



SAFETY DATA SHEET
MARINE DIESEL (DMA)
According to Regulation (EU) No 2015/830

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

1.1. Product identifier

Product name MARINE DIESEL (DMA)
Synonyms Diesel, Euro Diesel, Diesel fuel, new-generation V/max EuroDizel, New prodizel

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

Identified uses Used as fuel for marine vessels.
Uses advised against Do not use as aircraft fuel, cleaning agents and solvents.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier PETROL OFİSİ A.Ş.
Ayazağa Eski Büyükdere Cad.
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Maslak-Istanbul/TURKEY
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1.4. Emergency telephone number

POAŞ: +90 212 329 17 79 (working hours)

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (EC 1272/2008)	Physical and Chemical Hazards	Not classified.
	Human health	Asp. Tox. 1 - H304; Skin Irrit. 2 - H315;
	Environment	Acute Tox. 4 - H332; Carc. 2 - H351; STOT RE 2 - H373
		Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411

2.2. Label elements

Label In Accordance With (EC) No. 1272/2008



Signal Word Danger

Hazard Statements

H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.



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H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
H373 May cause damage to organs «thymus, liver» through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P260 Do not breathe vapours.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective clothing and gloves.
P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with national regulations.

2.3. Other hazards

This product contains significant quantities of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons that are observed in experiments to cause skin cancer.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substances

Product Description: Complex mixture of hydrocarbons that contains middle distillate mostly between C10 and C28. May contains performance enhancing additives.

Name	EC No.	CAS No.	Index No	Content
Diesel	269-822-7	68334-30-5	649-224-00-6	%100

Composition Comments

The data shown are in accordance with the latest EC Directives.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General information

Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.

Inhalation

Move into fresh air and keep at rest. Rinse nose and mouth with water. If necessary, should be applied artificial respiration and heart massage. If there should be given oxygen. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.

Ingestion

Immediately rinse mouth. Keep person under observation. Do not induce vomiting.
If vomiting occurs, keep head low. Transport immediately to hospital and bring along these instructions. If you experience any of the following symptoms at first 6 hours, contact the nearest health center: high temperature above 37° C, shortness of breath, tightness in chest or persistent cough or wheezing.

Skin contact

Immediately remove contaminated clothing. Wash off promptly and flush contaminated skin with water.
Promptly remove clothing if soaked through and flush skin with water.

Large quantities: Remove contaminated clothing. Flush skin thoroughly with water. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.



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Eye contact

Make sure to remove any contact lenses from the eyes before rinsing.
Promptly wash eyes with plenty of water while lifting the eye lids. Get medical attention promptly if symptoms occur after washing.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Inhalation : Upper respiratory tract irritation, cough.
Ingestion : May be fatal if swallowed
Skin contact : Cause redness and irritation.
Eye contact : Eye irritation, redness, lacrimation.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat Symptomatically. Inhalation of H₂S is collapsed respiratory system. May cause coma and death. If pulmonary edema occurs, patients should be kept under observation for 48 hours.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing media

Extinguishing media

Use: Foam. Carbon dioxide (CO₂). Dry chemicals, sand, earth, water mist.

Unsuitable extinguishing media DO NOT use water jet.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards

No data available.

Specific hazards

Result of thermal decomposition may occur fume, carbon oxides and low molecular weight organic compounds which are not yet considered. Carbon oxides (CO_x).

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Special Fire Fighting Procedures

Dike and collect extinguishing water.

Keep away all non-emergency personnel from fire area.

Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.

Fires in enclosed places should be extinguished by trained personnel wearing protective clothing and an oxygen mask.

Protective equipment for fire-fighters

Self contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid contact with the substance has been spilled or released. Comply with all relevant local and national regulations. Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel. Provide adequate ventilation. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risk.

Immediately ventilate the area by opening doors and windows when diesel leak is defined in the enclosed environment. Shut off the diesel flow by closing diesel cylinders, hood or valves. Continue ventilation until the diesel smell is removed in the environment.

