Safety Data Sheet

According to regulations in the United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland

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

1.1. Product identifier

Substance name: **Marine Gas Oil**

Code: 830667

MARPOL Annex I Category : Gas Oils, Including Ship's Bunkers

UK REACH Registration Number: Not applicable

Issue date: 21-Oct-2025

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

Relevant identified uses: Fuel oil for marine applications

Uses advised against: Other uses are not recommended unless an assessment demonstrates potential exposures will be controlled.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Distributor/Supplier:

Rix Petroleum Limited
2 Humber Quays, Wellington Street West
Hull, HU1 2BN, United Kingdom
Telephone: 01482 224422 Email: sales@rix.co.uk

Manufacturer:

Phillips 66 Ltd, Humber Refinery
South Killingholme, North Lincolnshire DN40 3DW, UK

1.4. Emergency telephone number

CHEMTREC Global +1 703 527 3887
CHEMTREC UK +(44)-870-8200418

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

H226 -- Flammable liquids -- Category 3
H304 -- Aspiration Hazard -- Category 1
H315 -- Skin corrosion/irritation -- Category 2
H332 -- Acute toxicity, Inhalation -- Category 4
H341 -- Germ cell mutagenicity -- Category 2
H350 -- Carcinogenicity -- Category 1B
H360d -- Reproductive toxicity -- Category 1B
H360f -- Reproductive toxicity -- Category 1B
H373 -- Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) -- Category 2 (Liver, thymus, and Blood)
H400 -- Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute toxicity -- Category 1
H410 -- Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity -- Category 1

2.2. Label elements



DANGER

H226 - Flammable liquid and vapour
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H315 - Causes skin irritation
H332 - Harmful if inhaled
H341 - Suspected of causing genetic defects
H350 - May cause cancer
H360FD - May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child
H373 - May cause damage to the following organs through prolonged or repeated exposure: Liver, thymus, and Blood
H410 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
P201 - Obtain special instructions before use
P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking

P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray
P273 - Avoid release to the environment
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
P301 + P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician
P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting

2.3. Other hazards

Electrostatic charge may be generated during pumping and other operations
Does not meet the criteria for persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) or very persistent, very bioaccumulative (vPvB) substances.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Chemical name	Concentration[1]	EINECS	REACH Reg. No
Distillates, petroleum, light catalytic cracked 64741-59-9	0-100	265-060-4	UK-01-9908671323-9
Distillates, petroleum, hydrodesulfurized middle 64742-80-9	0-100	265-183-3	UK-01-9186165659-2
Naphthalene 91-20-3	<1	202-049-5	---

Chemical name	Classification[2]	M-Factor/ATE/SCL
Distillates, petroleum, light catalytic cracked 64741-59-9	Flam. Liq. 3 (H226) Asp. Tox. 1 (H304) Skin Irrit. 2 (H315) Acute Tox. 4 (H332) Mut. 2 (H341) Carc. 1B (H350) STOT RE 2 (H373) Aquatic Acute 1 (H400) Aquatic Chronic 1 (H410)	Inhalation ATE: 4.65 mg/L M-Factor (acute) = 1 M-Factor (chronic) = 1
Distillates, petroleum, hydrodesulfurized middle 64742-80-9	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Acute Tox. 4, H332 Carc. 1B, H350 Repr. 1B, H360FD STOT RE 2, H373 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411	Inhalation ATE: 4.6 mg/L
Naphthalene 91-20-3	Acute Tox. 4, H302 Carc. 2, H351 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410	Oral ATE: 533 mg/kg M=1 (acute) M=1 (chronic)

[1] All concentrations are percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.
See Section 11 for more information.
Total Sulphur: < 0.1 wt%

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: 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: 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, both acute and delayed

While significant vapour concentrations are not likely, high concentrations can cause minor respiratory irritation, headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue. Ingestion can cause irritation of the digestive tract, nausea, diarrhea, and vomiting. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.

