Material Safety Data Sheet

1 . Identification of the material and supplier

Product name	**BP Ultimate Diesel**
SDS no.	0000002790
Product use	Fuel for compression ignition diesel engines.
Supplier	BP Australia Pty Ltd Level 17, 717 Bourke Street Docklands, Victoria 3008 ABN 53 004 085 616 Technical Helpline Number: 1300 139 700 www.bp.com.au
EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER	1800 638 556
Product code	0000002790

2 . Hazards identification

Statement of hazardous/ dangerous nature	HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.
Risk phrases	R40- Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect. R65- Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. R66- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. R51/53- Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Safety phrases	S2- Keep out of the reach of children. S24- Avoid contact with skin. S29- Do not empty into drains. S36/37- Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves. S43- In case of fire, use foam, dry powder, carbon dioxide. Never use water. S61- Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheet. S62- If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

3 . Composition/information on ingredients

May also contain small quantities of proprietary performance additives.

Ingredient name	CAS no.	%
Fuels, diesel	68334-30-5	> 95

Contains small quantities of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs).

Other ingredients, determined not to be hazardous according to Safe Work Australia criteria, and not dangerous according to the ADG Code, make up the product concentration to 100%.

4 . First-aid measures

Eye contact	In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation develops.
Skin contact	In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.
Inhalation	If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention.
Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Get medical attention.
Advice to doctor	Treatment should in general be symptomatic and directed to relieving any effects. Product can be aspirated on swallowing or following regurgitation of stomach contents, and can cause severe and potentially fatal chemical pneumonitis, which will require urgent treatment. Because of the risk of aspiration, induction of vomiting and gastric lavage should be avoided. Gastric lavage should be undertaken only after endotracheal intubation. Monitor for cardiac dysrhythmias. 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 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.

5 . Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable	Use foam or all-purpose dry chemical to extinguish.
Not suitable	Do not use water jet.
Hazardous decomposition products	Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide carbon monoxide other hazardous substances.
Unusual fire/explosion hazards	Combustible liquid and vapour. Vapour may cause flash fire. Vapours may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.
Special fire-fighting procedures	Do not fight fire when it reaches the material. Withdraw from fire and let it burn. 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.
Protection of fire-fighters	Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

6 . Accidental release measures

Personal precautions	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).
Environmental precautions	Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.
Large spill	Stop leak if without risk. Eliminate all ignition sources. Move containers from spill area. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. 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. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.
Small spill	Stop leak if without risk. Eliminate all ignition sources. 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.

7 . Handling and storage

Handling	Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not ingest. If ingested, do not induce vomiting. Never siphon by mouth. Avoid breathing vapours, spray or mists. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by earthing and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Avoid contact of spilt material and runoff with soil and surface waterways. Wash thoroughly after handling. When using do not eat, drink or smoke.
Storage	Keep container tightly closed. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Store and use only in equipment/containers designed for use with this product. Empty packages may contain some remaining product. Hazard warning labels are a guide to the safe handling of empty packaging and should not be removed. Do not enter storage tanks without breathing apparatus unless the tank has been well ventilated and the tank atmosphere has been shown to contain hydrocarbon vapour concentrations of less than 1% of the lower flammability limit and an oxygen concentration of at least 20% volume. Always have sufficient people standing by outside the tank with appropriate breathing apparatus and equipment to effect a quick rescue.
Combustibility Classification	Combustible liquid Class C1 (AS 1940).
Additional information-Storage	This product must be handled in compliance with Australian Standard: The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids [Standard 1940-2004 as amended and adapted]. 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. Will present a flammability hazard if heated above flash point but bulk liquids at normal storage temperatures will present virtually no fire hazard. If fuel contacts hot surfaces, or leaks from high pressure fuel pipes, the vapour and/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. Empty containers represent a fire hazard as they may contain flammable product residues and vapour. Never weld, solder or braze empty containers.

To avoid fire, eliminate ignition sources.

8 . Exposure controls/personal protection

Ingredient name	Occupational exposure limits
Fuels, diesel	**ACGIH TLV (United States). Absorbed through skin.** TWA: 100 mg/m³, (measured as total hydrocarbons) 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 1/2007 Form: Inhalable fraction and vapor TWA: 100 mg/m³ 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 1/2007 Form: Total hydrocarbons

For information and guidance, the ACGIH values are included. For further information on these please consult your supplier.

Whilst specific OELs for certain components are included in this SDS, it should be noted that other components of the preparation will be present in any mist, vapour or dust produced. For this reason, the specific OELs may not be applicable to the product and are provided for guidance purposes.

Biological Limit Values No biological limit allocated.

Exposure controls

Occupational exposure controls Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapours below their respective occupational exposure limits. In accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety work practices, airborne exposures should be controlled to the lowest extent practicable.

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.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing of vapours, mists or spray. Select and use respirators in accordance with AS/NZS 1715/1716. When mists or vapours exceed the exposure standards then the use of the following is recommended: Approved respirator with organic vapour and dust/mist filters. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure level.

Skin and body Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Wear clothing and footwear that cannot be penetrated by chemicals or oil.

Hand protection Wear protective gloves if prolonged or repeated contact is likely. Recommended: Nitrile gloves.

