



1. Identification of the material and supplier

Product name	BP Biodiesel Blend
SDS #	0000002821
Historic SDS#:	None.
Product use	Fuel for compression ignition diesel engines.
Synonyms	Diesel B5 TME; Diesel B20 TME
Supplier	BP Australia Pty Ltd (ABN 53 004 085 616) Melbourne Central, 360 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, Victoria 3000, Australia Tel: +61 (03) 9268 4111 Fax: +61 (03) 9268 3321
EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER	1800 638 556
Product code	0000002821

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.
Safety phrases	S2- Keep out of the reach of children. S24- Avoid contact with skin. S36/37- Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves. 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

Ingredient name	CAS no.	%
Fuels, diesel	68334-30-5	80 - 95
Contains small quantities of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs).		
Other ingredients, determined not to be hazardous according to NOHSC criteria, make up the product concentration to 100%.		

4. First-aid measures

Eye contact	In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with a copious amount of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.
Skin contact	Immediately wash exposed skin with soap and 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	If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Aspiration hazard if swallowed- can enter lungs and cause damage. Obtain medical attention.
Notes to physician	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 In case of fire, use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguisher or spray.

Not Suitable Do not use water jet.

Hazards from combustion products These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO₂) (carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide), sulphur oxides (SO₂, SO₃, etc.) and nitrogen oxides (NO, NO₂ etc.)

Unusual fire/explosion Hazards Combustible liquid and vapour. Vapour may cause flash fire. Vapours may accumulate in low or confined areas, 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 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 self-contained positive pressure breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

6 . Accidental release measures

Emergency Procedures Immediately contact emergency personnel. Keep unnecessary personnel away. Use suitable protective equipment (See Section: "Exposure controls/personal protection"). Follow all fire fighting procedures (See Section: "Fire-fighting measures").

Methods and materials for containment and clean-up If emergency personnel are unavailable, contain spilled material. For small spills add absorbent (soil may be used in the absence of other suitable materials) scoop up material and place in a sealed, liquid-proof container for disposal. For large spills dike spilled material or otherwise contain material to ensure runoff does not reach a waterway. Place spilled material in an appropriate container for disposal. Avoid contact of spilled material with soil and prevent runoff entering surface waterways. See Section 13 for Waste Disposal Information.

Personal protection in case of a large spill Chemical splash goggles. Chemical-resistant protective suit. Boots. Chemical resistant gloves. Vapour respirator or a self-contained breathing apparatus. Suggested protective clothing might not be sufficient; consult a specialist BEFORE handling this product.

CAUTION: The protection provided by air-purifying respirators is limited. Use a positive pressure air-supplied respirator if there is any potential for an uncontrolled release, if exposure levels are not known, or if concentrations exceed the protection limits of air-purifying respirator.

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 or spray 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. Avoid contact of spilled 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 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

Fuels, diesel

Occupational exposure limits

ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2006). Skin

TWA: 100 mg/m³, (Measured as total hydrocarbons) 8 hour(s). Form: Total hydrocarbons

Where there are no regulatory exposure limits, for information and guidance, the ACGIH values are included.

For further information on these please consult your supplier.

Biological Limit Values

No biological limit allocated.

Control Measures

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the relevant airborne concentrations 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 system

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

Skin and body

Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Wear protective clothing if prolonged or repeated contact is likely.

Hands

Wear protective gloves if prolonged or repeated contact is likely.

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.

Eyes

Safety glasses with side shields.

9 . Physical and chemical properties

Physical state

Liquid.

Colour

Colourless. to Light brown. / Amber.

Odour

Mild

Auto-ignition temperature

>220 °C

Flash point

>61.5 °C (Closed cup)

Boiling point / range

Not available.

Melting point / range

Not available.

Density

820 to 850 kg/m³ (0.82 to 0.85 g/cm³)

Vapour density

Not available.

Vapour pressure

Not available.

Solubility

Not available.

pH

Not available.

Relative density/Specific Gravity

Not available.

Viscosity

Kinematic: 2.1 to 4.5 mm²/s (2.1 to 4.5 cSt) at 40°C

10 . Stability and reactivity

Stability

The product is stable.

Conditions to Avoid

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

Incompatibility with various substances/Hazardous Reactions

Avoid strong oxidisers.

Hazardous polymerization

Will not occur.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO₂) (carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide), sulphur oxides (SO₂, SO₃, etc.) and nitrogen oxides (NO, NO₂ etc.)

11 . Toxicological information

Effects and symptoms

Eyes	Unlikely to cause more than transient stinging or redness if accidental eye contact occurs.
Skin	Unlikely to cause harm to the skin on brief or occasional contact but prolonged or repeated exposure may lead to dermatitis.
Inhalation	May cause burns to mouth, throat and stomach.
Ingestion	Unlikely to cause harm if accidentally swallowed in small doses, though larger quantities may cause nausea and diarrhoea.

Chronic toxicity

Carcinogenic effects	Carcinogenic Category 3
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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 Consideration / Waste information	Avoid contact of spilled material and runoff with soil and surface waterways. Consult an environmental professional to determine if local, regional or national regulations would classify spilled or contaminated materials as hazardous waste. Use only approved transporters, recyclers, treatment, storage or disposal facilities. Dispose of in accordance with all applicable local and national regulations.
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

Not classified as dangerous for transport (ADG, IMDG, ICAO/IATA).

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

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons

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Control of Scheduled Carcinogenic Substances

Ingredient name	Schedule
Fuels, diesel	Scheduled

Other Classification Information

Other regulations	
Inventories	Europe inventory: Not determined. United States inventory (TSCA 8b): Not determined. Australia inventory (AICS): All components are listed or exempted. Canada inventory: Not determined. China inventory (IECSC): Not determined. Japan inventory (ENCS): Not determined. Korea inventory (KECI): Not determined. Philippines inventory (PICCS): Not determined.

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.
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Version 1

Date of issue 29 May 2007

Format Australia
(Australia)

Language ENGLISH

Build 3.3.0

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 29/05/2007.
Date of previous issue No Previous Validation.
Prepared by Product Stewardship

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.

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.