Keep away from all objects that can cause ignition and sparkles when diesel leak is defined in the open environment. Disable all motor vehicle from entering leak area. Try to shut off the diesel flow with a suitable valve. Evacuate the area.

Leak may be prevented from spreading by spraying water with fog nozzle and shielding according to the direction of the wind



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6.2. Environmental precautions

Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent spreading or entering to drains, ditches or rivers using sand, earth or other appropriate barriers. Try to distribute gas or direct the flow to a safe location for example using fog sprays. Notice to the competent authorities in case of environmental or people exposure. In the event of a significant amount of uncontrolled leakage, local authorities should be informed of the situation. In case of spillage into the sea, as indicated in MARPOL Annex 1 of Directive 26, Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP) should be used.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

For small spills (<1 drums), to recovery or disposal in a safe manner, take spillage to labeled and sealable container by mechanical methods. Allow to evaporate residues or remove using appropriate absorbent material and dispose in a safe manner. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of in a safe manner.

For large spills (>1 drums), to recovery or disposal in a safe manner, take to a tank by mechanical methods such as vacuum truck. Flush away residue with water. Treat as contaminated waste. Allow to evaporate residues or remove using appropriate absorbent material and dispose in a safe manner. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of in a safe manner. Fill with a shovel into an appropriate waste or reclamation container that clearly marked in accordance with local regulations

6.4. Reference to other sections

For personal protection, see section 8.
See section 11 for additional information on health hazards.
For waste disposal, see section 13.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Avoid inhalation, contact with eyes and skin. Use only in well-ventilated areas. It should be stored in tanks designing according to the product. Storage tanks should be labeled and should be kept closed when out of use. Do not remove the warning signs since some products may be present in empty tanks. If the concentration of hydrocarbon vapor is more than 1%, oxygen concentration is less than 20% in the tank should not be entered without oxygen mask. In closed area, because of present H₂S, there is life-threatening.

To get comprehensive advice on handling, product transfer, storage and tank cleaning refer to the product supplier. Maintenance and refueling activities - Avoid inhalation of vapors and contact with skin. Avoid inhalation vapour and mist. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Do not eat or drink while using.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Drum and small container storage: Up to 3 units can be add up. Use properly labeled and closeable containers.

Tank storage: It should be stored in tanks designing according to the product. Bulk storage tanks should be be surrounded (bunded). Tanks should be kept away from heat and other sources of ignition. Store in well-ventilated and surrounded (bunded) area, away from sunlight, ignition elements and other heating sources. Vapour from tanks should not be released to atmosphere. Vapour losses during storage should be controlled by a suitable vapor treatment system. Keep upholstered tight (low permeability) and a restricted area to prevent the spread spillage. Prevent entrying of water.

Product Transfer: Avoid splash during filling. After filling the tank, wait 2 minutes before opening hatches or manholes. For large volume tanks filling, wait 30 minutes before opening hatches or manholes. Keep containers closed when not in use. Do not use compressed air for filling, discharging and handling operations. Contamination from product transfer may cause light hydrocarbon vapor at the top of previously stored diesel tanks. Danger in partially filled container is greater than fully filled one. Therefore, handling, transfer and sampling must be done with great care.

Recommended Materials: For containers or container linings use of mild steel, stainless steel. Aluminum may also be used in applications where there is no fire hazard.

Examples of suitable materials: High density polyethylene (HDPE) and Viton (FKM) that has been tested particularly for compatibility with this product. Use epoxy paint hardened with amine for container linings. For seals and gaskets, use graphite, PTFE, Viton A, Viton B.

Unsuitable Materials: Some synthetic materials may not be suitable for containers or container linings depending on the material properties and the intended using.

Examples of materials to avoid: natural rubber (NR), nitrile rubber (NBR), ethylene propylene rubber (EPDM), polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA), polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyisobutylene. However, some of them may be suitable for glove materials.



