply with local regulations/ requirements]
<b>Odour</b>		characteristic hydrocarbon
<b>Density @ 15°C</b>	ASTM D 1298	kg/m <sup>3</sup> 1890 (max)
<b>Kinematic viscosity @ 40°C</b>	ASTM D 445	mm <sup>2</sup> /s 1.5 - 6
<b>Flash point (PMC)</b>	ASTM D 93	°C 60 min

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stable at ambient temperatures.

Hazardous polymerisation reactions will not occur.

Sources of ignition such as naked flames, sparks, hot surfaces, static electricity.

Avoid storage at or near flash point.

Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents.

Thermal decomposition products will vary with conditions.

Incomplete combustion will generate smoke, carbon dioxide and hazardous gases, including carbon monoxide.

Hydrogen sulphide (H<sub>2</sub>S) may be released on heating and may accumulate in confined spaces.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Eyes	Unlikely to cause more than transient stinging or redness if accidental eye contact occurs.
Skin	Unlikely to cause harm to the skin on brief or occasional contact but prolonged or repeated exposure may lead to dermatitis.
Ingestion	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 for 48 hours min.)
Inhalation	May cause irritation to eyes, nose and throat due to exposure to vapour, mists or fumes. Exceptionally risk of hydrogen sulphide intoxication: eye irritation, nausea, headache, dizziness, loss of consciousness and death.

As with all such products containing potentially harmful levels of PCAs/PAHs, prolonged or repeated skin contact may eventually result in dermatitis or more serious irreversible skin disorders including cancer.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Accute toxicity LL50 96h fish 31 mg/l

Accute toxicity TLm 48h Crustacea 1.6 mg/l

Accute toxicity ILM 72h algae 20 mg/l

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

According to EC criteria: not readily biodegradable.

Potentially bioaccumulate.

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

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



### **13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

Dispose of by incineration or other suitable means under conditions approved by the local authority or via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

At sea, used or unwanted product should be stored for eventual discharge into port approved waste oil disposal facilities.

Empty packages may contain some remaining product. Disposal via an authorised waste contractor. Hazard warning labels are a guide to the safe handling of empty packaging and should not be removed.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### Flammable Liquids

IMO/IMDG	Gas oil
UN No.	1202
IMO, IMDG Class	3
Classification Code	F1
Packing Group	III
Marine pollutant	No
EmS No	3-07
MFAG Table No	311
Hazard Label(s)	3
Safety Card	F-E, S-E

### Flammable Liquids

ADR/RID	Gas oil
UN No.	1202
ADR/RID Class	3
Classification Code	F1
Packing Group	III
Hazard Identification No.	30
CEFIC Tremcard No	26
UK Emergency action code	3Z
Pollutant to the aquatic Environment	No
Hazard Label(s)	3

### Flammable Liquids

ADNR	Gas oil
UN No.	1202
ADNR Class	3
Packing Group	III
Hazard Label(s)	3

### Flammable liquids

IATA/ICAO	Gas oil
UN No.	1202
IATA/ICAO Class	3
Packing Group	III
Hazard Label(s)	3



## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

- 3
- Carcinogenic category Harmful  
Dangerous for the environment
- Symbol St. Andrew's Cross, Xn Harmful  
Dead tree and fish, N Dangerous for the environment
- R40 Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
- R51/53 Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment
- R65 Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
- R66 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking
- S2 Keep out of the reach of children
- S24 Avoid contact with skin
- S36/37 Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.
- S43 In case of fire, use foam, dry powder, CO<sub>2</sub>. Never use water jets.
- S61 Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheets.
- S62 If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

Fuels, diesel

For non-fuel use only – ‘Restricted to professional users. Attention – Avoid exposure – obtain special instructions before use.’ Must be marked on packaging.

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Hazardous concentrations of hydrogen sulphide ( $H_2S$ ) gas can accumulate in storage and rundown tanks, marine vessel compartments, sump pits or other confined spaces. When opening valves, hatches and dome covers, stand upwind, keep face as far from the opening as possible and avoid breathing any gases or vapours. When exposure concentrations are unknown and respiratory protection is not used, personal  $H_2S$  warning devices should be worn. These devices should not be relied on to warn of life threatening concentrations.  $H_2S$  fatigues the sense of smell rapidly. The rotten egg odour of  $H_2S$  disappears quickly, even though high concentrations are still present. The ACGIH TLV/TWA for  $H_2S$  is 10 ppm, the STEL 15 ppm.

The company recommends that all exposures to this product be minimized by strictly adhering to recommended occupational control procedures to avoid any potential adverse health effects.

All information contained in this Material Safety Data Sheet and, in particular, the health and safety and environmental information is accurate to the best of our knowledge and belief as at the date of issue specified. However, the company makes no warranty or representation, express or implied, as to the accuracy or completeness of such information.

The provision of this Material Safety Data Sheet is not intended, of itself, to obviate the need for all users to satisfy themselves that the product described is suitable for their individual purposes and that the safety precautions and environmental advice are adequate for their individual purposes and situation. Further, it is user's obligation to use this product safely and to comply with all applicable laws and regulations concerning the use of the product.

The company accepts no responsibility for any injury, loss or damage, consequent upon any failure to follow the safety and other recommendations contained in this Material Safety Data Sheet, nor from any hazards inherent in the nature of the material, nor from any abnormal use of the material.