

SAFETY DATA SHEET

RMG380



Section 1. Identification

Product name	RMG380
Product code	0000003069
SDS no.	0000003069
Historic SDS no.	YSUZ4
Use of the substance/mixture	Fuel for marine engines. For specific application advice see appropriate Technical Data Sheet or consult our company representative.
Product type	Oily liquid.
Supplier	bp Oil New Zealand Limited Level 2 Stantec Building 105 Carlton Gore Road Newmarket Auckland New Zealand 1023 Phone 0800 800 027 (Monday to Friday, 9am to 5pm) Email: Customerenquiries@se1.bp.com
Emergency telephone number	Tel: 0800 805 111
New Zealand National Poisons Centre	0800 764 766

Section 2. Hazards identification

HSNO Classification	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 4 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2 LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3
----------------------------	---

This material is classified as hazardous according to criteria in the Hazardous Substances (Hazard Classification) Notice 2020.

This material is classified as DANGEROUS GOODS according to criteria in New Zealand Standard 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

Routes of entry	Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.
GHS label elements	
Signal word	Warning
Hazard statements	Combustible liquid. Suspected of causing cancer. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Precautionary statements	
Prevention	Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection, or hearing protection. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Avoid release to the environment.
Response	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.
Storage	Store locked up.
Disposal	Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Section 2. Hazards identification

Symbol



Other hazards which do not result in classification

Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture Mixture

Heavy fuel oil. Complex hydrocarbon substance. May contain performance improvement additives.

Ingredient name	% (w/w)	CAS number
Fuel oil, residual	≥90	68476-33-5

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

Inhalation

If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Get medical attention.

EXPOSURE TO HYDROGEN SULPHIDE (H₂S):

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.

Ingestion

Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Get medical attention.

Skin contact

Drench contaminated clothing with water before removing. This is necessary to avoid the risk of sparks from static electricity that could ignite contaminated clothing. Contaminated clothing is a fire hazard. Contaminated leather, particularly footwear, must be discarded. Hot Product - Flood skin with cold water to dissipate heat, cover with clean cotton or gauze, obtain medical advice immediately.

Cold Product - Wash contaminated skin with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash underlying skin as soon as reasonably practicable. Never use gasoline, kerosene or other solvents to remove product from skin or clothing.

Eye contact

Hot product - Flood with water to dissipate heat. In the event of any product remaining, do not try to remove it other than by continued irrigation with water. Obtain medical attention immediately.

Cold product - Wash eye thoroughly with copious quantities of water, ensuring eyelids are held open. Obtain medical advice if any pain or redness develops or persists.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Notes to physician

Treatment should in general be symptomatic and directed to relieving any effects. 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 bronchodilators if indicated and consider administration of corticosteroids. Keep casualty under surveillance for 48 hours in case pulmonary oedema develops.

Note: High Pressure Applications

Injections through the skin resulting from contact with the product at high pressure constitute a major medical emergency. Injuries may not appear serious at first but

Section 4. First aid measures

within a few hours tissue becomes swollen, discoloured and extremely painful with extensive subcutaneous necrosis.
Surgical exploration should be undertaken without delay. Thorough and extensive debridement of the wound and underlying tissue is necessary to minimise tissue loss and prevent or limit permanent damage. Note that high pressure may force the product considerable distances along tissue planes.

Protection of first-aiders

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

Section 5. Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable

In case of fire, use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguisher or spray.

Not suitable

Do not use water jet. Under no circumstances should water be allowed to contact hot product because of the danger of boil-over.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Avoid spraying directly into storage containers because of the danger of boil-over. Boil-over is the rapid increase in volume caused by the presence of water in hot product and the subsequent overflow from a tank. Combustible liquid. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. This material is harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Vapours can form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours are heavier than air and can spread along the ground or float on water surfaces to remote ignition sources. Vapours may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Liquid will float and may reignite on surface of water.

