



1. Identification of the material and supplier

Product name **BP Regular Unleaded Petrol**

SDS # 0000002733

Historic SDS#: 875

Product use Use only as a motor fuel for spark ignition engines. NOT for aviation use. Should NOT be used as a solvent nor cleaning agent.

Supplier BP Australia Pty Ltd (ABN 53 004 085 616)
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EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER 1800 638 556

Product code 0000002733

2. Hazards identification

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

Risk phrases
 R12- Extremely flammable.
 R45- May cause cancer.
 R46- May cause heritable genetic damage.
 R63- Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.
 R65- Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
 R38- Irritating to skin.
 R67- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
 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.
 S16- Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.
 S23- Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
 S24- Avoid contact with skin.
 S29- Do not empty into drains.
 S36/37- Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.
 S45- In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).
 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.	%
Gasoline	86290-81-5	>90
Contains:		
Benzene	71-43-2	< 1
tert-butyl methyl ether	1634-04-4	< 1
2-Methylpropan-2-ol	75-65-0	< 1
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)	Mixture	< 1
diisopropyl ether	108-20-3	< 1

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	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 exposure to vapour, mists or fumes causes drowsiness, headache, blurred vision or irritation of the eyes, nose or throat, remove immediately to fresh air. Keep patient warm and at rest. If any symptoms persist obtain medical advice. Unconscious casualties must be placed in the recovery position. Monitor breathing and pulse rate and if breathing has failed, or is deemed inadequate, respiration must be assisted, preferably by the mouth to mouth method. Administer external cardiac massage if necessary. Seek medical attention immediately. Seek immediate medical attention.
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 immediately.

5 . Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing Media	
Suitable	In case of fire, use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguisher or spray.
Hazards from combustion products	These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO ₂) (carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide)
Unusual fire/explosion Hazards	Extremely flammable 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. Eliminate all ignition sources. Keep unnecessary personnel away. Use suitable protective equipment (See Section: "Exposure controls/personal protection"). Follow all fire fighting procedures (See Section: "Fire-fighting measures"). Do not touch or walk through spilled material.
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 spilt material with soil and prevent runoff entering surface waterways. See Section 13 for Waste Disposal Information.

7 . Handling and storage

Handling	Aspiration hazard if swallowed- can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not ingest. If ingested do not induce vomiting. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Use only with adequate ventilation. Do not breathe vapour or mist. 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 spilled material and runoff with soil and surface waterways. Wash thoroughly after handling.
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. 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.

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.

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].

8 . Exposure controls/personal protection

Ingredient name

Occupational exposure limits

Benzene

NOHSC (Australia, 8/2005).

TWA: 3.2 mg/m³ 8 hour(s).

TWA: 1 ppm 8 hour(s).

tert-butyl methyl ether

NOHSC (Australia, 8/2005).

STEL: 275 mg/m³ 15 minute(s).

STEL: 75 ppm 15 minute(s).

TWA: 92 mg/m³ 8 hour(s).

TWA: 25 ppm 8 hour(s).

2-Methylpropan-2-ol

NOHSC (Australia, 1995).

STEL: 455 mg/m³ 15 minute(s).

STEL: 150 ppm 15 minute(s).

TWA: 303 mg/m³ 8 hour(s).

TWA: 100 ppm 8 hour(s).

Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)

NOHSC (Australia).

TWA: 0.2 mg/m³ 8 hour(s).

diisopropyl ether

NOHSC (Australia, 8/2005).

STEL: 1300 mg/m³ 15 minute(s).

STEL: 310 ppm 15 minute(s).

TWA: 1040 mg/m³ 8 hour(s).

TWA: 250 ppm 8 hour(s).

Gasoline

ACGIH TLV (United States, 5/2004).

STEL: 1480 mg/m³ 15 minute(s). Form: All forms

STEL: 500 ppm 15 minute(s). Form: All forms

TWA: 890 mg/m³ 8 hour(s). Form: All forms

TWA: 300 ppm 8 hour(s). Form: All forms

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.

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.

