

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Automotive Diesel Fuel



Section 1. Identification

GHS product identifier	Automotive Diesel Fuel
Other means of identification	G10, BP 10 ppm diesel fuel, Ultra Low Sulphur diesel Fuel, Automotive Diesel Fuel AD 20 , AD40, ALPINE DIESEL, Biodiesel B5
Product code	0000002718
SDS no.	0000002718
Historic SDS no.	AD0K1
Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against	
Use of the substance/ mixture	Fuel for compression ignition diesel engines.
Manufacturer	
Supplier	BP Australia Pty Ltd Level 17, 717 Bourke Street Docklands, Victoria 3008 ABN 53 004 085 616 www.bp.com.au Technical Helpline Number: 1300 139 700 1800 638 556
EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER	

Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 4 ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) (bone marrow, liver and thymus) - Category 2 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
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GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word

DANGER

Hazard statements

H227 - Combustible liquid.
H332 - Harmful if inhaled.
H315 - Causes skin irritation.
H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
(bone marrow, liver, thymus)

Precautionary statements

General

P103 - Read label before use.
P102 - Keep out of reach of children.
P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

Product name	Automotive Diesel Fuel	Product code	0000002718	Page:	1/13
Version	2	Date of issue	25/05/2016	Format	Australia
				Language	ENGLISH
					(Australia)
					(ENGLISH)

Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

Prevention	P201 - Obtain special instructions before use. P260 - Do not breathe vapour. P280 - Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Wear protective clothing. P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
Response	P314 - Get medical attention if you feel unwell. P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention. P304 + P340 + P312 - IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell. P301 + P310 + P331 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. Do NOT induce vomiting. P302 + P352 + P362-2 + P363 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Take off contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention.
Storage	P405 - Store locked up. P403 - Store in a well-ventilated place. P235 - Keep cool.
Disposal	P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
Supplemental label elements	Not applicable.
Other hazards which do not result in classification	This material may contain significant quantities of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, some of which have been shown by experimental studies to induce skin cancer. Note: High Pressure Applications Injections through the skin resulting from contact with the product at high pressure constitute a major medical emergency. See 'Notes to physician' under First-Aid Measures, Section 4 of this Safety Data Sheet.

Section 3. Composition and ingredient information

Substance/mixture	Mixture	
May contain Fatty Acid Methyl Esters (FAME). May also contain small quantities of proprietary performance additives. Contains small quantities of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs).		
Ingredient name	% (w/w)	CAS number
Fuels, diesel	> 95	68334-30-5
Alkanes, C10-20-branched and linear	0 - 20	928771-01-1

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

Eye contact	In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids should be held away from the eyeball to ensure thorough rinsing. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Get medical attention.
Inhalation	If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Get medical attention.

Product name	Automotive Diesel Fuel	Product code	0000002718	Page:	2/13
Version	2	Date of issue	25/05/2016	Format	Australia
				Language	ENGLISH
					(Australia)
					(ENGLISH)

Section 4. First aid measures

Skin contact

In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. 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. Get medical attention.

Ingestion

Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Get medical attention immediately.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

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. 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.

Specific treatments

No specific treatment.

Protection of first-aiders

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

Section 5. Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

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

Unsuitable extinguishing media

Do not use water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

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.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products

Combustion products may include the following:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide
other hazardous substances.

Section 5. Firefighting measures

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. 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.

Hazchem code

3z

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel

Immediately contact emergency personnel. 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. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Floors may be slippery; use care to avoid falling. Eliminate all ignition sources.

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

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.

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. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Avoid contact of spilt material and runoff with soil and surface waterways. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Do not reuse container. 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. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Avoid exposure -

Section 7. Handling and storage

Advice on general occupational hygiene

obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not swallow. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Never siphon by mouth.

Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

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.

Take precautions 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. 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. Use of explosion-protected electrical, ventilating, lighting and all material-handling equipment should be considered. Explosive air/vapour mixtures may form at ambient temperatures on contact with hot surfaces. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

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. 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.

Classified as a C1 (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID) for the purpose of storage and handling, in accordance with the requirements of AS 1940. Refer to State Regulations for storage and transport requirements.

Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Fuels, diesel	ACGIH TLV (United States). Absorbed through skin. TWA: 100 mg/m ³ , (measured as total hydrocarbons) 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 1/2007 Form: Inhalable fraction and vapor

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

Product name Automotive Diesel Fuel

Product code 0000002718

Page: 5/13

Version 2 **Date of issue** 25/05/2016

Format Australia

Language ENGLISH

(Australia)

(ENGLISH)

Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

Environmental exposure controls

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.

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.

Eye/face protection

Chemical splash goggles.

Skin protection

Hand protection

Wear chemical resistant 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.

Recommended: Nitrile gloves.

Skin protection

Use of protective clothing is good industrial practice.