Hazardous combustion products

Combustion products may include the following:
carbon oxides (CO, CO₂) (carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide)

Hazchem code

•3Z

Special precautions for fire-fighters

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. First move people out of line-of-sight of the scene and away from windows. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Fire-fighters should wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel

Entry into a confined space or poorly ventilated area contaminated with vapour, mist or fume is extremely hazardous without the correct respiratory protective equipment and a safe system of work. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Wear a suitable chemical protective suit. Chemical resistant boots. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

For emergency responders

Entry into a confined space or poorly ventilated area contaminated with vapour, mist or fume is extremely hazardous without the correct respiratory protective equipment and a safe system of work. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Wear a suitable chemical protective suit. Chemical resistant boots. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

Environmental precautions

Depending upon its temperature the product may be liquid, semi-solid or solid. Protect drains from spills and prevent entry of product, since this may result in blockage on cooling. Should blockage occur, notify the appropriate authority immediately.

Spillages in water or at sea:

Product less dense than water: In case of small spillages in closed waters (i.e. ports), contain product with floating barriers or other equipment. Collect spilled product by absorbing with specific floating absorbents. Product which is denser than water will sink to the bottom, and usually no intervention will be feasible. If

Section 6. Accidental release measures

possible, collect the product and contaminated materials with mechanical means, and store/dispose of according to relevant regulations. In special situations (to be assessed on case-by-case basis, according to expert judgement and local conditions), excavations of trenches on the bottom to collect the product with sand may be a feasible option. If possible, before working in the combustion/exhaust spaces of engines/boilers or before handling ash/dust produced by the combustion of product, the work area should be thoroughly dampened with water. This will help to minimise the amount of airborne contamination produced by the work activity. However, because of the risk of explosion, do not allow water to come into contact with hot ash/dust. If possible, large spillages in open waters should be contained with floating barriers or other mechanical means. If this is not possible, control the spreading of the spillage, and collect the product by skimming or other suitable mechanical means. The use of dispersants should be advised by an expert, and, if required, approved by local authorities. Collect recovered product and other contaminated materials in suitable tanks or containers for recycle, recovery or safe disposal.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Small spill

Eliminate all ignition sources. Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Absorb with an inert material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. The method and equipment used must be in conformance with appropriate regulations and industry practice on explosive atmospheres.

Large spill

Eliminate all ignition sources. Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Dike spill area and do not allow product to reach sewage system and surface or ground water. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. The method and equipment used must be in conformance with appropriate regulations and industry practice on explosive atmospheres. Depending upon its temperature the product may be liquid, semi-solid or solid. Protect drains from spills and prevent entry of product, since this may result in blockage on cooling. Should blockage occur, notify the appropriate authority immediately. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container. Avoid contact of spilt material and runoff with soil and surface waterways. Contact with hot product may cause burns.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidising materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Store and use only in equipment/containers designed for use with this product. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

This material can contain hydrogen sulphide (H₂S), a very toxic and extremely flammable gas. Vapours containing hydrogen sulphide may accumulate during storage or transport and may also be vented during filling of tanks. Hydrogen

Section 7. Handling and storage

sulphide has a typical "bad egg" smell but at high concentrations the sense of smell is rapidly lost, therefore do not rely on sense of smell for detecting hydrogen sulphide. Use specially designed measuring instruments for determining its concentration. If hydrogen sulphide is present, the flammable limits can be from 4.3 to 45.5% by volume and its presence may promote the formation of pyrophoric iron compounds.

Light hydrocarbon vapours can build up in the headspace of tanks. These can cause flammability/explosion hazards even at temperatures below the normal flash point (note: flash point must not be regarded as a reliable indicator of the potential flammability of vapour in tank headspaces). Tank headspaces should always be regarded as potentially flammable and care should be taken to avoid static electrical discharge and all ignition sources during filling, ullaging and sampling from storage tanks. Do not enter storage tanks. If entry to vessels is necessary, follow permit to work procedures. Entry into a confined space or poorly ventilated area contaminated with vapour, mist or fume is extremely hazardous without the correct respiratory protective equipment and a safe system of work. When the product is pumped (e.g. during filling, discharge or ullaging) and when sampling, there is a risk of static discharge. Ensure equipment used is properly earthed or bonded to the tank structure. Electrical equipment should not be used unless it is intrinsically safe (i.e. will not produce sparks). Explosive air/vapour mixtures may form at ambient temperature. If product comes into contact with hot surfaces, or leaks occur from pressurised fuel pipes, the vapour or mists generated will create a flammability or explosion hazard. Product contaminated rags, paper or material used to absorb spillages, represent a fire hazard, and should not be allowed to accumulate. Dispose of safely immediately after use.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Fuel oil, residual	ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 0.2 mg/m ³ , (Benzene-soluble)

Biological exposure indices

No exposure indices known.

