

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Name: Marine Gas Oil (MGO) 3095

	SE	CTION 1	- PRODUCT I	DENTIFICATION	AND USE		
Product name Chemical name Common names and synonyms	Marine Gas Oil None Number 2 burne	oil.		PIN # TDG, DOT cla Packing grou Shipping nam	o		il; Gas Oil
Product use WHMIS classification	Fuel Combustible liqu Very toxic		3 Division 3 D Division 1 Subo	division A	Or He	eating oil light	t.
Hazard codes	NFPA Health Flammat Reactivit NFPA & HMIS Ratings.	y 0		Health 4 Flammability 2 Reactivity 0 ght Hazard. 2=Moderate Haz	zard. 3=High/Serious I	Hazard. 4=Extrem	e/Severe Hazard.
Supplier Irving Oil Limited, Refining Division Box 1260, Saint John New Brunswick Canada E2L 4H6			Phone (50 Emergency (Chemtrec) 1-8		506) 202-2000 -800-424-9300 506) 202-3000		
		SECTI	ON 2 – HAZAR		INTS		
Ingredients	CAS#	Wt (%)	ACGIH-TLVs (2004)	OSHA PELs (2004) (general industry)	NIOSH RELs (2004)	LD ₅₀ (rat, oral)	LC₅₀ (rat, 4 hours)
API No. 2 fuel oil	68476-30-2	100	100 mg/m ³ TWA (vapour &	NAv for this product r	name or CAS#	>5 g/kg	~5g/m ³
<i>May contain:</i> Benzene	71-43-2	Trace	0.5 ppm TWA 2.5 ppm STEL	1 ppm TWA 5 ppm STEL	0.1 ppm TWA 1.0 ppm STEL	930 mg/kg	3,200 ppm
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH which may include:	ls)	Up to 10	Various	Various	Various	Various	Various
Naphthalene	91-20-3	Trace	10 ppm TWA 15 ppm STEL	10 ppm TWA	10 ppm TWA 15 ppm STEL	490 mg/kg	>170 mg/m ³
May also contain: Sulphur Which may result ir	7704-34-9 the evolution of:	0.05-0.50	NAv	NAv	NAv	>8.4 mg/kg	NAv
Hydrogen sulphide		NAp	10 ppm TWA 15 ppm STEL	20 ppm CEILING	10 ppm CEILING	NAp	444 ppm

Marine gas oil is a complex mixture of hydrocarbons. Its exact composition depends on the source of the crude oil from which it was produced and the refining methods used. Marine gas oil contains hundreds of individual organic chemicals. This section identifies only some of the well-known chemical constituents.

SECTION 3 – PHYSICAL DATA

Form	Slightly	viscous, oily, liquid	Specific gravity	0.83 to 0.879 @ 20°C
Colour	Yellowis	sh-brown	Vapour density	NAv
Odour	H ₂ S sm	ells like rotten eggs	Vapour pressure	2.12 to 26.4 mm Hg @ 21°C
	Note:	H ₂ S deadens the sense of smell. Absence of rotten	Evaporation rate	NAv
		egg smell does <u>not</u> mean absence of H ₂ S.	Boiling point	184 to 339°C (362 to 643°F)
		<0.15 ppm for H_2S	Freezing point	NAv
Coefficie	ent of wat	er/oil distribution 3.3 to 7.06 (Log Kow)	рН	NAp

SECTION 4 – FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

Flammability 🛛 Yes		ns Easily ignited	by heat, sparks or flames.		
Flash point Lower flammable limi	38 to 54°C (100 0.6 to 1.3%	to 130°F) (cc)	Auto ignition temperature Upper flammable limit	257 [°] C (494°F) 6 to 7.5%	
Explosion data: Sensi	tivity to: Mechan	cal impact Not e	expected to be sensitive	Static discharge	Vapour: yes
Means of extinction In general, do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped. Use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, or foam. Cool containers with flooding guantities of water until well after the fire is out.					
Special precautions Vapour is heavier than air. It will spread along the ground & collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements). Also travels to source of ignition and flash back. Containers may explode when heated.					
Hazardous combustic	n products H ₂ S a		e (SO ₂). Carbon monoxide. I		

