



1. Identification of the material and supplier

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| Product name | BP Methanol |
| SDS no. | 0000003657 |
| Historic SDS no. | YSTID |
| Product use | Fuel for internal combustion engines. Fuel blending component. For specific application advice see appropriate Technical Data Sheet or consult our company representative. |
| Supplier | BP Australia Pty Ltd (ABN 53 004 085 616) 717 Bourke Street Docklands VIC 3008 Australia Tel: +61 (03) 9268 4111 Fax: +61 (03) 9268 3321 |
| EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER | 1800 638 556 |
| Product code | 0000003657 |

2. Hazards identification

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| Statement of hazardous/dangerous nature | HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. |
| Risk phrases | R11- Highly flammable. R23/24/25- Toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. R39/23/24/25- Toxic: danger of very serious irreversible effects through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. |
| Safety phrases | S1/2- Keep locked up and out of the reach of children. S7- Keep container tightly closed. S16- Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. S36/37- Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves. S45- In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible). |

3. Composition/information on ingredients

| Ingredient name | CAS no. | % |
|-----------------|---------|-----|
| Methanol | 67-56-1 | 100 |

4. First-aid measures

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|-------------------------|--|
| 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 immediately. |
| Skin contact | Immediately wash exposed skin with soap and water. 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. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated skin with soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Get medical attention immediately. |
| Inhalation | If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Do not use mouth to mouth ventilation. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention immediately. |
| Ingestion | If swallowed, do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately. |
| Advice to doctor | The onset of symptoms may be delayed. Do not wait for symptoms to develop. Significant quantities of methanol can be absorbed by ingestion, inhalation and through intact skin. Methanol causes central nervous system (CNS) depression and its metabolites cause metabolic acidosis and may lead to permanent visual impairment. If casualty vomits and/or loses consciousness maintain a patent airway and give cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (CPR) as necessary. Gastric aspiration/lavage should be considered to prevent aspiration of vomit. Metabolic acidosis should be corrected. Metabolism of methanol may be blocked by administration of ethanol. Haemodialysis may be required in severe cases. |

5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable

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

Not suitable

Do not use water jet.

Hazardous decomposition products

Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide

Unusual fire/explosion hazards

Burns with an almost invisible flame. Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

Special fire-fighting procedures

Notify police and fire brigade as soon as possible. Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. First move people out of line-of-sight of the scene and away from windows. Cool containers with water jet in order to prevent pressure build-up, auto-ignition or explosion. Use water spray curtain to divert vapour drift. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

Protection of fire-fighters

Fire-fighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full chemical protective clothing.

Hazchem code

2WE

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Immediately contact emergency personnel. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Ensure good ventilation. Follow all fire-fighting procedures (section 5). Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Use suitable protective equipment (section 8). 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.

Environmental precautions

Storage tanks must be positioned within a bunded area. Avoid contact of spilt material with soil and prevent runoff entering surface waterways. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Large spill

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach the release from upwind. Where appropriate, use water spray to disperse the gas or vapour and to protect personnel attempting to stop leakage. 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. Avoid contact of spilt material with soil and prevent runoff entering surface waterways. 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 (see section 13). Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. The method and equipment used must be in conformance with appropriate regulations and industry practice on explosive atmospheres. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Note: see section 1 for emergency contact information and section 13 for waste disposal.

Small spill

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble or absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Use a method that can be used safely in an explosive atmosphere to transfer material to a sealed, appropriate container for disposal. The method and equipment used must be in conformance with appropriate regulations and industry practice on explosive atmospheres. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

7. Handling and storage

Handling

Do not ingest. Never siphon by mouth. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Use only with adequate ventilation. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Wear suitable respiratory protective devices if there is a risk of exposure limits being exceeded. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Take precautionary measures against static electricity. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by earthing and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Storage

Store in a segregated and approved area. Do not remove warning labels from containers. Store away from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see section 10) and food and drink. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). To avoid moisture contamination, store under a nitrogen blanket or fit a desiccant unit in the tank vent line. Store away from oxidizing agents. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Do not enter storage tanks. If entry to vessels is necessary, follow permit to work procedures. Entry to any tanks or other confined space requires a full risk assessment and appropriate control measures to be put in place in conformance with appropriate regulations and industry practice on confined space entry.

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.

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.
Suitable storage materials are mild steel. stainless steel.

Not suitable

Do not store in: Aluminium. (and its alloys), zinc, PVC. Incompatible with lead and its alloys.