Recommended monitoring procedures

Reference should be made to appropriate monitoring standards. Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.

Appropriate engineering controls

All activities involving chemicals should be assessed for their risks to health, to ensure exposures are adequately controlled. Personal protective equipment should only be considered after other forms of control measures (e.g. engineering controls) have been suitably evaluated. Personal protective equipment should conform to appropriate standards, be suitable for use, be kept in good condition and properly maintained.

Your supplier of personal protective equipment should be consulted for advice on selection and appropriate standards. For further information contact your national organisation for standards.

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the relevant airborne concentrations below their respective occupational exposure limits.

The final choice of protective equipment will depend upon a risk assessment. It is important to ensure that all items of personal protective equipment are compatible.

Environmental exposure controls

Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures

Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period.

Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Eye protection

Hot material: to prevent thermal burns wear a helmet, full face visor and heat resistant neck flap / apron.

Cold material: wear safety glasses with side shields. Chemical splash goggles.

Hand protection

Recommended: Nitrile gloves. Hot material: to prevent thermal burns wear heat resistant and impervious gauntlets/gloves.

Cold material: Wear chemical resistant gloves. Recommended: nitrile gloves.

Do not re-use gloves. Protective gloves must give suitable protection against mechanical risks (i.e. abrasion, blade cut and puncture). Protective gloves will deteriorate over time due to physical and chemical damage. Inspect and replace gloves on a regular basis. The frequency of replacement will depend upon the circumstances of use.

Skin protection

Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Respiratory protection

Recommended: Combined filter suitable for gases, vapours and particles (dust, smoke, mist, aerosol). Filter type: AP

Personal gas monitors may also provide early warning of hydrogen sulphide.

In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. Suitable breathing apparatus (independent of ambient atmosphere) must be worn where there is a risk of hydrogen sulfide exposure limits being exceeded. If there is a requirement for the use of a respiratory protective device, but the use of breathing apparatus (independent of ambient atmosphere) is not required, then a suitable filtering device must be worn. The filter class must be suitable for the maximum contaminant concentration (gas/vapour/aerosol/particulates) that may arise when handling the product.

The correct choice of respiratory protection depends upon the chemicals being handled, the conditions of work and use, and the condition of the respiratory equipment. Safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. Respiratory protection equipment should therefore be chosen in consultation with the supplier/manufacturer and with a full assessment of the working conditions.

Respiratory protection should conform to AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716.

Thermal hazards

Hot material: Wear suitable protective clothing to protect against heat and brief contact with flame. Protection should be provided for exposed areas of the neck and head.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

Appearance

Physical state

Oily liquid.

Colour

Black. Opaque

Odour

Diesel fuel, Kerosene

pH

Not available.

Melting point/freezing point

Not available.

Boiling point, initial boiling point, and boiling range

Not available.

Drop Point

Not available.

Flash point

Closed cup: >61°C (>141.8°F) [Pensky-Martens]

Auto-ignition temperature

Ingredient name	°C	°F	Method
Fuel oil, residual	250 to 537	482 to 998.6	ASTM E 659

Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit

Lower: 0.7%

Upper: 5%

Vapour pressure

Not available.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Ingredient name	Vapour Pressure at 20°C			Vapour pressure at 50°C		
	mm Hg	kPa	Method	mm Hg	kPa	Method

Relative vapour density

Not available.

Density

991 kg/m³ (0.991 g/cm³) at 15°C

Solubility(ies)

Media	Result
water	Very slightly soluble

Miscible with water

No.

Viscosity

Kinematic: <380 mm²/s (<380 cSt) at 50°C

Remarks

May contain Sulphur, or Sulfur

Particle characteristics

Median particle size

Not applicable.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Chemical stability

The product is stable.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Conditions to avoid

Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Avoid excessive heat.

Incompatible materials

Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidising materials.

Hazardous decomposition products

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation

Vapour inhalation under ambient conditions is not normally a problem due to low vapour pressure.

Ingestion

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Skin contact

Defatting to the skin. May cause skin dryness and irritation. Will cause burns if hot material contacts skin.

Eye contact

Will cause burns if hot material contacts eyes.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Inhalation

No specific data.

Ingestion

No specific data.

Skin contact

No specific data.

Eye contact

No specific data.

