SAFETY DATA SHEET

Alpine Diesel Fuel

Section 1. Identification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GHS product identifier</th>
<th>Alpine Diesel Fuel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Product code</td>
<td>0000002056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDS no.</td>
<td>0000002056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic SDS no.</td>
<td>YSTS4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of the substance/mixture

Fuel.

For specific application advice see appropriate Technical Data Sheet or consult our company representative.

Manufacturer

BP Australia Pty Ltd

Level 17, 717 Bourke Street

Docklands, Victoria 3008

ABN 53 004 085 616

www.bp.com.au

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

1300 139 700

Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 4
ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4
SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) (bone marrow, liver and thymus) - Category 2
ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms

Signal word

DANGER

Hazard statements

H227 - Combustible liquid.
H332 - Harmful if inhaled.
H315 - Causes skin irritation.
H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (bone marrow, liver, thymus)

Precautionary statements
Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

Prevention
- P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
- P280 - Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Wear protective clothing.
- P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
- P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting and all material-handling equipment.
- P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
- P260 - Do not breathe vapour.

Response
- P314 - Get medical attention if you feel unwell.
- P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.
- 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.
- P302 + P352 + P362-2 + P363 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Take off contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
- P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention.

Storage
- P405 - Store locked up.
- P403 - Store in a well-ventilated place.
- P235 - Keep cool.

Disposal
- P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Supplemental label elements
- Not applicable.

Other hazards which do not result in classification
- This material may contain significant quantities of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, some of which have been shown by experimental studies to induce skin cancer. Note: High Pressure Applications Injections through the skin resulting from contact with the product at high pressure constitute a major medical emergency. See 'Notes to physician' under First-Aid Measures, Section 4 of this Safety Data Sheet.

Section 3. Composition and ingredient information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance/mixture</th>
<th>Mixture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May also contain small quantities of proprietary performance additives.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient name</th>
<th>% (w/w)</th>
<th>CAS number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fuels, diesel</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>68334-30-5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
Section 4. First-aid measures

Skin contact
In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. 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. Get medical attention.

Ingestion
Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Get medical attention immediately.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed
See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Notes to physician
Treatment should in general be symptomatic and directed to relieving any effects. Product can be aspirated on swallowing or following regurgitation of stomach contents, and can cause severe and potentially fatal chemical pneumonitis, which will require urgent treatment. Because of the risk of aspiration, induction of vomiting and gastric lavage should be avoided. Gastric lavage should be undertaken only after endotracheal intubation. Monitor for cardiac dysrhythmias.

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. Fire-fighting 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. Liquid will float and may reignite on surface of water.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products
Combustion products may include the following:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide
Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Special protective actions for fire-fighters
Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. 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 spill 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 spill material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. In case of small spillages in closed waters (i.e. ports), contain product with floating barriers or other equipment. Collect spilled product by absorbing with specific floating absorbents. If possible, large spillages in open waters should be contained with floating barriers or other mechanical means. If this is not possible, control the spreading of the spillage, and collect the product by skimming or other suitable mechanical means. The use of dispersants should be advised by an expert, and, if required, approved by local authorities. Collect recovered product and other contaminated materials in suitable tanks or containers for recycle, recovery or safe disposal.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

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

Large spill
Eliminate all ignition sources. Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Dike spill area and do not allow product to reach sewage system and surface or ground water. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spill 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 get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Avoid contact of spilt material and runoff with soil and surface waterways. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Do not reuse container. 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. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not swallow. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Never siphon by mouth.

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. When the product is pumped (e.g. during filling, discharge or ullaging) and when sampling, there is a risk of static discharge. Ensure equipment used is properly earthed or bonded to the tank structure. Electrical equipment should not be used unless it is intrinsically safe (i.e. will not produce sparks). Explosive air/vapour mixtures may form at ambient temperature. If product comes into contact with hot surfaces, or leaks occur from pressurised fuel pipes, the vapour or mists generated will create a flammability or explosion hazard. Product contaminated rags, paper or material used to absorb spillages, represent a fire hazard, and should not be allowed to accumulate. Dispose of safely immediately after use. 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product name</th>
<th>Alpine Diesel Fuel</th>
<th>Product code</th>
<th>0000002056</th>
<th>Page: 5/13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Version</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Date of issue</td>
<td>05/02/2016</td>
<td>Format</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Australia)</td>
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<td>Language</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(ENGLISH)</td>
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</table>
### Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient name</th>
<th>Exposure limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fuels, diesel</td>
<td>ACGIH TLV (United States). Absorbed through skin. TWA: 100 mg/m³, (measured as total hydrocarbons) 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 1/2007 Form: Inhalable fraction and vapor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)</td>
<td>Safe Work Australia (Australia). TWA: 0.2 mg/m³ 8 hours.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 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: Avoid contact with eyes. If splashing is likely to occur wear a full face visor or chemical goggles as appropriate.