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SECTION 5 – REACTIVITY INFORMATION Stability Stable Conditions to avoid Sources of ignition. Static discharges. High temperatures. Incompatible substances Oxidizers such as peroxides, nitric acid, and perchlorates. Hazardous decomposition products H₂S. SO₂. Carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, and numerous aromatic hydrocarbons. **SECTION 6 – HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION** Route of Entry \Box Eye **Hazardous Contact** 🛛 Eye Skin absorption Gas oil itself, as well as benzene & naphthalene Skin contact Inhalation \square Ingestion Acute exposure Coughing, headache, and giddiness following inhalation. Aspiration into the lungs can cause severe pneumonitis (serious lung irritation), with coughing, gagging, shortness of breath, chest pain, and/or pulmonary edema (swelling). Ingestion may produce nausea, vomiting, and cramping. Kidney effects and systemic edema have been reported after severe exposure. H₂S is very toxic. At concentrations as low as 1 to 5 ppm, nausea and severe eye irritation may occur. Sense of smell may be impaired at about 20 ppm, with headache and respiratory tract lung irritation. At 250 to 500 ppm, potentially fatal pulmonary edema (fluid in the lungs) may occur. Dizziness, sudden (often fatal) collapse, unconsciousness, and death occur at higher concentrations. Note: Pulmonary edema may be delayed as long as 48 hours after exposure. Chronic exposure Kidney, gastrointestinal, blood, and skin disorders. Headache, nausea, vomiting. Fatigue, and severe nervous and respiratory system symptoms may follow survival of H₂S poisoning. Carcinogenicity Benzene and certain PAHs are known to be carcinogenic. Mutagenicity Not known to be mutagenic Exposure to fuel oils during refining is considered "probably Sensitization No Irritancy carcinogenic to humans". Skin and respiratory tract IARC and NTP classify untreated and mildly treated mineral Teratogenicity Not available oils as known human carcinogens. ACGIH, EPA, NIOSH, Reproductive toxicity Not available and OSHA have not classified them.

Toxicologically synergistic products Other CNS depressants can be expected to produce additive or synergistic effects.

SECTION 7 – FIRST AID

Inhalation	Move victim to fresh air Give artificial respiration if breathing has stopped and if a qualified AR administrator is
Ingestion	available. Apply CPR if both pulse and breathing have stopped. Obtain medical attention immediately.
Ingestion	
	person is conscious, have them drink 8 to 10 ounces of water or milk to dilute the material in the stomach. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, have the person lean forward to avoid aspiration. Obtain
	medical attention immediately.
F	
Eye	If irritation occurs, flush eye with lukewarm, gently flowing fresh water for at least 10 minutes.
Skin	Quickly and gently blot away excess chemical. Gently remove contaminated clothing and shoes under running
	water. Wash gently and thoroughly with water and non-abrasive soap. Obtain medical assistance.

SECTION 8 – PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

Do not atte Personal protective equipment	empt rescu Gloves Eye Respirator Clothing & footwear	e of an H ₂ S knockdown victim without the use of proper respiratory protective equipment. Nitrile, Viton [™] , Polyvinylchloride, Tychem®BR/LV, or Tychem®TK preferred. Chemical safety goggle or face shield, as a good general safety practice. NIOSH-approved SCBA or air line respirator with escape cylinder. Coveralls to prevent skin contact with product. If clothing or footwear becomes contaminated with product, completely decontaminate it before re-use, or discard it.	
controlslaboratoHandlingAvoid hprocedures &sparkingequipmenthandlingLeak & spillKeep unProceduredone sa		processes. Use local exhaust ventilation to remove vapour at its site of generation. Handle ry samples in a fume hood. Use mechanical ventilation in confined spaces. Bating open containers of product so as to minimize vapour production and accumulation. Use no equipment, explosion-proof ventilation, and intrinsically safe electrical equipment. Ground equipment. Have clean emergency eyewash and shower readily available in the work area. authorized persons away Eliminate all sources of ignition. Ventilate area. Stop leak if it can be fely. Prevent entry into sewers, waterways, or confined spaces. Absorb or cover with dry earth, other non-combustible material and use clean, non-sparking tools to transfer to container.	
Waste dispo Storage Shipping	sal Consu May b	It local authorities for advice. e stored at ambient temperatures. Containers should be vented and equipped with a flame arrester.	

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Product Name: Marine Gas Oil (MGO) 3095

SECTION 9 – PREPARATION DATE OF MSDS

Prepared by	
Revision date	

Irving Oil Limited, Refining Division July 28, 2005 TDG updated Mar 11, 2008

Phone To re-order MSDS, phone (506) 202-3000 (506) 202-2000

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