



### 1. PRODUCT/COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

#### Product

Marine Residual Fuel Oil

RMA to RMK

Alternative names: Bunker C

#### Application

- Fuel for industrial, marine and commercial boilers and furnaces
- Fuel for low and medium speed diesel engines

#### Company Identification

Oil Marketing & Trading International

Suite 14, Fujairah Free Zone

P.O. Box: 5170

Fujairah, U.A.E.

#### Emergency Telephone Number

+971 50 4330208

### 2. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

#### Chemical Composition

Fuel oil, residual, EINECS No: 270-675-6; CAS No: 68476-33-5; Symbol/Risk Phases: T; Carc. Cat. 2; R45 / Xn; R48/21, Xn; Repro. Cat. 3; R63, R66, R52/53. Concentration > 99%.

#### Hazardous Constituents

- Hydrogen Sulphide [H<sub>2</sub>S], CAS No: 68476-33-5; Symbol/Risk Phases: F+;R12, T+; R26, N;R50. Concentration <0,1%.
- Hydrogen Sulphide [H<sub>2</sub>S] is an extremely toxic and highly flammable gas, and other flammable light hydrocarbon gases may collect in vapour spaces where product is stored.
- Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons [PCA's] will be present, some of which have been shown by experimental studies to induce skin cancer.

### 3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### Physical/Chemical Hazards

- Contact with hot material cause thermal burns.
- May cause cancer, classified as a category 2 carcinogen.
- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
- Material can release vapours that readily form flammable mixtures. Vapour accumulation could flash and/or explode if ignited.
- Material can accumulate static charges which may an incendiary electrical discharge.
- Hazardous concentrations of hydrogen sulphide [H<sub>2</sub>S] gas 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<sub>2</sub>S warning devices should be worn. These devices should not be relied on to warn of life threatening concentrations. H<sub>2</sub>S fatigues the sense of smell rapidly. The rotten egg odour of H<sub>2</sub>S disappears quickly, even though high concentrations are still present.
- It is recommended that all exposures to this product be minimized by strictly adhering to recommended occupational control procedures to avoid any potential adverse health effects.
- During cleaning of engines, components and boilers there is a risk of inhalation of ash from combustion which may contain potentially harmful components such as vanadium and other heavy metal oxides.

This may cause irritation of the respiratory tract and possibly, difficulty in breathing.

- Harmful to aquatic organisms may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

**Note:** This material should not be used for any other purpose than the intended use in section 1 without expert advice.

### 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

#### Eyes

- Wash eye thoroughly with copious quantities of water, ensuring eyelids are held open. Obtain medical advice of any pain or redness develops or persists.
- If hot material enters the eye, flood immediately with cold water to dissipate the heat, if possible ensuring eyelids are held open. Take the casualty to hospital for examination and treatment without delay.

#### Skin

- Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water as soon as reasonably practicable. Remove heavily contaminated clothing and wash underlying skin.
- If hot product causes burns, the affected area should be flooded immediately with, or immersed in cold water for 10 minutes, or longer if pain persists. Burns should be covered with clean cotton or gauze, and the casualty taken to hospital as soon as possible for examination and treatment.
- Never use gasoline, kerosene or other solvents to remove fuel oil from skin or clothing.
- Medical advice must be obtained urgently if product under high pressure has been injected through the skin.

#### Ingestion

- If contamination of the mouth occurs, wash out thoroughly with water.
- Except as a deliberate act, the ingestion of large amount of product is unlikely. If it should occur, do not induce vomiting; obtain medical advice.

#### Inhalation

- If inhalation of mists, fumes or vapour causes irritation to the nose or throat, or coughing, remove to fresh air. If symptoms persist obtain medical advice.

#### Exposure to Hydrogen Sulphide

- Casualties suffering ill effects as a result of exposure to hydrogen sulphide should be immediately removed to fresh air and medical assistance obtained without delay.
- Unconscious casualties must be placed in the recovery position. Monitor breathing and pulse rate and if breathing has failed, or is deemed inadequate, respiration must be assisted, preferably by the mouth to mouth method.
- Administer external cardiac massage if necessary. Seek medical attention immediately.
- It is advisable that all who are engaged in operations in which contact with H<sub>2</sub>S may reasonably be anticipated, should be trained in the techniques of emergency resuscitation and in the care of an unconscious patient.
- If ingested, do not induce vomiting.
- Inhalation of hydrogen sulphide may cause central respiratory depression leading to coma and death.
- It is irritant to the respiratory tract causing chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema. The onset of pulmonary oedema may be delayed for 24 to 48 hours. Treat with oxygen and ventilate as appropriate. Administer broncho-dilators if indicated and consider

