

# SAFETY DATA SHEET



## Underground Mining Fuel

### Section 1. Identification

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>GHS product identifier</b>   | Underground Mining Fuel   |
| <b>Product code</b>   | 0000002054  |
| <b>SDS no.</b>  | 0000002054  |
| <b>Historic SDS no.</b>   | YSTM7   |
| <b><u>Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against</u></b> |   |
| <b>Use of the substance/<br/>mixture</b>  | Fuel.<br>For specific application advice see appropriate Technical Data Sheet or consult our company representative.  |
| <b>Manufacturer<br/>Supplier</b>  | BP Australia Pty Ltd<br>Level 17, 717 Bourke Street<br>Docklands, Victoria 3008<br>ABN 53 004 085 616<br><br>www.bp.com.au<br><br>Technical Helpline Number: 1300 139 700 |
| <b>EMERGENCY TELEPHONE<br/>NUMBER</b>   | 1800 638 556  |

### Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Classification of the<br/>substance or mixture</b> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 4<br>ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4<br>SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE (blood, bone marrow, liver, spleen) - Category 2<br>ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |
|---|---|

#### 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.  
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 or spray.

|   |                                 |   |
|---|---------------------------------|---|
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## Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

|                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Response</b>                    | P314 - Get medical attention if you feel unwell.<br>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.<br>P301 + P310 + P331 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. Do NOT induce vomiting. |
| <b>Storage</b>                     | P405 - Store locked up.<br>P403 - Store in a well-ventilated place.<br>P235 - Keep cool.   |
| <b>Disposal</b>                    | P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.   |
| <b>Supplemental label elements</b> | Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.  |

**Other hazards which do not result in classification** Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.  
Air contaminants may be formed during use of the product.

## Section 3. Composition and ingredient information

**Substance/mixture** Substance  
**Chemical identity** Distillates, Petroleum straight run middle (highly refined mineral oil)

| <b>Ingredient name</b>  | <b>% (w/w)</b> | <b>CAS number</b> |
|---|----------------|-------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Distillates, Petroleum straight run middle (highly refined mineral oil) | 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

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <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 if symptoms occur.   |
| <b>Skin contact</b> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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. |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | 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

|   |                                 |                         |                         |
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## Section 4. First aid measures

### 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.

### Specific treatments

No specific treatment.

### Protection of first-aiders

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

## Section 5. Firefighting measures

### Extinguishing media

#### Suitable extinguishing media

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

#### Unsuitable extinguishing media

Do not use water jet.

### Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Combustible liquid. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. 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.

### Hazardous thermal decomposition products

☑ 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".

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

### Environmental precautions

Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

#### Small spill

Eliminate all ignition sources. Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Absorb with an inert material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. The method and equipment used must be in conformance with appropriate regulations and industry practice on explosive atmospheres.

#### Large spill

Eliminate all ignition sources. Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Dike spill area and do not allow product to reach sewage system and surface or ground water. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. The method and equipment used must be in conformance with appropriate regulations and industry practice on explosive atmospheres. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

## Section 7. Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

#### Protective measures

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not 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. Avoid contact of spilt material and runoff with soil and surface waterways.

#### 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.

As a precaution, 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. 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

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## Section 7. Handling and storage

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. 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.

## Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

| <u>Ingredient name</u>  | <u>Exposure limits</u>   |
|---|--|
| Distillates (petroleum), straight-run middle<br><br>Fuels, diesel | <b>ACGIH TLV (United States).</b><br>TWA: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Oil mist, mineral<br><b>[Air contaminant]</b><br><b>ACGIH TLV (United States). Absorbed through skin.</b><br>TWA: 100 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , (measured as total hydrocarbons) 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 1/2007 Form: Inhalable fraction and vapor |

### Appropriate engineering controls

All activities involving chemicals should be assessed for their risks to health, to ensure exposures are adequately controlled. Personal protective equipment should only be considered after other forms of control measures (e.g. engineering controls) have been suitably evaluated. Personal protective equipment should conform to appropriate standards, be suitable for use, be kept in good condition and properly maintained.

Your supplier of personal protective equipment should be consulted for advice on selection and appropriate standards. For further information contact your national 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

## Section 8. Exposure controls and personal 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.

### 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.

### 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.

### 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          | Yellow. [Light]             |
| Odour           | Mild                        |
| Odour threshold | Not available.              |
| pH              | Not available.              |
| Melting point   | Not available.              |
| Boiling point   | 150 to 280°C (302 to 536°F) |