Cotton or polyester/cotton overalls will only provide protection against light superficial contamination that will not soak through to the skin. Overalls should be laundered on a regular basis. When the risk of skin exposure is high (e.g. when cleaning up spillages or if there is a risk of splashing) then chemical resistant aprons and/or impervious chemical suits and boots will be required.

Wear suitable protective clothing.

Footwear highly resistant to chemicals.

When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For greatest effectiveness against static electricity, overalls, boots and gloves should all be anti-static.

When there is a risk of ignition wear inherently fire resistant protective clothes and gloves.

Work clothing / overalls should be laundered on a regular basis. Laundering of contaminated work clothing should only be done by professional cleaners who have been told about the hazards of the contamination. Always keep contaminated work clothing away from uncontaminated work clothing and uncontaminated personal clothes.

When the risk of skin exposure is high (from experience this could apply to the following tasks: cleaning work, maintenance and service, filling and transfer, taking samples and cleaning up spillages) then a chemical protective suit and boots will be required.

Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Recommended: overall

Other 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.

Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

Respiratory protection

Use with adequate ventilation.

In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.

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/manufacture and with a full assessment of the working conditions.

Recommended: If ventilation is inadequate, use respirator that will protect against organic vapour and dust/mist.

Refer to standards:

Respiratory protection:AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716

Gloves:AS/NZS 2161.1

Eye protection:AS/NZS 1336 and AS/NZS 1337

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state

Liquid.

Colour

Water white to straw including fluorescent green, blue or yellow.

Odour

Mild

Odour threshold

Not available.

pH

Not available.

Melting point

Not available.

Boiling point

180 to 380°C (356 to 716°F)

Flash point

Closed cup: >61.5°C (>142.7°F) [Pensky-Martens.]

Evaporation rate

Not available.

Flammability (solid, gas)

Not applicable. Based on - Physical state

Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits

Lower: 0.5%

Upper: 7.5%

Vapour pressure

0.1 kPa (0.755 mm Hg)

Vapour density

Not available.

Relative density

0.83

Density

820 to 850 kg/m³ (0.82 to 0.85 g/cm³) at 15°C

Solubility

Not available.

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water

Not available.

Auto-ignition temperature

240°C (464°F)

Decomposition temperature

Not available.

Viscosity

Kinematic: 2 to 4.5 mm²/s (2 to 4.5 cSt) at 40°C

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity

No specific test data available for this product. Refer to Conditions to avoid and Incompatible materials for additional information.

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.

Product name Automotive Diesel Fuel

Product code 0000002718

Page: 7/13

Version 2 **Date of issue** 25/05/2016

Format Australia

Language ENGLISH

(Australia)

(ENGLISH)

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Hazardous decomposition products

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

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Fuels, diesel	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	4.1 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>4300 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>4300 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	17900 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	7600 mg/kg	-

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Fuels, diesel	Skin - Irritation	Rabbit	-	-	-
	Skin - Irritation	Rabbit	-	-	-
	Eyes - Non-irritating to the eyes.	Rabbit	-	-	-
	Eyes - Non-irritating to the eyes.	Rabbit	-	-	-

Skin

Causes skin irritation.

Sensitisation

Product/ingredient name	Route of exposure	Species	Result
Fuels, diesel	skin	Guinea pig	Not sensitising
	skin	Guinea pig	Not sensitising

Mutagenicity

Product/ingredient name	Test	Experiment	Result
Fuels, diesel	OECD 471	Experiment: In vitro Subject: Non-mammalian species	Positive
	Equivalent to OECD 476	Experiment: In vitro Subject: Mammalian-Animal Cell: Germ	Negative
	not guideline	Experiment: In vivo Subject: Unspecified Cell: Somatic	Negative

Conclusion/Summary

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

Carcinogenicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Fuels, diesel	Positive - Dermal - Unspecified	Mouse	-	2 years

Conclusion/Summary

Suspected of causing cancer.

Reproductive toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Maternal toxicity	Fertility	Developmental toxin	Species	Dose	Exposure
Fuels, diesel	-	-	Negative	Rat	Dermal	20 days
	-	-	Negative	Rat	Dermal	10 days
	-	-	Negative	Rat	Dermal	10 days

Section 11. Toxicological information

Conclusion/Summary

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

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Fuels, diesel	Category 2	Not determined	bone marrow, liver and thymus

Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
Fuels, diesel	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Alkanes, C10-20-branched and linear	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Information on likely routes of exposure

Routes of entry anticipated: Oral, Dermal, Inhalation.

