



1. Identification of the material and supplier

Product name Ethanol Denatured Fuel Grade

SDS no. 0000002719

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Australia
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Product code 0000002719

2. Hazards identification

Statement of hazardous/dangerous nature HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS.

Risk phrases
R11- Highly flammable.
R20/22- Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed.
R68- Possible risk of irreversible effects.
R36/38- Irritating to eyes and skin.
R66- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Safety phrases
S7- Keep container tightly closed.
S16- Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.
S23- Do not breathe vapour.
S24/25- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
S29- Do not empty into drains.
S33- Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
S36/37/39- Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.
S45- In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredient name	CAS no.	%
Ethanol	64-17-5	94 - 98
Gasoline	86290-81-5	2 - 5
Benzene	71-43-2	< 0.1

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 occurs.

Skin contact In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention if irritation develops.

Inhalation If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Get medical attention if symptoms appear.

Ingestion Get medical attention immediately. 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.

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.

5 . Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

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

Not suitable Do not use water jet.

Hazardous decomposition products

Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide

Unusual fire/explosion hazards

Highly flammable liquid. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. 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. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

Special fire-fighting procedures

Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. 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. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

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.

Hazchem code

•3YE

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. Do not breathe 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).

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 (see Section 13). 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. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble or absorb with an inert dry 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

Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. 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. Never siphon by mouth.

Storage

Store in a segregated and approved area. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Store and use only in equipment/containers designed for use with this product. Do not remove warning labels from containers.

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.

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.

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.

Empty containers represent a fire hazard as they may contain flammable product residues and vapour. Never weld, solder or braze empty containers.

8 . Exposure controls/personal protection

Ingredient name

Ethanol

Occupational exposure limits

SWA (Australia).

TWA: 1880 mg/m³ 8 hour(s). Issued/Revised: 5/1995

TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hour(s). Issued/Revised: 5/1995

Gasoline

ACGIH TLV (United States).

TWA: 300 ppm 8 hour(s). Issued/Revised: 5/1996

TWA: 890 mg/m³ 8 hour(s). Issued/Revised: 5/1996

STEL: 500 ppm 15 minute(s). Issued/Revised: 5/1996

STEL: 1480 mg/m³ 15 minute(s). Issued/Revised: 5/1996

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.
Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
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. 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.
The above information is provided to assist the customer in conducting its own assessment of risk to the health and safety of workers for the substance or preparation, and protection of the environment.

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. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection

Use only with adequate ventilation. Do not breathe vapour or mist. 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 suitable protective clothing.

Hand protection

Wear suitable gloves.

Eye protection

Avoid contact with eyes. Chemical splash goggles.

9 . Physical and chemical properties

Physical state

Liquid.

Colour

Clear Colourless.

Odour

Alcohol-like.

Flash point

13 °C (Closed cup)

Auto-ignition temperature

392°C (737.6°F)

Explosion limits

Lower: 1.4%

Upper: 19%

Vapour pressure

8.976 kPa (67.5 mm Hg) at 20°C

Vapour density

1.59 [Air = 1]

Volatility

100% (v/v)

Evaporation rate

2.53 (butyl acetate = 1)

pH

Not available.

Boiling point / range

>35°C (>95°F)

Melting point / range

-117°C (-178.6°F)

Relative density/Specific gravity

0.79 [Water = 1]

Solubility

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

11 . Toxicological information

Effects and symptoms

Eyes	May cause eye irritation.
Skin	Causes skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation and/or dermatitis.
Inhalation	Harmful if inhaled. Inhalation causes headaches, dizziness, drowsiness and nausea and may lead to unconsciousness.
Ingestion	Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach. Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation and diarrhoea.
Chronic toxicity	
Carcinogenic effects	Classified 2B (Possible for humans.) by IARC: [Gasoline]
Mutagenic effects	No known significant effects or critical hazards.

12 . Ecological information



Ecotoxicity	Not classified as environmentally hazardous in accordance with the 'Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances' [NOHSC (1008)/2004 as amended and adapted].
Biodegradability	
Persistence/degradability	The biodegradability of this material has not been determined.
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. Vapor 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 spill material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.
Special Precautions for Landfill or Incineration	No additional special precautions identified.

14 . Transport information

International transport regulations

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Class	PG*	Label	Additional information
ADG Classification	UN3475	ETHANOL AND GASOLINE MIXTURE	3	II		Hazchem code *3YE Special provisions 333
IMDG Classification	UN3475	ETHANOL AND GASOLINE MIXTURE	3	II		Emergency schedules (EmS) F-E, S-E Special provisions 333, 363

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Class	PG*	Label	Additional information
IATA/ICAO Classification	UN3475	Ethanol and gasoline mixture	3	II		Passenger and Cargo Aircraft Quantity limitation: 5 L Packaging instructions: 353 Cargo Aircraft Only Quantity limitation: 60 L Packaging instructions: 364 Limited Quantities - Passenger Aircraft Quantity limitation: 1 L Packaging instructions: Y341 Special provisions A156

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

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)

At least one component is not listed.

Australia inventory (AICS)

All components are listed or exempted.

Canada inventory

All components are listed or exempted.

China inventory (IECSC)

At least one component is not listed.

Japan inventory (ENCS)

All components are listed or exempted.

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
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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

Date of issue

09/04/2013.

Date of previous issue

10 November 2009

Product name Ethanol Denatured Fuel Grade	Product code 0000002719	Page: 5/6
Version 5	Date of issue 9 April 2013	Format Australia
	(Australia)	Language ENGLISH
		(ENGLISH)

Notice to reader

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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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