

# SAFETY DATA SHEET



Antarctic Diesel Fuel

## Section 1. Identification

<b>GHS product identifier</b>	Antarctic Diesel Fuel
<b>Other means of identification</b>	SAB
<b>Product code</b>	0000002055
<b>SDS no.</b>	0000002055
<b>Historic SDS no.</b>	YSTS5
<b>Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against</b>	
<b>Use of the substance/mixture</b>	Fuel. For specific application advice see appropriate Technical Data Sheet or consult our company representative.
<b>Manufacturer</b>	
<b>Supplier</b>	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
<b>EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER</b>	1800 638 556

## Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

<b>Classification of the substance or mixture</b>	<b>F</b> LAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 4 ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1B SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE - Category 2 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
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### GHS label elements

#### Hazard pictograms



#### Signal word

DANGER

#### Hazard statements

**F**227 - Combustible liquid.  
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
H315 - Causes skin irritation.  
H332 - Harmful if inhaled.  
H350 - May cause cancer.  
H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (blood, kidneys, liver, thymus)

### Precautionary statements

#### General

**P**102 - Keep out of reach of children.  
P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

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## Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

<b>Prevention</b>	<p>P201 - Obtain special instructions before use. P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. P281 - Use personal protective equipment as required. P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection. P210 - Keep away from flames and hot surfaces. No smoking. P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P260 - Do not breathe vapour. P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling.</p>
<b>Response</b>	<p>P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention. P304 + P340, P312 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. P301 + P310, P331 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. Do NOT induce vomiting. P362 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention.</p>
<b>Storage</b>	<p>P405 - Store locked up. P403 + P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.</p>
<b>Disposal</b>	<p>P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.</p>
<b>Supplemental label elements</b>	<p>Not applicable.</p>
<b>Other hazards which do not result in classification</b>	<p>Static accumulating flammable liquid can become electrostatically charged even in bonded and grounded equipment. Sparks may ignite liquid and vapour may cause flash fire or explosion. 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.</p>

## Section 3. Composition and ingredient information

<b>Substance/mixture</b>	Mixture	
This material may contain significant quantities of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, some of which have been shown by experimental studies to induce skin cancer.		
<b>Chemical identity</b>	Stillates (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized light catalytic cracked	
Ingredient name	% (w/w)	CAS number
Stillates (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized light catalytic cracked	≥90	68333-25-5

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

<b>Eye contact</b>	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.
<b>Inhalation</b>	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.

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## 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. 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. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. 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. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

## 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. 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. This product is a poor conductor of electricity and can become electrostatically charged. If sufficient charge is accumulated, ignition of flammable mixtures can occur. To reduce potential for static discharge, use proper bonding and grounding procedures. This liquid may accumulate static electricity when filling properly-grounded containers. Static accumulation may be significantly increased by the presence of small quantities of water or other

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## Section 5. Firefighting measures

### Hazardous thermal decomposition products

contaminants. Liquid will float and may reignite on surface of water.

☑ Combustion products may include the following:  
carbon oxides (CO, CO<sub>2</sub>) (carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide)

### Special protective actions for fire-fighters

☑ 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. 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.

## 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. In case of small spillages in closed waters (i.e. ports), contain product with floating barriers or other equipment. Collect spilled product by absorbing with specific floating absorbents. If possible, large spillages in open waters should be contained with floating barriers or other mechanical means. If this is not possible, control the spreading of the spillage, and collect the product by skimming or other suitable mechanical means. The use of dispersants should be advised by an expert, and, if required, approved by local authorities. Collect recovered product and other contaminated materials in suitable tanks or containers for recycle, recovery or safe disposal.

### 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). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Do not swallow. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Never siphon by mouth. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. 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. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container. Avoid contact of spilt material and runoff with soil and surface waterways. Handling operations that can promote accumulation of static charges include but are not limited to: mixing, filtering, pumping at high flow rates, splash filling, creating mists or sprays, tank and container filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, switch loading, vacuum truck operations. Restrict flow velocity according to API 2003 (2008), NFPA 77 (2007), and Laurence Britton, "Avoiding Static Ignition Hazards in Chemical Operations". To reduce potential for static discharge, ensure that all equipment is properly grounded and bonded and meets appropriate electrical classification requirements.