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Inhalation	Harmful if inhaled.
Skin contact	Causes skin irritation.
Ingestion	Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach. Aspiration hazard if swallowed -- harmful or fatal if liquid is aspirated into lungs.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact	Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation watering redness
Inhalation	Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting headache drowsiness/fatigue dizziness/vertigo unconsciousness
Skin contact	Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation redness
Ingestion	Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

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.
Inhalation	Vapour, mists or fumes may contain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons some of which are known to produce skin cancer. Vapour, mists or fumes may contain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons some of which are known to produce skin cancer. Vapour, mist or fume may irritate the nose, mouth and respiratory tract.
Skin contact	As with all such products containing potentially harmful levels of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, prolonged or repeated skin contact may eventually result in dermatitis or more serious irreversible skin disorders including cancer.

Section 11. Toxicological information

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

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Inhalation (dusts and mists)	1.895 mg/l

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Fuels, diesel	EL50 >1000 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	Micro-organism	40 hours
	NOELR 3.217 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	Micro-organism	40 hours
	Acute EL50 22 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	Algae	72 hours
	Acute EL50 210 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	Daphnia	48 hours
	Acute EL50 68 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	Daphnia	48 hours
	Acute ErL50 78 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	Algae	72 hours
	Acute LL50 65 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	Fish	96 hours
	Acute LL50 21 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	Fish	96 hours
	Acute NOELR 10 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	Algae	72 hours
	Acute NOELR 1 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	Algae	72 hours
	Acute NOELR 46 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	Daphnia	48 hours
	Chronic NOEL 0.083 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	Fish	14 days
	Chronic NOELR 0.2 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	Daphnia	21 days

Conclusion/Summary Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Persistence and degradability

Partially biodegradable.

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Dose	Inoculum
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Product name	Automotive Diesel Fuel	Product code	0000002718	Page: 10/13
Version 2	Date of issue 25/05/2016	Format Australia	Language ENGLISH	
		(Australia)	(ENGLISH)	

Section 12. Ecological information

Fuels, diesel	OECD 301 F	60 % - Readily - 28 days	30 mg/l	-
	OECD 301 F	57.5 % - Not readily - 28 days	25 mg/l	-
	Equivalent to	35 % - Not readily - 28 days	5 mg/l	-
	EPA OTS 796.			
	3100			

Conclusion/Summary Non-persistent per IMO criteria

Bioaccumulative potential

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

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc}) Not available.

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



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

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.

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.

Section 14. Transport information

	ADG	IMDG	IATA
UN number	Not regulated.	UN3082	UN3082
UN proper shipping name	-	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Fuels, diesel)	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Fuels, diesel)
Transport hazard class(es)	-	9 	9 
Packing group	-	III	III
Environmental hazards	No.	Yes.	Yes.

Product name Automotive Diesel Fuel

Product code 0000002718

Page: 11/13

Version 2 **Date of issue** 25/05/2016

Format Australia

Language ENGLISH

(Australia)

(ENGLISH)

Section 14. Transport information

Additional information	Remarks Combustible liquid Class C1 (AS 1940). Hazchem code 3Z Initial emergency response guide 47	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 (EmS) F-A, S-F	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.
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Special precautions for user Not available.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code **Proper shipping name** MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.
Category: gas oils, including ship's bunkers

Section 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.

Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Scheduled Substances

No listed substance

International lists

National inventory

REACH Status

For the REACH status of this product please consult your company contact, as identified in Section 1.

Australia inventory (AICS)

All components are listed or exempted.

Canada inventory

All components are listed or exempted.

China inventory (IECSC)

Not determined.

Japan inventory (ENCS)

Not determined.

Korea inventory (KECI)

Not determined.

Philippines inventory (PICCS)

Not determined.

Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory (TCSI)

All components are listed or exempted.

United States inventory (TSCA 8b)

All components are listed or exempted.

Section 16. Any other relevant information

History

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Date of issue/Date of revision	25/05/2016
Date of previous issue	07/04/2016
Version	2

Product Stewardship

Key to abbreviations

ADG = Australian Dangerous Goods
ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IATA = International Air Transport Association
IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
NOHSC = National Occupational Health and Safety Commission
STEL = Short term exposure limit
SUSMP = Standard Uniform Schedule of Medicine and Poisons
UN = United Nations
TWA = Time weighted average
VOC = Volatile Organic Compound
SADT = Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature
Varies = may contain one or more of the following 101316-69-2, 101316-70-5, 101316-71-6, 101316-72-7, 64741-88-4, 64741-89-5, 64741-95-3, 64741-96-4, 64741-97-5, 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, 64742-64-9, 64742-65-0, 64742-70-7, 72623-85-9, 72623-86-0, 72623-87-1, 74869-22-0, 90669-74-2

Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
Flam. Liq. 4, H227	On basis of test data
Acute Tox. 4, H332	Calculation method
Skin Irrit. 2, H315	Calculation method
Carc. 2, H351	Calculation method
STOT RE 2, H373 (bone marrow, liver and thymus)	Calculation method
Asp. Tox. 1, H304	Calculation method

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

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