Additional information- Storage

This product must be handled in compliance with Australian Standard: The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids [Standard 1940-2004 as amended and adapted].

8 . Exposure controls/personal protection

Ingredient name

Methanol

Occupational exposure limits

Safe Work Australia (Australia). Absorbed through skin.

STEL: 328 mg/m³ 15 minute(s). Issued/Revised: 5/1995

STEL: 250 ppm 15 minute(s). Issued/Revised: 5/1995

TWA: 262 mg/m³ 8 hour(s). Issued/Revised: 5/1995

TWA: 200 ppm 8 hour(s). Issued/Revised: 5/1995

Whilst specific OELs for certain components are included in this SDS, it should be noted that other components of the preparation will be present in any mist, vapour or dust produced. For this reason, the specific OELs may not be applicable to the product and are provided for guidance purposes.

Biological Limit Values

Methanol in urine - End of shift: 15 mg/L (ACGIH)

Exposure controls

Occupational exposure controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapours below their respective occupational exposure limits.
Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
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.
The final choice of protective equipment will depend upon a risk assessment. It is important to ensure that all items of personal protective equipment are compatible.
The above information is provided to assist the customer in conducting its own assessment of risk to the health and safety of workers for the substance or preparation, and protection of the environment.

Hygiene measures

Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection

Use only with adequate ventilation. Do not breathe vapour or mist.
Avoid breathing of vapours, mists or spray. Select and use respirators in accordance with AS/NZS 1715/1716. When mists or vapours exceed the exposure standards then the use of the following is recommended: Approved respirator with organic vapour and dust/mist filters. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure level.

Skin and body

Do not get on skin or clothing. Wear suitable protective clothing.
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.

Hand protection

Wear suitable gloves. Chemical-resistant gloves. Recommended: Butyl gloves. The correct choice of protective gloves depends upon the chemicals being handled, the conditions of work and use, and the condition of the gloves (even the best chemically resistant glove will break down after repeated chemical exposures). Most gloves provide only a short time of protection before they must be discarded and replaced. Because specific work environments and material handling practices vary, safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. Gloves should therefore be chosen in consultation with the supplier/manufacturer and with a full assessment of the working conditions.

Eye protection

Safety glasses with side shields.

9 . Physical and chemical properties

Physical state

Liquid.

Colour

Colourless.

Odour

Characteristic. Alcohol.

Flash point

12 °C (Closed cup) Pensky-Martens.

Auto-ignition temperature

>450°C (>842°F)

Explosive properties

Highly explosive in the presence of the following materials or conditions: oxidising materials and metals.

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| Explosion limits | Lower: 6% Upper: 36.5% |
| Vapour pressure | 13.0 kPa (97.5 mm Hg) |
| Vapour density | 1.11 [Air = 1] |
| Viscosity | Kinematic: 0.544 to 0.59 mm ² /s (0.544 to 0.59 cSt) at 25°C Viscosity (cSt) 0.738 @ 20 C |
| pH | Not available. |
| Boiling point / range | 64°C (147.2°F) |
| Melting point / range | -97.8°C (-144°F) |
| Relative density/Specific gravity | Not available. |
| Density | 790 kg/m ³ (0.79 g/cm ³) at 15°C |
| Solubility | Soluble in water. |
| Partition coefficient (LogKow) | 0.77 |

10 . Stability and reactivity

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| Stability | The product is stable. |
| Conditions to avoid | Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Avoid excessive heat. Keep away from heat and direct sunlight. Keep away from water. Avoid exposure to moisture or moist air. |
| Incompatibility with various substances/Hazardous Reactions | Extremely reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidising materials and acids. |
| Hazardous decomposition products | Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide carbon monoxide |

11 . Toxicological information

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| Eyes | No significant health hazards identified. |
| Skin | Toxic if absorbed through skin. Harmful on prolonged exposure. |
| Inhalation | Toxic if inhaled. Inhalation causes headaches, dizziness, drowsiness and nausea and may lead to unconsciousness. Harmful on prolonged exposure. |
| Ingestion | Toxic if swallowed. |
| Acute toxicity | This product contains methanol. Ingestion of methanol or gross overexposure to methanol vapours or mist can cause blindness, metabolic acidosis and can be fatal. It can cause headache, giddiness, gastrointestinal disturbances, fatigue, inebriation, irritability, narcosis, and eye irritation. Prolonged or repeated skin contact with methanol can also cause poisoning. Death from ingestion of less than 30 ml has been reported in humans. Rat oral LD50: 5628 mg/kg; rat inhalation LC50: 64,000 ppm/4 hour; Rabbit dermal LD50: 15,800 mg/kg. |
| Chronic toxicity | |
| Carcinogenic effects | No component of this product at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen by ACGIH, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), the European Commission (EC), or the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (Australia). |
| Mutagenic effects | No component of this product at levels greater than 0.1% is classified by established regulatory criteria as a mutagen. |