#### Advice on general occupational hygiene

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.

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. Do not enter storage tanks. If entry to vessels is necessary, follow permit to work procedures. 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. 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.

## Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

<u>Ingredient name</u>	<u>Exposure limits</u>
Hydrogen Sulphide	<b>[Air contaminant]</b> <b>Safe Work Australia (Australia).</b> STEL: 21 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. Issued/ Revised: 5/1995 STEL: 15 ppm 15 minutes. Issued/Revised: 5/1995 TWA: 14 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 5/1995 TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 5/1995

### 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 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.

### Environmental exposure controls

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. Recommended: Nitrile gloves.

Do not re-use 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.

##### Skin protection

Use of protective clothing is good industrial practice.

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.

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.

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## Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

Footwear highly resistant to chemicals.

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

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 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.

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.

**Recommended:** Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Wear suitable protective clothing.

### 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.

### Respiratory protection

Use with adequate ventilation.

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.

**Recommended:** If ventilation is inadequate, use respirator that will protect against organic vapour and dust/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 particulate (dust/mist) filters. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure level.

### 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	Clear and Bright [Light]
Odour	Kerosene
Odour threshold	Not available.
pH	Not available.
Melting point	Not available.
Boiling point	150 to 280°C (302 to 536°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: 0.7% Upper: 5%
Vapour pressure	0.1 kPa (<0.75 mm Hg)
Vapour density	>1 [Air = 1]
Relative density	Not available.

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## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Density	800 to 830 kg/m <sup>3</sup> (0.8 to 0.83 g/cm <sup>3</sup> ) at 15°C
Solubility	insoluble in water.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available.
Decomposition temperature	Not available.
Viscosity	Kinematic: 1.2 to 2.1 mm <sup>2</sup> /s (1.2 to 2.1 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.
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
distillates (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized light catalytic cracked	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	4.65 to 5.55 mg/l aerosol	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>2000 mg/kg intact and abraded skin	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3200 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4660 mg/kg	-

**Conclusion/Summary** ☑ Harmful if inhaled.

#### Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
distillates (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized light catalytic cracked	Eyes - Non-irritating to the eyes.	Rabbit	-	-	-
	Skin - Irritant	Rabbit	-	-	-

**Skin** Causes skin irritation.

#### Sensitisation

Product/ingredient name	Route of exposure	Species	Result
distillates (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized light catalytic cracked	skin	Guinea pig	Not sensitising

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

#### Mutagenicity

Product/ingredient name	Test	Experiment	Result
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## Section 11. Toxicological information

distillates (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized light catalytic cracked      OECD 471      Experiment: In vitro      Positive

Equivalent to OECD 475      Subject: Non-mammalian species  
Cell: Somatic      Experiment: In vivo      Negative  
Subject: Unspecified  
Cell: Germ

**Conclusion/Summary**       Not classified. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.  
**Carcinogenicity**

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
distillates (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized light catalytic cracked	Positive - Dermal - Unspecified	Mouse	-	2 years

**Conclusion/Summary**      May cause cancer

### Reproductive toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Maternal toxicity	Fertility	Developmental toxin	Species	Dose	Exposure
distillates (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized light catalytic cracked	-	Negative	-	Rat	Dermal	31 days Effects observed at maternally toxic doses.
	-	-	Negative	Rat	Dermal	31 days

**Conclusion/Summary**      Fertility: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.  
Effects on or via lactation: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.  
Development: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> distillates (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized light catalytic cracked	Category 2	-	blood, kidneys, liver, thymus

### Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> distillates (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized light catalytic cracked	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

**Information on likely routes of exposure**       Routes of entry anticipated: Dermal, Inhalation.

### Potential acute health effects

<b>Eye contact</b>	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Harmful if inhaled.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>Ingestion</b>	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

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## Section 11. Toxicological information

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

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

<b>Eye contact</b>	Vapour, mist or fume may cause eye irritation. Exposure to vapour, mist or fume may cause stinging, redness and watering of the eyes.
<b>Inhalation</b>	✓ 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.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis.
<b>Ingestion</b>	If swallowed, may irritate the mouth, throat and digestive system. If swallowed, may cause abdominal pain, stomach cramps, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, dizziness and drowsiness.
<b>General</b>	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. May be harmful by inhalation if exposure to vapour, mists or fumes resulting from thermal decomposition products occurs. Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation and/or dermatitis.
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	May cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Teratogenicity</b>	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Developmental effects</b>	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Fertility effects</b>	No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### Numerical measures of toxicity

