Infosafe No™ LQ10L	Issue Date :May 2012	ISSUED by UNITEDPE

Product Name **DIESEL**

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name DIESEL

Company Name UNITED PETROLEUM PTY LTD

Address 200 Hoddle Street Abbotsford
Vic 3067 Australia

Emergency Tel. 1300 131 001

Telephone/Fax Number Tel: (03)9413 1400
Fax: (03)9413 1401

Recommended Use Fuel for on-road diesel-powered engines.

Other Names

Name	Product Code
DIST.	
HI FLOW DIESEL	
ADO	
AUTOMOTIVE GAS	

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard Classification HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.
NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.
Hazard classification according to the criteria of NOHSC.
Dangerous goods classification according to the Australia Dangerous Goods Code.

Risk Phrase(s) R40 Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
R51/53 Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R65 Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
R66 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.

Safety Phrase(s) S2 Keep out of reach of children.
S36/37 Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.
S61 Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheet.
S62 If swallowed, do not induce vomiting; seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever. The onset of respiratory symptoms may be delayed for several hours after exposure.
Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance.

Safety Hazards May ignite on surfaces at temperatures above auto-ignition temperature. Vapour in the headspace of tanks and containers may ignite and explode at temperatures exceeding autoignition temperature, where vapour concentrations are within the flammability range. Not classified as flammable but will burn. Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire.

Environmental Hazards Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Other Information This product is intended for use in closed systems only.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Fuels, diesel, no.2	68476-34-6	100 %

Preparation Description Complex mixture of hydrocarbons consisting of paraffins, cycloparaffins, aromatic and olefinic hydrocarbons with carbon numbers predominantly in the C9 to C25 range. May also contain several additives at <0.1% v/v each. May contain cetane improver (Ethyl Hexyl Nitrate) at <0.2% v/v.
May contain catalytically cracked oils in which polycyclic aromatic compounds, mainly 3-ring but some 4- to 6-ring species are present.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation	Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
Ingestion	If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (37° C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.
Skin	Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately flush skin with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, and follow by washing with soap and water if available. If redness, swelling, pain and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
Eye	Flush eye with copious quantities of water. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.
First Aid Facilities	Eye wash and normal washroom facilities.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically.
Other Information	For advice in an emergency, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 13 1126) or a doctor at once.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media	Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.
Hazards from Combustion Products	Hazardous combustion products may include: A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke). Carbon monoxide. Oxides of sulphur. Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds. Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs.
Specific Hazards	Combustible liquid. Will burn under fire conditions. Will float and can be reignited on surface water. Flammable vapours may be present even at temperatures below the flash point.
Properties on Heating & in case of Fire	Fire fighters should wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode and full protective clothing to prevent exposure to vapours or fumes. Water spray may be used to cool down heat-exposed containers. Fight fire from safe location. This product should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses.
Unsuitable Extinguishing Media	Do not use water in a jet.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedures	Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition and stop leak if safe to do so. Increase ventilation. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. If possible contain the spill. Place inert absorbent, non-combustible material onto spillage. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect the material and place into suitable labelled containers for subsequent recycling or disposal. Dispose of waste according to the applicable local and national regulations. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authorities in accordance with local regulations.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling and Storage	General Precautions: Avoid breathing vapours or contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 (Exposure controls/personal protection) of this Material Safety Data Sheet. Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material. Air-dry contaminated clothing in a well-ventilated area before laundering. Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires. Prevent spillages. Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols. Never siphon by mouth. Contaminated leather articles including shoes cannot be decontaminated and should be destroyed to prevent reuse. For comprehensive advice on handling,