#### Skin protection

**Hand protection**

Wear chemical resistant gloves. Recommended: Nitrile gloves.

Do not re-use gloves. Protective gloves must give suitable protection against mechanical risks (i.e., abrasion, blade cut and puncture). Protective gloves will deteriorate over time due to physical and chemical damage. Inspect and replace gloves on a regular basis. The frequency of replacement will depend upon the circumstances of use.

**Recommended:** Recommended: Nitrile gloves.

**Skin protection**

Use of protective clothing is good industrial practice.

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 spills 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 from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For greatest effectiveness against static electricity, overalls, boots and gloves should all be anti-static.

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

Work clothing / overalls should be laundered on a regular basis. Laundering of
**Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection**

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.

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.

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.

**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.

In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.

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.

The correct choice of respiratory protection depends upon the chemicals being handled, the conditions of work and use, and the condition of the respiratory equipment. Safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. Respiratory protection equipment should therefore be chosen in consultation with the supplier/manufacturer and with a full assessment of the working conditions.

**Recommended:** Avoid breathing of vapours, mists or spray. Select and use respirators in accordance with AS/NZS 1715/1716. When mists or vapours exceed the exposure standards then the use of the following is recommended: Approved respirator with organic vapour and particulate (dust/mist) filters. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure level.

**Refer to standards:**

Respiratory protection: AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716

Gloves: AS/NZS 2161.1

Eye protection: AS/NZS 1336 and AS/NZS 1337

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**Section 9. Physical and chemical properties**

**Appearance**

**Physical state** Liquid.

**Colour** Clear. Bright.

**Odour** Oily.

**Odour threshold** Not available.

**pH** Not available.

**Melting point** Not available.

**Boiling point** 180 to 380°C (356 to 716°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%**

**Flammable** Not available.

**Vapour pressure** Not available.

**Vapour density** Not available.

**Relative density** 800 to 850 kg/m³ (0.8 to 0.85 g/cm³)
Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Solubility</td>
<td>insoluble in water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-ignition temperature</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition temperature</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>Kinematic: 1.5 to 4.5 mm²/s (1.5 to 4.5 cSt) at 40°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Dose</th>
<th>Exposure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fuels, diesel</td>
<td>LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>4.1 mg/l</td>
<td>4 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LD50 Dermal</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>&gt;4300 mg/kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LD50 Dermal</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>&gt;4300 mg/kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LD50 Oral</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>17900 mg/kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LD50 Oral</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>7600 mg/kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Irritation/Corrosion**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Exposure</th>
<th>Observation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fuels, diesel</td>
<td>Skin - Irritation</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Skin - Irritation</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eyes - Non-irritating to the eyes.</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eyes - Non-irritating to the eyes.</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Skin**

Causes skin irritation.

**Mutagenicity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Experiment</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fuels, diesel</td>
<td>OECD 471</td>
<td>Experiment: In vitro</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Equivalent to OECD 476</td>
<td>Subject: Non-mammalian species Experiment: In vitro</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Subject: Mammalian-Animal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cell: Germ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Experiment: In vivo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Subject: Unspecified</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cell: Somatic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>not guideline</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Carcinogenicity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Dose</th>
<th>Exposure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Product name** Alpine Diesel Fuel

**Product code** 0000002056

**Version** 1

**Date of issue** 05/02/2016

**Format** Australia

**Language** ENGLISH
Section 11. Toxicological information

**Conclusion/Summary**

Suspected of causing cancer.

**Repertory toxicity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>Maternal toxicity</th>
<th>Fertility</th>
<th>Developmental toxin</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Dose</th>
<th>Exposure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fuels, diesel</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>Dermal</td>
<td>20 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels, diesel</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>Dermal</td>
<td>10 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels, diesel</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>Dermal</td>
<td>10 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Route of exposure</th>
<th>Target organs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fuels, diesel</td>
<td>Category 2</td>
<td>Not determined</td>
<td>bone marrow, liver and thymus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Aspiration hazard**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fuels, diesel</td>
<td>ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Information on the likely routes of exposure**

Routes of entry anticipated: Oral, Dermal, Inhalation.

**Potential acute health effects**

**Eye contact**

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Inhalation**

Harmful if inhaled.

**Skin contact**

Causes skin irritation.

**Ingestion**

Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach. Aspiration hazard if swallowed -- harmful or fatal if liquid is aspirated into lungs.

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

**Eye contact**

Adverse symptoms may include the following:
- pain or irritation
- watering
- redness

**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
- redness

**Ingestion**

Adverse symptoms may include the following:
- nausea or vomiting

**Delayed and immediate effects and also 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, mists or fumes may contain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons some of which are known to produce skin cancer. Vapour, mist or fume may irritate the nose, mouth and respiratory tract.
Section 11. Toxicological information

Skin contact
As with all such products containing potentially harmful levels of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, prolonged or repeated skin contact may eventually result in dermatitis or more serious irreversible skin disorders including cancer.