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Test	Species	Result	Exposure	Remarks
Fuel oil, residual	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	4500 mg/m ³	4 hours	Based on Carbon black oil
	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	4100 mg/m ³	4 hours	Based on Carbon black oil
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>2000 mg/kg	-	Based on Catalytic cracked clarified oil (CCCO)

Product name RMG380

Product code 0000003069

Page: 7/12

Version 1

Date of issue 4 March 2024

Format New Zealand

Language ENGLISH

(ENGLISH)

Section 11. Toxicological information

LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>2000 mg/kg	-	Based on Heavy fuel oil
LD50 Oral	Rat	5270 mg/kg	-	Based on Catalytic cracked clarified oil (CCCO)
LD50 Oral	Rat	4320 mg/kg	-	Based on Catalytic cracked clarified oil (CCCO)

Conclusion/Summary Not available.

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Species	Result	Score	Exposure	Observation	Conc.	Remarks
Fuel oil, residual	Rabbit	Eyes - Non-irritating to the eyes.	-	-	-	-	Based on Heavy fuel oil
	Rabbit	Skin - Non-irritant to skin.	-	-	-	-	Based on Heavy fuel oil

Sensitisation

Product/ingredient name	Route of exposure	Species	Result	Remarks
Fuel oil, residual	skin	Guinea pig	Not sensitising	Based on Heavy fuel oil

Potential chronic health effects

General

Vapour, mists or fumes may contain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons some of which are known to produce skin cancer.

Inhalation

Vapour, mists or fumes may contain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons some of which are known to produce skin cancer. May be harmful by inhalation after often repeated exposure. Vapour, mist or fume may irritate the nose, mouth and respiratory tract.

Ingestion

If swallowed, may irritate the mouth, throat and digestive system. If swallowed, may cause abdominal pain, stomach cramps, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, dizziness and drowsiness.

Skin contact

Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis.

Eye contact

Vapour, mist or fume may cause eye irritation. Exposure to vapour, mist or fume may cause stinging, redness and watering of the eyes.

Carcinogenicity

Suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

Mutagenicity

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Developmental effects

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Fertility effects

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Carcinogenicity

Product/ingredient name	Test	Species	Result	Exposure
Fuel oil, residual	Mouse	Dermal	Positive - Dermal - Unspecified	Based on Catalytic cracked clarified oil (CCCO)

Conclusion/Summary May cause cancer

Section 11. Toxicological information

Mutagenicity

Product/ingredient name	Test	Experiment	Result	Remarks
Fuel oil, residual	Equivalent to OECD 476	Experiment: In vitro Subject: Mammal - species unspecified Cell: Somatic	Positive	Based on Catalytic cracked clarified oil (CCCO)
	Equivalent to OECD 471	Experiment: In vitro Subject: Non-mammalian species	Positive	Based on Catalytic cracked clarified oil (CCCO)
	Equivalent to OECD 476	Experiment: In vitro Subject: Mammal - species unspecified Cell: Germ	Negative	Based on Catalytic cracked clarified oil (CCCO)
	Equivalent to EPA OTS 798.5915	Experiment: In vivo Subject: Mammalian-Animal Cell: Somatic	Positive	Based on Catalytic cracked clarified oil (CCCO)
	Equivalent to OECD 475	Experiment: In vivo Subject: Unspecified Cell: Germ	Negative	Based on Catalytic cracked clarified oil (CCCO)
	Equivalent to OECD 474	Experiment: In vivo Subject: Unspecified Cell: Germ	Negative	Based on Catalytic cracked clarified oil (CCCO)

Conclusion/Summary

Not classified. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Maternal toxicity	Fertility	Developmental toxin	Species	Result	Exposure
Fuel oil, residual	-	-	Positive	Rat	Dermal	20 days
	-	Negative	-	Rat	Dermal	70 days

Conclusion/Summary

Development: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Fertility: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Effects on or via lactation: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Section 12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity

Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. This material is harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Aquatic and terrestrial toxicity

Section 12. Ecological information

Product/ingredient name	Species	Result/Test	Exposure	Effects	Remarks
Fuel oil, residual	Daphnia	Acute EL50 2 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	48 hours	Mobility	Based on Heavy fuel oil
	Fish	Acute LL50 79 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	96 hours	-	Based on residual fuel oil
	Daphnia	Chronic NOEL 0.27 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	21 days	Reproduction	-
	Fish	Chronic NOEL 0.1 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	28 days	Mortality	-

Persistence and degradability

IOPC Persistent / not persistent. oil: Persistent

Bioaccumulative potential

This product is not expected to bioaccumulate through food chains in the environment.

