

SAFETY DATA SHEET


BP Heating Oil



Section 1. Identification

GHS product identifier	BP Heating Oil
Product code	0000003635
SDS no.	0000003635
Historic SDS no.	YSTSX
<u>Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against</u>	
Use of the substance/ mixture	Fuel for heaters, boilers, and furnaces. For specific application advice see appropriate Technical Data Sheet or consult our company representative.
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
EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER	1800 638 556

Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture	 LAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 4 ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE (blood, bone marrow, liver, spleen) - 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.
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
(blood, bone marrow, liver, spleen)

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.

Prevention

P280 - Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection: Recommended: Safety glasses with side shields..
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.

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Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

Response	P314 - Get medical attention if you feel unwell. 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.
Storage	P235 - Keep cool.
Disposal	P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
Supplemental label elements	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
Other hazards which do not result in classification	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Section 3. Composition and ingredient information

Substance/mixture	Substance	
Chemical identity	Distillates (petroleum), straight-run middle	
Ingredient name	% (w/w)	CAS number
Distillates (petroleum), straight-run middle	50 - 100	64741-44-2

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 if symptoms occur.
Skin contact	In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognised skin cleanser. 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 if symptoms occur.
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.
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Section 4. First aid measures

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

Hazardous thermal decomposition products

☑ Combustion products may include the following:
carbon oxides (CO, CO₂) (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). 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

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Section 6. Accidental release measures

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). Do not breathe vapour or mist. Do not swallow. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Never siphon by mouth. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. 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.

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

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Section 7. Handling and storage

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

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Distillates (petroleum), straight-run middle	ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Oil mist, mineral

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

Recommended: Safety glasses with side shields.

Skin protection

Hand protection

Wear chemical resistant 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.

Recommended: Nitrile gloves.

Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

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. 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: Approved/certified respirator with organic vapour and particulate filters.

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. Water White.
Odour	Hydrocarbon.
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%

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Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Vapour pressure	0.1 kPa (<0.7501 mm Hg)
Vapour density	>1 [Air = 1]
Relative density	Not available.
Density	810 to 830 kg/m ³ (0.81 to 0.83 g/cm ³) 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 ² /s (1.2 to 2.1 cSt) at 40°C
Remarks	Vapour pressure: Reid <1 kPa

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), straight-run middle	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	>2.53 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>2000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Distillates (petroleum), straight-run middle	Skin - Non-irritant to skin.	Rabbit	-	-	-
	Eyes - Non-irritating to the eyes.	Rabbit	-	-	-

Mutagenicity

Product/ingredient name	Test	Experiment	Result
Distillates (petroleum), straight-run middle	Equivalent to OECD 476	Experiment: In vitro Subject: Mammal - species unspecified Cell: Somatic	Positive
	Equivalent to OECD 471	Experiment: In vitro Subject: Non-mammalian species Cell: Somatic	Positive
	Equivalent to OECD 479	Experiment: In vitro Subject: Non-mammalian species	Negative

Section 11. Toxicological information

Equivalent to OECD
475

Cell: Somatic
Experiment: In vivo

Negative

Subject: Mammal - species
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), straight-run middle	Positive - Dermal - Unspecified	Mouse	-	2 years

Conclusion/Summary Not classified. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Mechanistic understanding suggests tumors observed in animal models are not relevant to man.

Reproductive toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Maternal toxicity	Fertility	Developmental toxin	Species	Dose	Exposure
Distillates (petroleum), straight-run middle	-	Negative	-	Rat	Dermal	27 days
	-	-	Negative	Rat	Dermal	23 days

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Distillates (petroleum), straight-run middle	Category 2	Not determined	blood, bone marrow, liver and spleen

Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
Distillates (petroleum), straight-run middle	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

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

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Inhalation	Harmful if inhaled.
Skin contact	Defatting to the skin. May cause skin dryness and irritation.
Ingestion	Aspiration hazard if swallowed -- harmful or fatal if liquid is aspirated into lungs.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact	No specific data.
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 dryness cracking

Section 11. Toxicological information

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, mist or fume may irritate the nose, mouth and respiratory tract.

Skin contact

Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis.

Ingestion

Ingestion of large quantities may cause nausea and diarrhoea. 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.

Carcinogenicity

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

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.

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Distillates (petroleum), straight-run middle	EL50 >1000 mg/l Fresh water	Micro-organism	40 hours
	NOEL 3.099 mg/l Fresh water	Micro-organism	40 hours
	Acute EL50 22 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	Algae	72 hours
	Acute EL50 2.079 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	Algae	72 hours
	Acute EL50 210 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	Daphnia	48 hours
	Acute EL50 9.983 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	Daphnia	48 hours
	Acute EL50 68 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	Daphnia	48 hours
	Acute EbL50 25 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	Algae	72 hours
	Acute EbL50 10 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	Algae	72 hours
	Acute ErL50 78 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	Algae	72 hours
	Acute ErL50 22 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	Algae	72 hours
	Acute LL50 65 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	Fish	96 hours
	Acute LL50 1.301 mg/l Fresh water	Fish	96 hours
	Acute LL50 21 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	Fish	96 hours
	Acute NOEL 46 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	Daphnia	48 hours
	Acute NOEL 46 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	Daphnia	48 hours
Acute NOEL 10 mg/l Fresh water	Fish	96 hours	

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Section 12. Ecological information

Chronic NOEL 10 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	Algae	72 hours
Chronic NOEL <1 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	Algae	72 hours
Chronic NOEL 0.167 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	Daphnia	21 days
Chronic NOEL 0.068 mg/l Fresh water	Fish	14 days

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

Persistence and degradability

Readily biodegradable

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Dose	Inoculum
Distillates (petroleum), straight-run middle	OECD 301F	60 % - Readily - 28 days	mg/l	-
	OECD 301F	57.5 % - Not readily - 28 days		-
	EPA OTS 796. 3100 aerobic aquatic biodegradation	35 % - Not readily - 28 days	mg/l	-

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 No additional special precautions identified.

Section 14. Transport information

	ADG	IMDG	IATA
UN number	Not regulated.	UN1202	UN1202
UN proper shipping name	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GAS OIL. Marine pollutant	GAS OIL
Transport hazard class(es)	-	3  	3 
Packing group	-	III	III
Environmental hazards	No.	Yes.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.
Additional information	Remarks Combustible liquid Class C1 (AS 1940).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg. Emergency schedules F-E, S-E	The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.

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

Montreal Protocol (Annexes A, B, C, E)

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.		

International lists

National inventory

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Section 15. Regulatory information

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)	All components are listed or exempted.
Japan inventory (ENCS)	Not determined.
Korea inventory (KECI)	All components are listed or exempted.
Philippines inventory (PICCS)	All components are listed or exempted.
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

Date of printing	06/12/2018
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Date of previous issue	22/01/2016
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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
 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 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 Acute Tox. 4, H332 STOT RE 2, H373 (blood, bone marrow, liver, spleen) Asp. Tox. 1, H304	On basis of test data On basis of test data Expert judgment Expert judgment

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	(Australia)	(ENGLISH)

Section 16. Any other relevant information

✔ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

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