4.3. Indication of any 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 favorable conditions by experienced fire fighters.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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 sulphur may also be formed.

5.3. Special protective actions 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 the hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel. 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 down wind of the spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorised personnel out. Wear appropriate protective equipment, including respiratory 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 and contain 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 minimise 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 cleanup 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 heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use non-sparking tools. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use good personal hygiene practices and wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8).
Flammable. Open container slowly to relieve any pressure. May vaporize easily at ambient temperatures. The vapour is heavier than air and may create an explosive mixture of vapor and air. Beware of accumulation in confined spaces and low lying areas. 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.

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 sulphur and nitrogen, benzene and other hydrocarbons) and/or dangerously low oxygen levels.

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:

Chemical name	ACGIH TLV	Ireland	United Kingdom	Phillips 66
Naphthalene	TWA: 10 ppm pSk	TWA: 10 ppm TWA: 50 mg/m³ STEL: 30 ppm STEL: 150 mg/m³	-	TWA: 10 ppm Skin

STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes); TWA = Time Weighted Average (8 hours); - = No Occupational Exposure Limit. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements.

Biological Limit Values:

Chemical name	ACGIH	United Kingdom
Naphthalene	1-Naphthol with hydrolysis plus	1-Hydroxypyrene in urine: 4 µmol/mol

Chemical name	ACGIH	United Kingdom
	2-Naphthol with hydrolysis in : (end of shift)	creatinine, post shift ()

- = No Biological Limit Value. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements

Relevant DNEL and PNEC: No information available

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 that comply with EN 374 is advised to prevent skin contact. Users should check with manufacturers to confirm the breakthrough performance of their products. 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. Suggested protective materials: Nitrile rubber.

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 programme 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

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

Physical State:	Liquid
Colour:	clear (may be dyed red)
Odour:	Diesel fuel
Melting / freezing point:	N/D
Boiling point (or initial boiling point or boiling range):	356 - 734 °F / 180 - 390 °C
Flammability (solid, gas):	N/A
Upper Explosive Limits (vol % in air):	5.0
Lower Explosive Limits (vol % in air):	0.5
Flash point:	≥ 60 °C
Method:	CC (closed cup)
Autoignition temperature:	N/D
Decomposition temperature:	N/D
pH:	No data available
Kinematic Viscosity:	4.8 mm²/s @ 20°C; 1.5-5.5 mm²/s @ 40°C

Solubility:	Negligible
Partition coefficient n-octanol /water (log Kow):	N/D
Vapour pressure:	<0.3 kPa @20°C
Relative vapour density:	>1 (air = 1)
Relative density:	0.82-0.875 @ 15°C (water = 1)
Particle characteristics:	N/A

9.2. Other information

9.2.1. Information with regards to physical hazard classes

No information available

9.2.2. Other safety characteristics

Evaporation Rate (nBuAc=1):	N/D
Bulk Density:	N/D
Pour point:	-24 °C
Explosive properties:	N/D
Oxidising properties:	N/D

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.
10.5. Incompatible materials	Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents and strong reducing agents.
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	Not anticipated under normal conditions of use.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Likely Routes of Exposure: Inhalation, Ingestion, Eye contact, Skin contact
Aspiration Hazard: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Acute Oral Toxicity

Product

Classification: Unlikely to be harmful
Oral LD50: >3.2 g/kg (rat)
Remarks: Based on components

Chemical name	Oral LD50	Species	Method	Remarks
Distillates, petroleum, light catalytic cracked	> 3.2 g/kg	Rat	Similar to OECD 401	
Distillates, petroleum, hydrodesulfurized middle	> 5 g/kg	Rat	Similar to OECD 401	
Naphthalene	533 mg/kg	Mouse	Similar to OECD 401	

Acute Dermal Toxicity

Product

Classification: Unlikely to be harmful
Dermal LD50: >2 g/kg (rabbit)
Remarks: Based on components