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## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Flash point</b>                                  | Closed cup: >61.5°C (>142.7°F) [Pensky-Martens.]         |
| <b>Evaporation rate</b>                             | Not available.   |
| <b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>                    | Not applicable. Based on - Physical state                |
| <b>Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits</b> | Lower: 0.7%<br>Upper: 5%                                 |
| <b>Vapour pressure</b>                              | <0.1 kPa (<0.7501 mm Hg)                                 |
| <b>Vapour density</b>                               | >1 [Air = 1]   |
| <b>Relative density</b>                             | 0.795  |
| <b>Density</b>                                      | 795 kg/m <sup>3</sup> (0.795 g/cm <sup>3</sup> ) at 15°C |
| <b>Solubility</b>                                   | insoluble in water.                                      |
| <b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>       | Not available.   |
| <b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>                    | Not available.   |
| <b>Decomposition temperature</b>                    | Not available.   |
| <b>Viscosity</b>                                    | Kinematic: <7 mm <sup>2</sup> /s (<7 cSt) at 40°C        |

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Reactivity</b>                         | No specific test data available for this product. Refer to Conditions to avoid and Incompatible materials for additional information.                                   |
| <b>Chemical stability</b>                 | The product is stable.  |
| <b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b> | Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.<br>Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerisation will not occur. |
| <b>Conditions to avoid</b>                | Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Avoid excessive heat.  |
| <b>Incompatible materials</b>             | Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidising materials.   |
| <b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>   | 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 (highly refined mineral oil) | 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 (highly refined mineral oil) | Skin - Non-irritant to skin.       | Rabbit  | -     | -        | -           |
|   | Eyes - Non-irritating to the eyes. | Rabbit  | -     | -        | -           |

#### Mutagenicity

| Product/ingredient name | Test | Experiment | Result |
|-------------------------|------|------------|--------|
|-------------------------|------|------------|--------|

## Section 11. Toxicological information

|   |                        |  |          |
|---|------------------------|--|----------|
| Distillates, Petroleum straight run middle (highly refined mineral oil) | Equivalent to OECD 476 | Experiment: In vitro                                   | Positive |
|   |                        | Subject: Mammal - species unspecified<br>Cell: Somatic |          |
|   | Equivalent to OECD 471 | Experiment: In vitro                                   | Positive |
|   |                        | Subject: Non-mammalian species<br>Cell: Somatic        |          |
|   | Equivalent to OECD 479 | Experiment: In vitro                                   | Negative |
|   |                        | Subject: Non-mammalian species<br>Cell: Somatic        |          |
|   | Equivalent to OECD 475 | Experiment: In vivo                                    | Negative |
|   |                        | Subject: Mammal - species unspecified<br>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 (highly refined mineral oil) | 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 (highly refined mineral oil) | -                 | 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 (highly refined mineral oil) | Category 2 | Not determined    | blood, bone marrow, liver and spleen |

### Aspiration hazard

| Name  | Result                         |
|---|--------------------------------|
| Distillates, Petroleum straight run middle (highly refined mineral oil) | 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> | Defatting to the skin. May cause skin dryness and irritation.                         |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | Aspiration hazard if swallowed -- harmful or fatal if liquid is aspirated into lungs. |



## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Eye contact</b>  | No specific data.   |
| <b>Inhalation</b>   | Adverse symptoms may include the following:<br>nausea or vomiting<br>headache<br>drowsiness/fatigue<br>dizziness/vertigo<br>unconsciousness |
| <b>Skin contact</b> | Adverse symptoms may include the following:<br>irritation<br>dryness<br>cracking  |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | Adverse symptoms may include the following:<br>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>            | May be harmful by inhalation if exposure to vapour, mists or fumes resulting from thermal decomposition products occurs. 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>             | 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. |
| <b>General</b>               | May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis.   |
| <b>Carcinogenicity</b>       | No known significant effects or critical hazards.   |
| <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.   |

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Toxicity

| <b>Product/ingredient name</b>  | <b>Result</b>                             | <b>Species</b> | <b>Exposure</b> |
|---|---|----------------|-----------------|
| Distillates, Petroleum straight run middle (highly refined mineral oil) | 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        |

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## Section 12. Ecological information

|   |         |          |
|---|---------|----------|
| 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 |
| 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 (highly refined mineral oil) | 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<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.

## 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<br>  | 3<br>               |
| Packing group              | -   | III   | III  |
| Environmental hazards      | No.   | Yes.  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.   |
| Additional information     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Remarks</b> 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.<br><b>Emergency schedules</b><br>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.

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## Section 15. Regulatory information

### 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

##### **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

**Date of issue/Date of revision** 06/12/2018

**Date of previous issue** 08/04/2016

**Version** 2

**Prepared by** Product Stewardship

#### **Key to abbreviations**

ADG = Australian Dangerous Goods

ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate

BCF = Bioconcentration Factor

GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

IATA = International Air Transport Association

IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container

IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods

LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient

MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)

NOHSC = National Occupational Health and Safety Commission

REACH = Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals Regulation [Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006]

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## Section 16. Any other relevant information

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<br>Acute Tox. 4, H332<br>STOT RE 2, H373 (blood, bone marrow, liver, spleen)<br>Asp. Tox. 1, H304 | On basis of test data<br>On basis of test data<br>Expert judgment<br>Expert judgment |

 Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

### Notice to reader

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