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7.3. Specific end use(s)

The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1.2.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control parameters

Name	STD	TWA - 8 Hrs		STEL - 15 Min		Notes
Diesel	OEL	--	---	---	5 mg/m ³	---

OEL : Occupational Exposure Limit.

8.2. Exposure controls

Protective equipment



Process conditions

The level of protection and types of necessary controls will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Appropriate measures include: use of isolated systems as far as possible. Provide adequate ventilation to control exposure rules / airborne concentrations below the limits. Local exhaust ventilation is recommended. Eyewash and body showers for emergency use.

Engineering measures

Provide adequate ventilation, including appropriate local extraction, to ensure that the defined occupational exposure limit is not exceeded.

Respiratory equipment

In places where adequate control airborne concentrations to protect workers' health, use respiratory protective equipment selected according to the specific conditions related and appropriate to local regulations. Contact with respirator suppliers. Use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus where it is not appropriate for air-filtering respirators (e.g. at confined space where airborne concentrations are high, where present risk of oxygen deficiency). In place of using air filter breathing apparatus, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. All respiratory protection equipment and using of them must be in accordance with local regulations.

Hand protection

It is important personal hygiene to ensure effective hand care. Gloves should be worn only on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and thoroughly dried. The use of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended. Suitability and durability of a glove depend on using e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, using expertly in the fingers and hands. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Select gloves tested according to a relevant standard (eg Europe EN 374, US F739). In case of prolonged or frequent exposure, nitrile gloves (Permeation time > 240 minutes) might be more appropriate to use. Neoprene or PVC gloves may be used to protect against incidental contact / splash.

Eye protection

Chemical splash goggles (chemical monogoggles). Approved by European Standard EN 166

Hygiene measures

DO NOT SMOKE IN WORK AREA! Wash your hands in each work shift and before eating, smoking and before going to the toilet. Wash promptly if skin becomes contaminated. Remove all contaminated clothing immediately. When using do not eat, drink or smoke.

Skin protection

Protective clothing should be worn. Anti-static and flame-retardant protective clothing is recommended to wear.

Environmental Exposure Controls

In the discharge of exhaust air containing vapor local rules on emission limits for volatile substances must be complied.



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SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Liquid
Colour	Light yellow
Odour	Diesel Odor.
Boiling point	160 - 370°C ASTM D 86
Density	0.890 kg/l max. @15 °C ASTM D 1298
Vapour pressure	No data available.
Viscosity	1,5-6 cSt 40 °C ASTM D 445
Flash Point	60 °C min. ASTM D 93
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available.
Flammability limits	No data available.
Sulfur	1,5 max % weight. IP 336 or IP 242

9.2. Other information

No information required.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity

There are no known reactivity hazards associated with this product.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal temperature conditions and recommended use.
Stable under the prescribed storage conditions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Will not polymerise.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Avoid contact with strong reducing agent (oxidizing).

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Harmful decomposition products are not expected during normal storage. Thermal decomposition productions varies depending on conditions. In case of combustion or decomposition by thermal or oxidation, a complex mixture that consist of airborne solids, liquids, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other organic compounds will occur.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute Toxicity

The information given about the product is based on some knowledge of the components and the toxicology of similar products.

Diesel (CAS: 68334-30-5)

Acute Toxic Dose 1 – LD 50	>2000 mg/kg	(oral - rat)
Acute Toxic Doz 2 – LD 50	>2000 mg/kg	(dermal - rabbit)
Acute Toxic Conc.– LC 50	>5 mg/l/4hrs	(inh. (vapours)- rat)



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Serious eye damage / irritation

In case of accidentally eye contact causes temporary blindness.

Skin Irritation/Corrosion

Skin contact with hot product creates skin burns. Prolonged or repeated contact can cause skin diseases and skin cancer due to containing Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons.

Germ cell mutagenicity:

Mutation studies in test tube, showed that mutating events associated with 4-6 cyclic polycyclic aromatic content.

Carcinogenicity:

Suspected of causing cancer.