Chemical name	Dermal LD50	Species	Method	Remarks
Distillates, petroleum, light catalytic cracked	> 2 g/kg	Rabbit	Similar to OECD 402	
Distillates, petroleum, hydrodesulfurized middle	> 2 g/kg	Rabbit	Similar to	

			OECD 402	
Naphthalene	> 16 g/kg	Rat	Similar to OECD 402	

Acute Inhalation Toxicity

Product

Classification: Harmful if inhaled
Inhalation LC50 : 4.6 mg/L (mist, estimated) (rat)
Remarks: Based on components

Chemical name	Inhalation LC50	Species	Method	Remarks
Distillates, petroleum, light catalytic cracked	4.65 mg/L	Rat	Similar to OECD 403	Mist
Distillates, petroleum, hydrodesulfurized middle	4.6 mg/L	Rat	Similar to OECD 403	Mist
Naphthalene	> 0.4 mg/L	Rat	Similar to OECD 403	Maximum attainable concentration

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Product

Classification: Causes mild eye irritation
Remarks: Based on components

Chemical name	Classification	SCL	Species	Method	Remarks
Distillates, petroleum, light catalytic cracked	Causes mild eye irritation.		Rabbit	Similar to OECD 405	
Distillates, petroleum, hydrodesulfurized middle	Causes mild eye irritation.		Rabbit	Similar to OECD 405	
Naphthalene	Causes mild eye irritation.		Rabbit	Similar to OECD 405	

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Product

Classification: Causes skin irritation
Additional Information: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking
Remarks: Based on components

Chemical name	Classification	SCL	Species	Method	Remarks
Distillates, petroleum, light catalytic cracked	Causes skin irritation		Rabbit	Similar to OECD 404	
Distillates, petroleum, hydrodesulfurized middle	Causes skin irritation		Rabbit	Similar to OECD 404	
Naphthalene	Causes mild skin irritation		Rabbit	Similar to OECD 404	

Respiratory Sensitisation

Product

Classification: No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for respiratory sensitisation (or are below the concentration threshold for classification)

Chemical name	Respiratory Sensitisation:	SCL	Species	Method	Remarks
Distillates, petroleum, light catalytic cracked	No information available				
Distillates, petroleum, hydrodesulfurized middle	Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer				
Naphthalene	No information available				

Skin Sensitisation

Product

Classification: Not expected to be a skin sensitizer

Chemical name	Skin Sensitisation	SCL	Species	Method	Remarks
Distillates, petroleum, light catalytic cracked	Not expected to be a skin sensitizer		Guinea pig	Similar to OECD 406	
Distillates, petroleum, hydrodesulfurized middle	Not expected to be a skin sensitizer		Guinea pig	Similar to OECD 406	
Naphthalene	Not expected to be a skin sensitizer		Guinea pig	OECD 406	

Specific target organ toxicity - Single exposure

Product

Classification: Not expected to cause organ effects from single exposure

Chemical name	Specific target organ toxicity - Single exposure	Target Organs
Distillates, petroleum, light catalytic cracked	Not expected to cause organ effects from single exposure.	
Distillates, petroleum, hydrodesulfurized middle	Not expected to cause organ effects from single exposure.	
Naphthalene	Inadequate information available.	

Specific target organ toxicity - Repeated exposure

Product

Classification: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
Additional Information (STOT RE) Based on component information.

Chemical name	Specific target organ toxicity - Repeated exposure	SCL	Method	Target Organs
Distillates, petroleum, light catalytic cracked	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure		Similar to OECD 411	Blood Liver thymus
Distillates, petroleum, hydrodesulfurized middle	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure		Similar to OECD 411	Liver thymus Blood
Naphthalene	Inadequate information available.		Similar to OECD 408 OECD 411 OECD 413	

Additional Information

Distillates, petroleum, light catalytic cracked

Repeated dermal application of petroleum gas oils for 90 days resulted in decreased liver, thymus, and spleen weights, and altered bone marrow function. Microscopic alterations included liver hypertrophy and necrosis, decreased hematopoesis and lymphocyte depletion.