#### Acute toxicity estimates

<b>Route</b>	<b>ATE value</b>
✓ Inhalation (dusts and mists)	4.65 mg/l

<b>Other information</b>	✓ Materials of this type (thermally or catalytically cracked gas oils or distillates containing polycyclic aromatic compounds) have been shown to produce adverse developmental effects after dermal exposures in laboratory studies in pregnant rats. Effects observed have included one or more of the following: decreases in the number of dams producing litters, decreased number of pups per litter, decreased pup weights, or other developmental effects. Increased developmental toxicity appears to be associated with increased content of 3 or more ring polycyclic aromatic compounds in this group of materials.
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## Section 12. Ecological information

### Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
distillates (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized light catalytic cracked	Acute EL50 0.202 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	Algae	72 hours
	Acute EL50 0.319 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	Daphnia	48 hours
	Acute EL50 1.954 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	Other	40 hours
	Acute LL50 0.156 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	Fish	96 hours
	Acute NOEL 0.241 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	Other	40 hours
	Chronic NOAEL 5000 ppm Fresh water	Other	18 weeks
	Chronic NOEL 0.053 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	Daphnia	21 days
	Chronic NOEL 0.029 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	Fish	14 days

**Conclusion/Summary** Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.  
M-Factor : 1

### Persistence and degradability

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<sub>oc</sub>)** 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** No additional special precautions identified.

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	<b>(Australia)</b>	<b>Language</b> ENGLISH
		<b>(ENGLISH)</b>

## Section 14. Transport information

	ADG	IMDG	IATA
UN number	Not regulated.	UN3082	UN3082
UN proper shipping name	-	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.. Marine pollutant (Cracked gas oil)	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Cracked gas oil)
Transport hazard class(es)	-	9  	9  
Packing group	-	III	III
Environmental hazards	No.	Yes.	Yes.
Additional information	<b>Remarks</b> Combustible liquid Class C1 (AS 1940).	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. <b>Emergency schedules</b> 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.

**Special precautions for user** Not available.

## Section 15. Regulatory information

### Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons

Not scheduled. When packed in containers having capacity of greater than 20 litres.

Schedule 5. When packed in containers having capacity of less than 20 litres.

Consumer products - This material is a scheduled poison and must be stored, maintained and used in accordance with the relevant regulations.

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

#### Montreal Protocol

Ingredient name	List name	Status
Not listed.		

#### Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Ingredient name	List name	Status
Not listed.		

#### Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)

Ingredient name	List name	Status
Not listed.		

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## Section 15. Regulatory information

### International lists

#### National inventory

<b>REACH Status</b>	For the REACH status of this product please consult your company contact, as identified in Section 1.
<b>Australia inventory (AICS)</b>	Contact local supplier or distributor.
<b>Canada inventory</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All components are listed or exempted.
<b>China inventory (IECSC)</b>	All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Japan inventory (ENCS)</b>	Not determined.
<b>Korea inventory (KECI)</b>	All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Philippines inventory (PICCS)</b>	At least one component is not listed.
<b>Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory (TCSI)</b>	Not determined.
<b>United States inventory (TSCA 8b)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not determined.

## Section 16. Any other relevant information

### History

<b>Date of printing</b>	5/14/2021
<b>Date of issue/Date of revision</b>	5/14/2021
<b>Date of previous issue</b>	6/13/2016
<b>Version</b>	3
<b>Prepared by</b>	Product Stewardship
<b>Key to abbreviations</b>	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 REACH = Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals Regulation [Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006] 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 64741-88-4, 64741-89-5, 64741-95-3, 64741-96-4, 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, 64742-65-0, 64742-70-7, 72623-85-9, 72623-86-0, 72623-87-1

### Procedure used to derive the classification

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## Section 16. Any other relevant information

Classification	Justification
FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 4 ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1B SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE - Category 2 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1	On basis of test data Calculation method Calculation method On basis of test data Calculation method Calculation method

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

### 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 BP Group.

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