Reproductive Toxicity – Fertility/ Development

Not expected to be a reproductive toxic substance.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure:

No data available.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure:

May cause damage to organs «thymus, liver» through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Inhalation

High concentrations cause central nervous system depression that may cause headaches, dizziness and nausea; when inhalation continue, may result loss of consciousness and/or death.

Ingestion

It is harmful if swallowed in small doses. If swallowed a greater amount causes nausea and diarrhea. If exceed to lungs damages during vomiting.

Aspiration toxicity

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

The information given about the product is based on some knowledge of the components and the toxicology of similar products. Fuels are typically obtained by blending several refinery product. Ecotoxicological studies have been done for a variety of hydrocarbon blends however, not have been done for containing additive.

Diesel (CAS: 68334-30-5)

LC 50, 96 HRS, FISH	54 mg/l	Joordanella floridae
EC 50 48 HRS, WATER FLEA	3.4 mg/l	Palaemonetes pugio
IC 50,72 HRS, ALGAE	20 mg/l	Fucus endatatus

12.2. Persistence and degradability

This product is soluble in the soil without harming the environment.
Volatile components in the product have the photochemical ozone formation potential.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

There was no evidence that the accumulation of soil. Evaluation of defined hydrocarbons show that, any structure do not meet the criteria of very bio-accumulation (vB), however some of them meet the criteria of bio-accumulation (B).
Bioaccumulation potential is low.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Products insoluble in water. Some components of the product collapse the water system, the product spread on the water surface. Volatile components of the product will be dispersed into the atmosphere.



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12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Not contain any components considered as PBT and vPvB.

12.6. Other adverse effects

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Spills of petroleum products is often dangerous for the environment. Volatile components in the product have the photochemical ozone formation potential.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

General information

Disposed of as hazardous waste. Waste must be treated as the product itself.

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Empty containers, dispose of waste and residues in accordance with legislation of the local authority.
Environmental manager must be informed of all major spillages.
Make sure containers are empty before discarding. Empty containers must not be burned because of explosion hazard.
Please recycle empty pack in accordance with legislation of the local authority. Do not re-use empty containers.
Some products may remain in empty containers. Do not perform heat treatment without erased or removed danger signs or labels from empty containers.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

General

This substance/mixture may be classified as hazardous. However, it may be dispatched as non-hazardous substance in cases when the packaging is under limited / exceptional quantity. Please follow the relevant regulations.

14.1. UN number

UN No. (ADR/RID/ADN)	1202
UN No. (IMDG)	1202
UN No. (ICAO)	1202

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Proper Shipping Name	DIESEL FUEL
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14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID/ADN Class	3
ADR/RID/ADN Class	Class 3: Flammable liquids
ADR Label No.	3
IMDG Class	3
ICAO Class/Division	3
Transport Labels	



14.4. Packing group

ADR/RID/ADN Packing group	III
IMDG Packing group	III
ICAO Packing group	III

14.5. Environmental hazards



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Environmentally Hazardous Substance/Marine Pollutant
Yes.

14.6. Special precautions for user

Quantity limits	5L
EMS	F-E, S-E
Emergency Action Code	3Y
Hazard No. (ADR)	30
Tünel kısıtlama kodu	(D/E)

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code

No data available.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Uk Regulatory References

Chemicals (Hazard Information & Packaging) Regulations.
Highly Flammable Liquid Regulations 1972.
Fire precautions Act 1971.

Environmental Listing

No listing noted.

Statutory Instruments

Export of Dangerous Chemicals Regulations.

Approved Code Of Practice

Safety Data Sheets for Substances and Preparations.

EU Legislation

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 with amendments.

15.2. Chemical Safety Assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Comments

Revised name of supplier.

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Issued Note

This SDS is prepared based on the information and documents received from product owner. CRAD or/and SDS author shall not be responsible for incorrect prepared of SDS and pecuniary loss or intangible damages because of deficient or wrong information and documents which comes from product owner.

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