Distillates, petroleum, hydrodesulfurized middle

Repeated dermal application of petroleum gas oils for 90 days resulted in decreased liver, thymus, and spleen weights, and altered bone marrow function. Microscopic alterations included liver hypertrophy and necrosis, decreased hematopoesis and lymphocyte depletion.

Carcinogenicity

Product

Classification: May cause cancer
Additional Information (Carcinogenicity): Based on component information.

Chemical name	Classification	Method
Distillates, petroleum, light catalytic cracked	May cause cancer	Similar to OECD 451
Distillates, petroleum, hydrodesulfurized middle	May cause cancer	
Naphthalene	Suspected of causing cancer	Other: Non-guideline

Additional Information

Distillates, petroleum, light catalytic cracked

Repeated skin application of cracked gas oils has been shown to cause an increased incidence of skin tumours in mice.

Distillates, petroleum, hydrodesulfurized middle

Petroleum middle distillates have been shown to cause skin tumors in mice following repeated and prolonged skin contact. Follow-up studies have shown that these tumors are produced through a non-genotoxic mechanism associated with frequent cell damage and repair, and that they are not likely to cause tumors in the absence of prolonged skin irritation.

Naphthalene

Naphthalene has been evaluated in two year inhalation studies in both rats and mice. The US National Toxicology Programme (NTP) concluded that there is clear evidence of carcinogenicity in male and female rats based on increased incidences of respiratory epithelial adenomas and olfactory epithelial neuroblastomas of the nose. NTP found some evidence of carcinogenicity in female mice (alveolar adenomas) and no evidence of carcinogenicity in male mice. Naphthalene has been identified as a carcinogen by IARC and NTP.

Reproductive/Developmental/Teratogenic effects

Product

Classification: May damage the unborn child; May damage fertility

Distillates, petroleum, light catalytic cracked (64741-59-9)			
Endpoint type	**Method**	**Result**	**Remarks**
Effects on fertility Effects on fetal development	Similar to OECD 421	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met	
Effects on fetal development	Similar to OECD 414	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met	

Distillates, petroleum, hydrodesulfurized middle (64742-80-9)			
Endpoint type	**Method**	**Result**	**Remarks**
Effects on fertility Effects on fetal development	OECD 422	May damage fertility; May damage the unborn child	Based on similar material

Naphthalene (91-20-3)			
Endpoint type	**Method**	**Result**	**Remarks**
Effects on fertility	Other: Non-guideline	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met	
Effects on fetal development	Similar to OECD 414	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met	

Mutagenic effects

Product

Classification: Suspected of causing genetic defects

Additional Information (Mutagenicity): Based on component information.

Distillates, petroleum, light catalytic cracked (64741-59-9)		
Method	**Result**	**Remarks**
Similar to OECD 471	Positive	
Similar to OECD 476	Positive	
OECD 475	Negative	

Distillates, petroleum, hydrodesulfurized middle (64742-80-9)		
Method	**Result**	**Remarks**
Similar to OECD 471	Negative	Based on similar material
Similar to OECD 476	Negative	

Similar to OECD 479	Ambiguous	
Similar to OECD 475	Negative	

Naphthalene (91-20-3)		
Method	**Result**	**Remarks**
Similar to OECD 471	Negative	
Similar to OECD 473	Positive	
Other: in vitro eukaryotic gene mutation assay	Negative	
Other: EPA OPP 84-2	Negative	
OECD 486	Negative	

11.2 Information on other hazards
11.2.1 Endocrine disrupting properties

The currently available information does not indicate that this substance has endocrine disrupting properties as defined by the criteria set out in Section B of Regulation (EU) No 2017/2100.
11.2.2 Other Information