	product transfer, storage and tank cleaning refer to the product supplier. Maintenance and Fuelling Activities - Avoid inhalation of vapours and contact with skin.
Precautions for Safe Handling	Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. When using do not eat or drink. Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks. Earth all equipment. Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.
Conditions for Safe Storage	Drum and small container storage: Drums should be stacked to a maximum of 3 high. Use properly labelled and closeable containers. Tank storage: Tanks must be specifically designed for use with this product. Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded). Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition. Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well-ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Vapours from tanks should not be released to atmosphere. Breathing losses during storage should be controlled by a suitable vapour treatment system. The vapour is heavier than air. Beware of accumulation in pits and confined spaces. Keep in a bunded area with a sealed (low permeability) floor, to provide containment against spillage. Prevent ingress of water. For information on the design of the storeroom, reference should be made to Australian Standard AS1940 - The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids and AS/NZS 4452:1997 The storage and handling of toxic substances. Reference should also be made to all applicable local and national regulations.
Storage Regulations	Classified as a C1 (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID) for the purpose of storage and handling, in accordance with the requirements of AS 1940. Refer to State Regulations for storage and transport requirements. AS 1940:2004 The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids.
Product Transfer	Avoid splash filling. Wait 2 minutes after tank filling (for tanks such as those on road tanker vehicles) before opening hatches or manholes. Wait 30 minutes after tank filling (for large storage tanks) before opening hatches or manholes. Keep containers closed when not in use. Do not use compressed air for filling, discharging or handling. Contamination resulting from product transfer may give rise to light hydrocarbon vapour in the headspace of tanks that have previously contained gasoline. This vapour may explode if there is a source of ignition. Partly filled containers present a greater hazard than those that are full, therefore handling, transfer and sampling activities need special care.
Recommended Materials	For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel. Aluminium may also be used for applications where it does not present an unnecessary fire hazard. Examples of suitable materials are: high density polyethylene (HDPE) and Viton (FKM), which have been specifically tested for compatibility with this product. For container linings, use amine-adduct cured epoxy paint. For seals and gaskets use: graphite, PTFE, Viton A, Viton B.
Unsuitable Materials	Some synthetic materials may be unsuitable for containers or container linings depending on the material specification and intended use. Examples of materials to avoid are: natural rubber (NR), nitrile rubber (NBR), ethylene propylene rubber (EPDM), polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA), polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyisobutylene.; However, some may be suitable for glove materials.
Other Information	Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

National Exposure Standards

National Occupational Health And Safety Commission (NOHSC), Australia Exposure Standards:

Substance	TWA		STEL		NOTICES
	ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³	
Naphthalene	10	52	15	79	-
Oil mist, mineral	-	5 (mist)	-	-	-

TWA (Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a

	particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week. STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit): The average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour workday. Additional Information: In the absence of a national exposure limit, the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) recommends the following values for Diesel Fuel: TWA - 100 mg/m³ Critical effects based on Skin and Irritation.
Biological Limit Values	No biological limit available.
Engineering Controls	Provide sufficient ventilation to keep airborne levels below the exposure limits. Where vapours or mists are generated, particularly in enclosed areas, and natural ventilation is inadequate, a flameproof exhaust ventilation system is required. Refer to AS 1940 - The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids and AS/NZS 60079.10.1:2009 Explosive atmospheres - Classification of areas - Explosive gas atmospheres, for further information concerning ventilation requirements.
Respiratory Protection	If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable organic vapour filter should be used. Reference should be made to Australian/New Zealand Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.
Eye Protection	Safety glasses with side shields or chemical goggles should be worn. Final choice of appropriate eye/face protection will vary according to individual circumstances. Eye protection devices should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.
Hand Protection	Wear gloves of impervious material such as nitrile. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.
Body Protection	Suitable protective work wear, e.g. cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist is recommended. Chemical resistant apron is recommended where large quantities are handled.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Yellow. Pale straw. Colourless. Liquid.
Odour	May contain a reodorant
Melting Point	Not available
Freezing Point	Not available
Boiling Point	170 - 390 °C
Solubility in Water	Not available
pH Value	Not available
Vapour Pressure	< 1 hPa at 20 °C
Vapour Density (Air=1)	Not available
Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient	3 - 6
Density	Typical 0.84 g/cm³ at 15 °C
Flash Point	63 °C (estimated)
Flammability	Combustible liquid
Auto-Ignition Temperature	> 220 °C