12 . Ecological information




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| Ecotoxicity | Not classified as environmentally hazardous in accordance with the 'Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances' [NOHSC (1008)/2004 as amended and adapted]. |
| Biodegradability | |
| Persistence/degradability | This product is readily biodegradable. |
| Mobility | The product is poorly absorbed onto soils or sediments. |
| Bioaccumulative potential | The product is not expected to bioaccumulate. |
| Other ecological information | If released to soil the product will rapidly evaporate into the atmosphere. The product will dissolve rapidly in water. |

13 . Disposal considerations

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| Disposal considerations / Waste information | The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. 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. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. |
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14 . Transport information

International transport regulations

| Regulatory information | UN number | Proper shipping name | Class | PG* | Label | Additional information |
|---------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|---------|-----|--|---|
| ADG Classification | UN 1230 | methanol | 3 (6.1) | II |  | Hazchem code 2WE Initial emergency response guide 16 |
| IMDG Classification | UN 1230 | methanol | 3 (6.1) | II |  | Emergency schedules (EmS) F-E, S-D |
| IATA/ICAO Classification | UN 1230 | methanol | 3 (6.1) | II |  | |

PG* : Packing group

Special precautions for user No known special precautions required. See Section: "Handling and storage" for additional information.

15 . Regulatory information

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons

6

Control of Scheduled Carcinogenic Substances

Ingredient name

No Listed Substance

Schedule

Australia Regulations

Labelling requirements for SUSDP 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.

Other regulations

REACH Status

For the REACH status of this product please consult your company contact, as identified in Section 1.

United States inventory (TSCA 8b)

All components are listed or exempted.

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)

All components are listed or exempted.

Korea inventory (KECI)

All components are listed or exempted.

Philippines inventory (PICCS)

All components are listed or exempted.

16 . Other information

Key to abbreviations

AMP = Acceptable Maximum Peak
 ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, an agency that promulgates exposure standards.
 ADG = Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail
 ADG Code = Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail
 CAS Number = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
 HAZCHEM Code = Emergency action code of numbers and letters which gives information to emergency services. Its use is required by the ADG Code for Dangerous Goods in bulk.
 ICAO = International Civil Aviation Organization.
 IATA = International Air Transport Association, the organization promulgating rules governing shipment of goods by air.

IMDG = International Maritime Organization Rules, rules governing shipment of goods by water.
IP 346 = A chemical screening assay for dermal toxicity. The European Commission has recommended that Method IP 346 be used as the basis for labelling certain lubricant oil base stocks for carcinogenicity. The EU Commission has stipulated that the classification as a carcinogen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 3% DMSO extract as measured by IP 346. (See Note L, European Commission Directive 67/548/EEC as amended and adapted.) DMSO is a solvent.
NOHSC = National Occupational Health & Safety Commission, Australia
TWA = Time weighted average
STEL = Short term exposure limit
UN Number = United Nations Number, a four digit number assigned by the United Nations Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods.

History

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Prepared by Product Stewardship

Notice to reader

All reasonably practicable steps have been taken to ensure this data sheet and the health, safety and environmental information contained in it is accurate as of the date specified below. No warranty or representation, express or implied is made as to the accuracy or completeness of the data and information in this data sheet.

The data and advice given apply when the product is sold for the stated application or applications. You should not use the product other than for the stated application or applications without seeking advice from us.

It is the user's obligation to evaluate and use this product safely and to comply with all applicable laws and regulations. The BP Group shall not be responsible for any damage or injury resulting from use, other than the stated product use of the material, from any failure to adhere to recommendations, or from any hazards inherent in the nature of the material. Purchasers of the product for supply to a third party for use at work, have a duty to take all necessary steps to ensure that any person handling or using the product is provided with the information in this sheet. Employers have a duty to tell employees and others who may be affected of any hazards described in this sheet and of any precautions that should be taken.