None known

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity
Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment
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
Releases to water will result in a hydrocarbon film floating and spreading on the surface. For the lighter components, volatilisation 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. Photoxidation 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 Endocrine disrupting properties
The currently available information does not indicate that this substance has endocrine disrupting properties as defined by the criteria set out in Section B of Regulation (EU) No 2017/2100.
12.7 Other adverse effects
Other adverse effects: None anticipated.
PMT or vPvM properties: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods
European Waste Code: 13 07 01* fuel oil and diesel

This material, if discarded as produced, would be considered as hazardous waste pursuant to Directive 2008/98/EC 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 it's contaminants in order to assign the proper waste disposal code.
Disposal must be in accordance with Directive 2008/98/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; Diesel fuel; Heating oil, light,

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)
3

14.4. Packing group
III

14.5. Environmental hazards
Marine pollutant - Environmentally Hazardous

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 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments
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 374-1:2016 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms
Occupational Exposure Limits, Technical Rules for Dangerous Substances
Occupational Exposure Limits, Health and Safety Authority
Workplace Exposure Limits, EH40/2005, Control of Substances Hazardous to Health
Federal Water Act on the Classification of Substances Hazardous to Waters
Directive 2008/98/EC (Waste Framework Directive)
Directive 2000/76/EC on incineration of waste
Directive 1999/31/EC on landfill of waste

Export Rating: NLR (No Licence Required)
15.2. Chemical safety assessment
A chemical safety assessment has not been carried out for the substance/mixture.

SECTION 16: Other information

Issue date: 21-Oct-2025

Status:	FINAL
Previous Issue Date:	28-Jan-2025
Reason for Revision:	Company Phone Number Hazard identification Label Elements Composition/information on ingredients Occupational Exposure Limits Toxicological Information Ecological Information Regulatory information
SDS Number:	**830667 -UKDS- BE**

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
H341 - Suspected of causing genetic defects
H350 - May cause cancer
H351 - Suspected of causing cancer
H360 - May damage fertility or the unborn child
H373 - May cause 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

Regulatory Basis of Classification

Classification	Regulatory Basis
H226 -- Flammable liquids -- Category 3	On basis of test data
H304 -- Aspiration Hazard -- Category 1	On basis of test data
H315 -- Skin corrosion/irritation -- Category 2	Based on component information.
H332 -- Acute toxicity, Inhalation -- Category 4	Based on component information.
H341 -- Germ cell mutagenicity -- Category 2	Based on component information.
H350 -- Carcinogenicity -- Category 1B	Based on component information.
H360d -- Reproductive toxicity -- Category 1B	Based on component information.
H360f -- Reproductive toxicity -- Category 1B	Based on component information.
H373 -- Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) -- Category 2 (Liver, thymus, and Blood)	Based on component information.
H400 -- Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute toxicity -- Category 1	Based on component information.
H410 -- Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity -- Category 1	Based on component information.

Key literature references and sources for data:
Information used includes one or more of the following: results from internal company data, supplier toxicology studies, CONCAWE Product Dossiers and other publicly available resources.
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 Organisation / International Air Transport Association; INSHT = National Institute for Health and Safety at Work; IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods; Irland-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 Programme; 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
Disclaimer of Expressed and implied Warranties:
The information presented in this Safety Data Sheet is based on data believed to be accurate as of the date this Safety Data Sheet was prepared. HOWEVER, NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR ANY OTHER WARRANTY IS EXPRESSED OR IS TO BE IMPLIED REGARDING THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF THE INFORMATION PROVIDED ABOVE, THE RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE USE OF THIS INFORMATION OR THE PRODUCT, THE SAFETY OF THIS PRODUCT, OR THE HAZARDS RELATED TO ITS USE. No responsibility is assumed for any damage or injury resulting from abnormal use or from any failure to adhere to recommended practices. The information provided above, and the product, are furnished on the condition that the person receiving them shall make their own determination as to the suitability of the product for their particular purpose and on the condition that they assume the risk of

their use. In addition, no authorisation is given nor implied to practice any patented invention without a licence.