Flammable Limits - Lower	1 %(V)
Flammable Limits - Upper	6 %(V)
Kinematic Viscosity	2 - 4.5 mm²/s at 40 °C

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability	Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.
Conditions to Avoid	Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.
Incompatible Materials	Strong oxidising agents.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage. Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.
Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology Information	Information given is based on product data, a knowledge of the components and the toxicology of similar products: LD50 (Oral, Rat): >2,000 mg/kg LD50 (Dermal, Rabbit): >2,000 mg/kg LC50 (Inhalation, Rat): >5 mg/L/4h
Inhalation	High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.
Ingestion	Harmful-may cause lung damage if swallowed. Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the respiratory system during ingestion or from vomiting may cause severe pulmonary injury that may lead to death. May cause irritation to the mouth, throat, esophagus and stomach with symptoms of nausea, abdominal discomfort, vomiting and diarrhoea.
Skin	May cause moderate skin irritation. Prolonged/repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis.
Eye	May be irritating to eyes. The symptoms may include redness, itching and tearing.
Mutagenicity	In-vitro mutagenicity studies show that mutagenic activity is related to 4-6 ring polycyclic aromatic content.
Carcinogenicity	Limited evidence of carcinogenic effect. Repeated skin contact has resulted in irritation and skin cancer in animals. This substance is classified as a Category 3 Carcinogen according to National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (NOHSC). That is, there is some evidence from appropriate animal studies that human exposure to this substance may result in the development of cancer, but this evidence is insufficient to place the substance in Category 2. Category 3 Carcinogens are substances that cause concern for humans owing to possible carcinogenic effects.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecological Information	Information given is based on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products. Fuels are typically made from blending several refinery streams. Ecotoxicological studies have been carried out on a variety of hydrocarbon blends and streams but not those containing additives. Acute Toxicity: Toxic:LL/EL/IL50 1-10 mg/l(to aquatic organisms)(LL/EL50 expressed as the nominal amount of product required to prepare aqueous test extract).
Ecotoxicity	Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Persistence / Degradability	Major constituents are inherently biodegradable. The volatile constituents will oxidize rapidly by photochemical reactions in air.

Mobility	Floats on water. Partly evaporates from water or soil surfaces, but a significant proportion will remain after one day. Large volumes may penetrate soil and could contaminate groundwater. Contains volatile constituents.
Bioaccumulative Potential	Contains constituents with the potential to bioaccumulate.
Other Adverse Effects	Films formed on water may affect oxygen transfer and damage organisms.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Considerations	The disposal of the spilled or waste material must be done in accordance with applicable local and national regulations.
Product Disposal	Recover or recycle if possible. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations. Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses. Do not dispose of tank water bottoms by allowing them to drain into the ground. This will result in soil and groundwater contamination. Waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning should be disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.
Container Disposal	Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer. Drain container thoroughly. After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire. Residues may cause an explosion hazard if heated above the flash point. Do not puncture, cut or weld uncleaned drums. Do not pollute the soil, water or environment with the waste container. Comply with any local recovery or waste disposal regulations.
Local Legislation	Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport Information	Not classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition) Note: Not classified under ADG 07 regulations as special provision AU 02 applies. IMDG: Identification number: UN 3082 Proper shipping name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. Technical name: (Gas oil - unspecified) Class / Division: 9 Packing group: III IATA (Country variations may apply): UN No.: 3082 Proper shipping name: Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. Technical name: (Gas oil - unspecified) Class / Division: 9 Packing group: III
IMDG Marine Pollutant (MP)	Yes

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory Information	Classified as Hazardous according to criteria of National Occupational Health & Safety Commission (NOHSC), Australia. Not classified as a Scheduled Poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).
Poisons Schedule	Not Scheduled
Hazard Category	Harmful,Dangerous for the environment
AICS (Australia)	All components are listed or exempt.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Infosafe No™ LQ10L	Issue Date :May 2012	ISSUED by UNITEDPE

Product Name : **DIESEL**

Date of preparation or last revision of MSDS	MSDS Created: May 2012

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