Control Measures

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

Ensure that eyewash station and safety shower is proximal to the workstation location. All chemicals should be assessed for their risks to health and appropriate control measures put in place to prevent or adequately control exposure. A hierarchy of control measures exists (e.g. elimination, substitution, general ventilation, containment, systems of work, changing the process or activity) that must be considered before use of personal protective equipment. 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.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory system

Use only with adequate ventilation. Do not breathe vapour or mist. 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 (Type P1) filters. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels.

Skin and body

Do not get on skin or clothing. Wear clothing and footwear that cannot be penetrated by chemicals or oil. Wear face shield.

Hands

Wear gloves that cannot be penetrated by chemicals or oil.

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	Purple. or Bronze.
Odour	Gasoline [Strong]
Auto-ignition temperature	>350 °C
Flash point	<-40 °C (Closed cup)
Explosion limits	Lower: 1.4 % Upper: 7.6 %
Boiling point / range	30 to 210°C
Melting point / range	Not available.
Density	730 kg/m ³ (0.73 g/cm ³)
Vapour density	Not available.
Vapour pressure	29.92 to 209.441 kPa (225 to 1575 mm Hg)
Solubility	Insoluble in cold water.
pH	Not available.
Relative density/Specific Gravity	Not available.
Viscosity	Kinematic: 0.4 to 0.55 mm ² /s (0.4 to 0.55 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). Avoid excessive heat.
Incompatibility with various substances/Hazardous Reactions	Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials.
Hazardous polymerization	Will not occur.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO ₂) (carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide)

11 . Toxicological information**Effects and symptoms**

Eyes	Unlikely to cause more than transient stinging or redness if accidental eye contact occurs.
Skin	Likely to cause skin irritation. Likely to result in chemical burns following prolonged wetting of the skin. (eg. after a road traffic accident).
Inhalation	Aspiration hazard if swallowed- can enter lungs and cause damage.
Ingestion	Likely to be irritating to the respiratory tract if high concentrations of mists or vapour are inhaled. May cause nausea, dizziness, headaches and drowsiness if high concentrations of vapour are inhaled. Solvent "sniffing" (abuse) or intentional overexposure to vapours can produce serious central nervous system effects, including unconsciousness, and possibly death.

Chronic toxicity

Carcinogenic effects	Exposure to benzene may result in effects to the hematopoietic system causing blood disorders including anaemia and leukaemia. Benzene is classified by EEC as a category 1 carcinogen - substances known to be carcinogenic to man. IARC assessment: benzene - carcinogenic to humans (Group 1)
Mutagenic effects	Contains material which may cause heritable genetic effects. Benzene
Developmental and teratogenic effects	Contains material which may cause developmental abnormalities, based on animal data. Toluene

12 . Ecological information




Ecotoxicity	Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Biodegradability	
Persistence/degradability	The biodegradability of this material has not been determined.
Mobility	Spillages may penetrate the soil causing ground water contamination.
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	Dispose of via an authorised person/ licensed waste disposal contractor in accordance with local regulations. 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. Empty containers represent a fire hazard as they may contain flammable product residues and vapour. Never weld, solder or braze empty containers.
Special Precautions for Landfill or Incineration	No additional special precautions identified.

14 . Transport information

International transport regulations

Regulation	UN number	Proper shipping name	Class	Subsidiary class	Packing group	Label	Additional information
ADG Classification	UN1203	PETROL	3	Not determined.	II		Not determined.
IMDG Classification	UN1203	Gasoline or Motor Spirit (Gasoline, Natural)	3	Not determined.	II		Not determined.
IATA Classification	UN1203	Gasoline or Motor Spirit (Gasoline, Natural)	3	Not determined.	II		Not determined.

[Special precautions for user](#) No known special precautions required. See Section: "Handling and storage" for additional information.

15 . Regulatory information

[Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons](#)

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[Control of Scheduled Carcinogenic Substances](#)

[Ingredient name](#)

No Listed Substance

[Schedule](#)

[Other Classification Information](#)

[Other regulations](#)

[Inventories](#)

Europe inventory: Not determined.

United States inventory (TSCA 8b): Not determined.

Australia inventory (AICS): Contact local supplier or distributor.

Canada inventory: At least one component is not listed.

China inventory (IECSC): Not determined.

Japan inventory (ENCS): Not determined.

Korea inventory (KECI): At least one component is not listed.

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
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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

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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.