The correct choice of protective gloves depends upon the chemicals being handled, the conditions of work and use, and the condition of the gloves (even the best chemically resistant glove will break down after repeated chemical exposures). Most gloves provide only a short time of protection before they must be discarded and replaced. Because specific work environments and material handling practices vary, safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. Gloves should therefore be chosen in consultation with the supplier/manufacturer and with a full assessment of the working conditions.

Eye protection Chemical splash goggles.

9 . Physical and chemical properties

Physical state Liquid.

Colour Brown.

Odour Mild

Flash point >61.5 °C (Closed cup) Pensky-Martens.

Explosive properties Combustible liquid and vapour. Vapour may cause flash fire. Vapours may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

Explosion limits Lower: 0.7%
Upper: 5%

Vapour pressure 0.1 kPa (0.755 mm Hg)

Vapour density Not available.

Viscosity Kinematic: 2.1 to 5.5 mm^2/s (2.1 to 5.5 cSt) at 40°C

pH Not available.

Boiling point / range 108 to 380°C (226.4 to 716°F)

Melting point / range Not available.

Relative density/Specific gravity 0.84

Density 810 to 850 kg/m³ (0.81 to 0.85 g/cm³) at 15°C

Solubility Very slightly soluble in water

10 . Stability and reactivity

Stability The product is stable.

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

Incompatibility with various substances/Hazardous Reactions Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidising materials.

Hazardous decomposition products Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide
other hazardous substances.

11 . Toxicological information

Effects and symptoms

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

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

Inhalation May cause irritation of respiratory tract, coughing, shortness of breath.

Ingestion Aspiration of this product into the lungs may cause chemical pneumonia and can be fatal. Aspiration into the lungs can occur while vomiting after ingestion of this product. Do not siphon by mouth. Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.

Chronic toxicity

Carcinogenic effects POSSIBLE CANCER HAZARD - CONTAINS MATERIAL WHICH MAY CAUSE CANCER, BASED ON ANIMAL DATA. -- Carcinogenic Category 3
Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

Mutagenic effects No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Other information May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Vapour, mists or fumes may contain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons some of which are known to produce skin cancer.

Diesel exhaust particulates have been classified by the National Toxicological Program (NTP) to be a reasonably anticipated human carcinogen. Exposure should be minimized to reduce potential risk.

12 . Ecological information

Ecotoxicity Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Biodegradability

Persistence/degradability This product is inherently biodegradable.

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

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

Other ecological information Spills may form a film on water surfaces causing physical damage to organisms. Oxygen transfer could also be impaired.

13 . Disposal considerations

Disposal considerations / Waste information The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. 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. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. 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. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Special Precautions for Landfill or Incineration Empty packages may contain some remaining product. Hazard warning labels are a guide to the safe handling of empty packaging and should not be removed.

14 . Transport information

International transport regulations

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Class	PG*	Label	Additional information
ADG Classification	Not regulated.	-	-	-	-----	**Remarks** Combustible liquid Class C1 (AS 1940).
IMDG Classification	UN 1202	DIESEL FUEL Marine pollutant	3	III		**Emergency schedules (EmS)** F-E, S-E
IATA/ICAO Classification	UN 1202	DIESEL FUEL	3	III		-

PG* : Packing group

Special precautions for user No known special precautions required. See Section: "Handling and storage" for additional information.

15 . Regulatory information

Standard Uniform Schedule of Medicine and Poisons

Not scheduled

Consumer products - This product is exempt per Appendix A of the SUSMP.
Industrial Products - Labelling requirements for SUSMP do not apply to a poison that is packed and sold solely for industrial, laboratory or manufacturing use. However, this product is labelled in accordance with NOSHC National Code of Practice for labelling of workplace substances.

Control of Scheduled Carcinogenic Substances

Ingredient name	Schedule
No Listed Substance	

Other regulations

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 listed or exempted.
Australia inventory (AICS)	Contact supplier for regulatory information.
Canada inventory	All components are listed or exempted.
China inventory (IECSC)	At least one component is not listed.
Japan inventory (ENCS)	At least one component is not listed.
Korea inventory (KECI)	All components are listed or exempted.
Philippines inventory (PICCS)	All components are listed or exempted.

16 . Other information

Key to abbreviations

AMP = Acceptable Maximum Peak
ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, an agency that promulgates exposure standards.
ADG = Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail
ADG Code = Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail
CAS Number = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
HAZCHEM Code = Emergency action code of numbers and letters which gives information to emergency services. Its use is required by the ADG Code for Dangerous Goods in bulk.
ICAO = International Civil Aviation Organization.
IATA = International Air Transport Association, the organization promulgating rules governing shipment of goods by air.
IMDG = International Maritime Organization Rules, rules governing shipment of goods by water.
IP 346 = A chemical screening assay for dermal toxicity. The European Commission has recommended that Method IP 346 be used as the basis for labelling certain lubricant oil base stocks for carcinogenicity. The EU Commission has stipulated that the classification as a carcinogen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 3% DMSO extract as measured by IP 346. (See Note L, European Commission Directive 67/548/EEC as amended and adapted.)
DMSO is a solvent.
NOHSC = National Occupational Health & Safety Commission, Australia
TWA = Time weighted average
STEL = Short term exposure limit
UN Number = United Nations Number, a four digit number assigned by the United Nations Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods.

History

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Notice to reader

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 us.

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