

## 1. Identification of the substance/preparation and the company

**Identification of the substance:** Gas Oil Class A2  
Gas Oil Class D

**Company identification:** DCC Energy Ltd T/A "Butler Fuels"  
County House, Bayshill Road  
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Gloucestershire  
GL50 3BA  
Tel: (01242) 222999  
Email: [hse-butler@butlerfuels.co.uk](mailto:hse-butler@butlerfuels.co.uk)

**Emergency telephone number:** 0800 387671

## 2. Hazards identification

**EC Classification:** Harmful Carcinogen Category 3. Dangerous for the Environment

### Human health hazards

Harmful, may cause lung damage if swallowed. Limited evidence of carcinogenic effect. Prolonged or repeated exposure to skin may give rise to dermatitis. Under conditions of poor personal hygiene, excessive exposure may lead to irritation, oil acne, and folliculitis and development of warty growths that may subsequently become malignant.

### Safety hazards

Not classified as flammable, but will burn. May ignite on surfaces at temperatures above auto-ignition temperature. Vapour in the headspace of tanks and containers may ignite and explode at temperatures exceeding auto-ignition temperature where vapour concentrations are within the flammability range.

### Environmental hazards

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

### Other information

This product is intended for use as a fuel in a closed system. If used for any other purpose, in open systems or as a spray, ignition and exposure risks will increase and a careful risk assessment should be carried out.

## 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Gas oil is a preparation manufactured from gas oils, derived from crude petroleum, and additives including HM Customs and Excise markers, none of which impart any additional hazard to the finished product.

The following components, which have health effects, are present at significant concentrations:

Conc	Component	EINECS	Risk Phrases
< 100%	Fuels, diesel	269-822-7	R40: Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect R65: Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed R66: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking R51/53: Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment

## 4. First-aid measures

### Symptoms and effects

Not expected to give rise to an acute hazard under normal conditions of use. Aspiration into the lungs may occur directly or following ingestion. This may cause chemical pneumonitis that may be fatal. If ingested may lead to irritation of the mouth, irritation of the throat, irritation of the digestive tract and vomiting. Splashes into the eye may cause irritation.

### Inhalation

Remove the affected person to fresh air. If breathing but unconscious place in recovery position. If breathing has stopped apply artificial respiration. If heartbeat absent give cardiac massage. Monitor breathing and pulse. Obtain medical assistance immediately.

### Skin:

Flush the contaminated skin with water. Use soap if available. Contaminated clothing should be soaked with water, removed and laundered before reuse. When using high pressure equipment, injection of product under the skin can occur. If high pressure injuries occur, the casualty should be sent immediately to hospital. Do not wait for symptoms to develop.

### Eyes

Flush the eye with copious quantities of water. If irritation persists refer for medical attention.

### Ingestion:

DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Protect airway if vomiting begins. Give nothing by mouth. If breathing but unconscious, place in recovery position. If breathing has stopped, apply artificial respiration. OBTAIN MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

# Product Safety Data Sheet

## 5. Fire-fighting measures

### Specific hazards

Combustion is likely to give rise to a complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates (smoke) and gases, including carbon monoxide, oxides of sulphur and unidentified organic and inorganic compounds. Flammable vapours may be present even at temperatures below flashpoint.

### Extinguishing media:

Foam, fine water spray and dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used on small fires only

### Unsuitable extinguishing media

Do not use water in a jet.

### Protective Equipment

Suitable protective equipment must be worn, this should include breathing apparatus when approaching a fire in a confined space.

### Other information

Keep adjacent drums and tanks cool by spraying with water from a safe location. If possible remove them from danger zone. If adequate cooling cannot be achieved, the area needs to be evacuated, and further fire fighting and cooling attempts should be carried out from a safe location.

## 6. Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions

Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Evacuate all personnel. Do not breathe fumes or vapour. Do not operate electrical equipment. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, clothing. Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly. Wear chemical resistant knee length safety boots and PVC jacket and trousers. Wear safety glasses or full face shield if splashes are likely to occur.

### Environmental precautions

Prevent from spreading or entering into drains and surface waters (e.g. lakes, ponds, ditches, rivers and streams) by using sand, earth or other appropriate non-combustible barriers. Inform local authorities if impacts cannot be prevented.

### Clean-up methods – Small spillages

To minimise soil and groundwater contamination, absorb liquid with sand, earth or other recommended absorbent material as soon as possible. Sweep up and remove to suitable, clearly marked container for disposal in accordance with local regulations. Do not disperse using water or detergent.

### Clean-up method – Large Spillages

Prevent from spreading by making a barrier with sand, earth or other containment material. Reclaim liquid directly or in suitable absorbent. Disposal as for small spillages.

### Maritime spillages

Any spillage must be dealt with using a Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan as required by MARPOL Annex 1, Regulation 26.

### Other information

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. Observe all relevant local regulations. Advice may be obtained from Environment Agency: 0800 80 70 60 (24hr Emergency No.)

## 7. Handling and storage

### Exposure in normal use

Maintenance and fuelling activities: Avoid inhalation of vapours and contact with skin when emptying containers.