Ingestion
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. Vapour, mists or fumes may contain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons some of which are known to produce skin cancer.

Carcinogenicity
Suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

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.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route</th>
<th>ATE value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inhalation (dusts and mists)</td>
<td>1.501 mg/l</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other information
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Vapour, mists or fumes may contain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons some of which are known to produce skin cancer.

Diesel exhaust particulates have been classified by the National Toxicological Program (NTP) to be a reasonably anticipated human carcinogen. Exposure should be minimized to reduce potential risk.

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Exposure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fuels, diesel</td>
<td>EL50 &gt;1000 mg/l Nominal Fresh water</td>
<td>Micro-organism</td>
<td>40 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NOELR 3.217 mg/l Nominal Fresh water</td>
<td>Micro-organism</td>
<td>40 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acute EL50 22 mg/l Nominal Fresh water</td>
<td>Algae</td>
<td>72 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acute EL50 210 mg/l Nominal Fresh water</td>
<td>Daphnia</td>
<td>48 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acute EL50 68 mg/l Nominal Fresh water</td>
<td>Daphnia</td>
<td>48 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acute ErL50 78 mg/l Nominal Fresh water</td>
<td>Algae</td>
<td>72 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acute LL50 65 mg/l Nominal Fresh water</td>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>96 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acute LL50 21 mg/l Nominal Fresh water</td>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>96 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acute NOELR 10 mg/l Nominal Fresh water</td>
<td>Algae</td>
<td>72 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acute NOELR 1 mg/l Nominal Fresh water</td>
<td>Algae</td>
<td>72 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acute NOELR 46 mg/l Nominal Fresh water</td>
<td>Daphnia</td>
<td>48 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chronic NOEL 0.083 mg/l Nominal</td>
<td>Daphnia</td>
<td>14 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Product name: Alpine Diesel Fuel
Product code: 0000002056
Version: 1
Date of issue: 05/02/2016
Format: Australia (Australia)
Language: ENGLISH (ENGLISH)
Section 12. Ecological information

Mobility
Spillages may penetrate the soil causing ground water contamination. This material may accumulate in sediments.

Bioaccumulative potential
Fresh water
Chronic NOELR 0.2 mg/l Nominal Daphnia 21 days

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

Persistence and degradability
Not available.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Dose</th>
<th>Inoculum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fuels, diesel</td>
<td>OECD 301 F</td>
<td>60 % - Readily - 28 days</td>
<td>30 mg/l</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OECD 301 F</td>
<td>57.5 % - Not readily - 28 days</td>
<td>25 mg/l</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equivalent to EPA OTS 796.3100</td>
<td></td>
<td>35 % - Not readily - 28 days</td>
<td>5 mg/l</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bioaccumulative potential
This product is not expected to bioaccumulate through food chains in the environment.

Mobility in soil
Not available.

Soil/water partition coefficient (Koc)
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
Empty packages may contain some remaining product. Hazard warning labels are a guide to the safe handling of empty packaging and should not be removed.

Section 14. Transport information
Section 14. Transport information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ADG</th>
<th>IMDG</th>
<th>IATA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UN number</td>
<td>Not regulated.</td>
<td>UN1202</td>
<td>UN1202</td>
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<tr>
<td>UN proper shipping name</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>DIESEL FUEL</td>
<td>DIESEL FUEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport hazard class(es)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packing group</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental hazards</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional information</td>
<td>Remarks Combustible liquid Class C1 (AS 1940).</td>
<td>The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.</td>
<td>The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Special precautions for user Not available.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code Yes.

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 regulated.

Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Scheduled Substances No listed substance

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) Not determined.

Japan inventory (ENCS) Not determined.

Korea inventory (KECI) Not determined.

Philippines inventory (PICCS) Not determined.

Taiwan inventory (CSNN) Not determined.

United States inventory (TSCA 8b) All components are listed or exempted.

Product name Alpine Diesel Fuel

Product code 0000002056

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Version 1 Date of issue 05/02/2016
Section 16. Any other relevant information

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of printing</th>
<th>05/02/2016</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date of issue/Date of revision</td>
<td>05/02/2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of previous issue</td>
<td>No previous validation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Version</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Product Stewardship**

- 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
- NOHSC = National Occupational Health and Safety Commission
- 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

**Key to abbreviations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Justification</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flam. Liq. 4, H227</td>
<td>On basis of test data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute Tox. 4, H332</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin Irrit. 2, H315</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carc. 2, H351</td>
<td>Expert judgment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STOT RE 2, H373</td>
<td>Expert judgment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asp. Tox. 1, H304</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Procedure used to derive the classification**

![Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.]

**Notice to reader**

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