Mobility in soil

Mobility

Spillages may penetrate the soil causing ground water contamination. This material may accumulate in sediments.

Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc})

Not available.

Other ecological information



This product has a density close to that of water. Spills are unlikely to form a distinct film on the water surface, and may become dispersed as globules if mixed or agitated. If released to water the product may sink.

Section 13. Disposal considerations







Disposal methods

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Significant quantities of waste product residues should not be disposed of via the foul sewer but processed in a suitable effluent treatment plant. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapour from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 14. Transport information

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Classes	PG*	Label	Additional information
New Zealand Class	UN3082	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.. Marine pollutant (Heavy fuel oil)	9	III	 	Hazchem code *3Z

Section 14. Transport information

ADG Class	UN3082	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Heavy fuel oil)	9	III	 	The product is not regulated as a dangerous good when transported by road or rail in either an IBC, or in other container types if ≤500 kg. This product is not regulated as a dangerous good when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2 and 4.1.1.4 to 4.1.1.8. Hazchem code •3Z Initial emergency response guide 47
IATA Class	UN3082	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Heavy fuel oil)	9	III	 	This product is not regulated as a dangerous good when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of 5.0.2.4.1, 5.0.2.6.1.1 and 5.0.2.8.
IMDG Class	UN3082	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.. Marine pollutant (Heavy fuel oil)	9	III	 	This product is not regulated as a dangerous good when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2 and 4.1.1.4 to 4.1.1.8. Emergency schedules F-A, S-F

PG* : Packing group

Section 15. Regulatory information

New Zealand Regulatory Information

HSNO Approval Number	HSR001480
HSNO Group Standard	Fuel Oil
HSNO Classification	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 4 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2 LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3

Regulation according to other foreign laws

REACH Status	For the REACH status of this product please consult your company contact, as identified in Section 1.
United States inventory (TSCA 8b)	All components are active or exempted.
Australia inventory (AIC)	All components are listed or exempted.
Canada inventory status	All components are listed or exempted.

Product name RMG380

Product code 0000003069

Page: 11/12

Version 1

Date of issue 4 March 2024

Format New Zealand

Language ENGLISH

(ENGLISH)

Section 15. Regulatory information

China inventory (IECSC)	All components are listed or exempted.
Japan inventory (CSCL)	All components are listed or exempted.
Korea inventory (KECI)	Not determined.
Philippines inventory (PICCS)	Not determined.
Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory (TCSI)	All components are listed or exempted.

Section 16. Other information

History

Date of issue/Date of revision	4 March 2024
Date of previous issue	No previous validation.
Version	1
Prepared by	Not available.
Key to abbreviations	Varies = may contain one or more of the following 64741-88-4, 64741-89-5, 64741-95-3, 64741-96-4, 64742-01-4, 64742-44-5, 64742-45-6, 64742-52-5, 64742-53-6, 64742-54-7, 64742-55-8, 64742-56-9, 64742-57-0, 64742-58-1, 64742-62-7, 64742-63-8, 64742-65-0, 64742-70-7, 72623-85-9, 72623-86-0, 72623-87-1

Notice to reader

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

All reasonably practicable steps have been taken to ensure this data sheet and the health, safety and environmental information contained in it is accurate as of the date specified below. No warranty or representation, express or implied is made as to the accuracy or completeness of the data and information in this data sheet.

The data and advice given apply when the product is sold for the stated application or applications. You should not use the product other than for the stated application or applications without seeking advice from BP Group.

It is the user's obligation to evaluate and use this product safely and to comply with all applicable laws and regulations. The BP Group shall not be responsible for any damage or injury resulting from use, other than the stated product use of the material, from any failure to adhere to recommendations, or from any hazards inherent in the nature of the material. Purchasers of the product for supply to a third party for use at work, have a duty to take all necessary steps to ensure that any person handling or using the product is provided with the information in this sheet. Employers have a duty to tell employees and others who may be affected of any hazards described in this sheet and of any precautions that should be taken. You can contact the BP Group to ensure that this document is the most current available. Alteration of this document is strictly prohibited.