### Handling

Avoid naked flames, The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Never siphon by mouth. Only use in well-ventilated areas. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Ensure all equipment is properly earthed. If using pressurized equipment take extra care to avoid injection under the skin. Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. When handling product in drums, safety footwear should be worn and proper handling equipment should be used.

## Product Safety Data Sheet

Prevent spillages. Cloth, paper and other materials that are used to absorb spills present a fire hazard. Avoid their accumulation by disposing of them safely and immediately. In addition to any specific recommendations given for control of risks to health, safety and the environment, an assessment of risks must be made to help determine controls appropriate to local circumstances. Exposure to this product should be reduced as low as reasonably practicable. Reference should be made to the Health and Safety Executive's publication 'COSHH Essentials'.

### Storage

This product must never be stored in buildings occupied by people. Drums and small containers should be stored in well-ventilated areas, flameproof cabinets or stores. Keep container tightly closed in a dry well ventilated place away from direct sunlight and other sources of heat and ignition. Keep in a bunded area with a sealed floor to provide containment against spillage. Stack drums to a height not exceeding three metres without the use of racking. Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition. Seek specialist advice for the design, construction and operation of bulk storage facilities.

### Storage temperatures

Ambient

### Product transfer

Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding all equipment. Avoid splash filling. Wait 2 minutes after tank filling (for tanks such as those on road tanker vehicles) before opening hatches or manholes. Wait 30 minutes after tank filling (for large storage tanks) before opening hatches or manholes. Contamination resulting from product transfer may give rise to light hydrocarbon vapour in the headspace of tanks that have previously contained gasoline. This vapour may explode if there is a source of ignition. Partly filled containers present a greater hazard than those that are full, therefore handling, transfer and sampling activities need special care.

### Tank cleaning

Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of storage tanks is a specialist operation that requires the implementation of strict procedures and precautions. These include issue of work permits, gas-freeing of tanks, using a manned safety harness, lifelines and wearing air-supplied breathing apparatus. Prior to entry and while cleaning is underway, the atmosphere within the tank must be monitored using an oxygen meter and explosimeter. Additional precautions are required where the tank may have previously contained leaded gasoline.

### Recommended materials

For containers or container linings use mild steel or stainless steel, aluminium may also be used for applications where it does not present an unnecessary fire hazard. Examples of suitable materials are: high density polyethylene (HDPE), polypropylene (PP), and Viton (FKM) which have specifically tested for compatibility with the product. For container linings, use amine-adduct cured epoxy paint. For seals and gaskets use: graphite, PTFE, Viton A, Viton B.

### Unsuitable materials

Synthetic materials such as plastics and fiberglass may be unsuitable for containers or container linings depending on the material specification and intended use. Examples of materials to avoid are: natural rubber (NR), nitrile rubber (NBR), ethylene propylene rubber (EPDM), polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA), polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyisobutylene. However some may be suitable for glove materials.

### Other information

Ensure that all local and international regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.

## 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

### Workplace Exposure limits:

No workplace exposure limit established in EH40.

### Other exposure information

In the absence of a workplace exposure limit, the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) recommends the following values for diesel fuel.

8hr TWA – 100mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Critical effects based on skin and irritation

### Exposure controls

The level of personal protection and the types of control necessary will vary depending on exposure conditions. Select controls based on risk assessment of local circumstances. Use sealed systems as far as possible. Use local, intrinsically safe, exhaust ventilation if there is a risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols. Provide eye washes and showers for emergency use.

## Product Safety Data Sheet

### Respiratory protection

Care should be taken to keep exposures below applicable occupational exposure limits. If this cannot be achieved, use of a respirator fitted with an organic vapour cartridge combined with a particulate pre-filter should be considered. Where air-filtered respirators are unsuitable (e.g. where airborne concentrations are high, there is a confined space or a risk of oxygen deficiency) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus.

### Hand protection

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (EN374). When prolonged or frequent repeated contact occurs, nitrile, neoprene or PVC gloves may be suitable (Breakthrough time >240mins). Breakthrough time for gloves vary depending on, e.g. chemical resistance, material thickness, frequency and duration of contact. Selection should also take into account other usage requirements e.g. dexterity, heat resistance, other chemical substances handled. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly.

### Eye protection

Wear safety glasses or full-face shield if splashes are likely to occur.

### Body protection

Minimise all forms of skin contact. In the event of risk from splashing wear e.g. nitrile, PVC or neoprene rubber apron. Wear safety shoes or boots that are chemical and petroleum distillate resistant.

### Environmental exposure controls

Minimise release to the environment. An environmental assessment must be made to ensure compliance with local environmental legislation.

### Exposure measurement methods

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zones of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with Occupational Exposure Limit and adequacy of exposure controls.

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical State:	Liquid	Flashpoint::	> 55°C (Method: PMCC)
Appearance:	Clear Red/ Brown	Flammable Limits - Upper	6% vol.
Odour:	Characteristic	Flammable Limits - Lower	1% vol.
Initial Boiling pt:	~170°C	Auto ignition temp.	~220°C
Final boiling pt:	~390°C	Kinematic Viscosity	2 to 7mm <sup>2</sup> /s at 40°C
Solubility in water	Negligible	Vapour Density (Air =1)	> 5
Density	820 to 845 kg/m <sup>3</sup> at 15°C	Partition Coefficient, n-octanol water:	3 to 6

*The above are typical values*

## 10. Stability and reactivity

### Stability

Stable under normal conditions of use

### Conditions to avoid

Heat, flames and sparks.

### Materials to avoid

Strong oxidising agents, eg. chlorates and ammonium nitrate which may be used in agriculture.

### Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage.

## 11. Toxicological information

### Basis for assessment

Fuels are typically made from blending several refinery streams. Toxicological studies have been carried out on a variety of hydrocarbon blends and streams but not those containing additives. Information given is based on knowledge of the components and the toxicology of similar products.

### Acute toxicity – oral

LD50 >5000mg/kg. Ingestion may lead to vomiting and aspiration into lungs, this may result in chemical pneumonitis, which may be fatal.

### Acute toxicity – dermal

LD50 >2000mg/kg.

### Acute toxicity – inhalation

LC50 expected to be >5mg/l

# Product Safety Data Sheet

## Irritation

Slightly irritating to eye, skin and respiratory system

## Skin sensitisation

Not a skin sensitiser

## Carcinogenicity

Dermal application to mice causes skin tumours

## Mutagenicity

In-vitro mutagenicity studies show that mutagenic activity is related to 4-6 ring polycyclic aromatic content

## Reproductive toxicity

Not a developmental toxicant

## Human effects

Prolonged/repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin that can lead to dermatitis and may make the skin more susceptible to irritation and penetration by other materials. Under conditions of poor personal hygiene, excessive exposure may lead to irritation, oil acne and folliculitis and development of warty growths which may subsequently become malignant.

## Other information

High pressure injection of product into the skin may lead to local necrosis if the product is not surgically removed.

## 12. Ecological information

### Basis for assessment

Fuels are typically made from blending several refinery streams. Ecotoxicological studies have been carried out on a variety of hydrocarbon blends and streams but not those containing additives. Information given is based on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products.

### Mobility

Floats on water. Contains volatile components. Partly evaporates from water or soil surfaces, but a significant proportion will remain after one day. If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be mobile. Large volumes may penetrate soil and could contaminate groundwater.

### Persistence / degradability

Major components are inherently biodegradable. Persists under anaerobic conditions. The volatile components oxidize rapidly by photochemical reactions in air.

### Bioaccumulation

Contains components that have potential to bioaccumulate. May cause tainting of fish and shellfish.

### Ecotoxicity

Poorly soluble mixture. Product is classified as toxic to aquatic organisms. LL50/EL50 1-10mg/l (LL50/EL50 expressed as the nominal amount of product required to prepare aqueous test extract). Films formed on water may affect oxygen transfer and damage organisms.

## 13. Disposal considerations

### Waste disposal

A recognised collector or contractor should dispose of waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning in accordance with prevailing regulations. The competence of the collector or contractor to deal satisfactorily with this type of product should be established beforehand. Do not dispose of into the environment, in drains or in watercourses. Do not dispose of tank water bottoms by allowing them to drain into the ground. This will result in soil and groundwater contamination.

### Product disposal

As for waste disposal

### Container disposal

Recycle or dispose of in accordance with the legislation in force with a recognised collector or contractor. Do not pollute the soil, water or environment with the waste product.

### Local legislation

Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005.

## 14. Transport information

UN Number:	1202	Hazchem Code:	3Y
Proper Shipping Name:	GAS OIL	Class:	3
Symbol:	Flammable Liquid	Marine pollutant:	No
Packing Group:	III	Tunnel code	D/E

MARPOL rules apply for bulk shipments by sea

## Product Safety Data Sheet

### 15. Regulatory information

This product has been classified according to the requirements of the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations.

**Symbols:**



Xn - Harmful



N – Dangerous  
for the  
environment

**Risk Phrases:**

- 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

**Safety Phrases:**

- S2 Keep out of the reach of children  
S29 Do not empty into drains  
S36/37 Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves  
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 label or container

**Packaging and labelling**

Contains fuels, diesel

### 16. Other information

**Recommended use**

Gas Oil Class A2 is a 'sulphur free' fuel which must be used for all off road diesel powered vehicles, equipment and inland waterway marine vessels.

Gas Oil Class D is permitted for use as a fuel for sea-going marine vessels, stationary engines and heating boilers. It is not permitted for use in off-road diesel powered vehicles or equipment or for inland waterway vessels.

This safety data sheet contains important information to ensure the safe storage, handling and use of this product, it does not however constitute an assessment of workplace risks.

Users are advised to refer to relevant legislation, approved codes of practice and guidance available from the Health & Safety Executive (*website: <http://www.hse.gov.uk>*) and to the IP Codes of Practice available from the Energy Institute (*website: <http://www.energyinst.org.uk>*)

**Further information**

The above information is based on our current knowledge of the product. The purpose of this data sheet is to describe the product in terms of its safety and environmental requirements. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy themselves as to the application of this information and/or recommendations for their own use.