1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier
DIESEL

Company Name
UNITED PETROLEUM PTY LTD

Address
200 Hoddle Street Abbotsford
Vic 3067 Australia

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

Emergency phone number
1300 131 001

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Fuel for on-road diesel-powered engines.

Other Names

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Product Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DIST.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HI FLOW DIESEL</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ADO</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>AUTOMOTIVE GAS</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of the substance/mixture
Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia
Classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)
Aspiration Hazard: Category 1
Carcinogenicity: Category 2
Flammable Liquids: Category 4
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Long-Term Hazard: Category 2

Signal Word (s)
DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)
AUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
H227 Combustible liquid.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Precautionary statement – Prevention
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement – Response
P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
P370+P378 In case of fire: Use carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam. Alcohol resistant foam is preferred for extinction.
P391 Collect spillage.

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

Precautionary statement – Disposal
P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

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

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredients Description</th>
<th>CAS</th>
<th>Proportion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fuels, diesel, no.2</td>
<td>68476-34-6</td>
<td>100 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
If inhaled, remove affected person from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Seek medical attention.

Ingestion
Do NOT induce vomiting. Wash out mouth and lips with water. Where vomiting occurs naturally have affected person place head below hip level in order to reduce risk of aspiration. Seek immediate medical attention.

Skin
Remove all contaminated clothing immediately. Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse or discard. Seek medical attention.

Eye contact
If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Remove contact lenses. Continue flushing for several minutes until all contaminants are washed out completely. If symptoms develop and/or persist seek medical attention.
First Aid Facilities
Eyewash and normal washroom facilities.

Advice to Doctor
Treat symptomatically.

Other Information
For advice in an emergency, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131 126) or a doctor at once.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media
Carbon dioxide, sand, earth, dry chemical or foam. Alcohol resistant foam is preferred. If not available normal foam can be used.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media
Do not use water in a jet.

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 Arising From The Chemical
Combustible. This product will burn if exposed to fire.

Hazchem Code
•3Z

Decomposition Temperature
Not available

Precautions in connection with 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.

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

Precautions for Safe Handling
Avoid inhalation of vapours and mists, and skin or eye contact. Use only in a well ventilated area. Keep containers sealed when not in use. Prevent the build up of mists or vapours in the work atmosphere. Do not use near ignition sources. Do not pressurise, cut, heat or weld containers as they may contain hazardous residues. Maintain high standards of personal hygiene by washing hands prior to eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities. Avoid exposure. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from sources of ignition, oxidising agents, strong acids, foodstuffs, and clothing. Keep containers closed when not in use, securely sealed and protected against physical damage. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Have appropriate fire extinguishers available in and near the storage area. Take precautions against static electricity discharges. Use proper grounding procedures. Ensure that storage conditions comply with applicable local and national regulations. Drums should be stacked to a maximum of 3 high. 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.
Storage Regulations
Classified as a Class C1 (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID) for the purpose of storage and handling, in accordance with the requirements of AS1940.

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

Occupational exposure limit values
No exposure standards have been established for the mixture. However, over-exposure to some chemicals may result in enhancement of pre-existing adverse medical conditions and/or allergic reactions and should be kept to the least possible levels.

Biological Limit Values
No biological limit available.

Appropriate Engineering Controls
This substance is hazardous and should be used with a local exhaust ventilation system, drawing vapours away from workers' breathing zone. A flame-proof exhaust ventilation system is required. If the engineering controls are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of vapours/mists below the exposure standards, suitable respiratory protection must be worn. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning ventilation requirements.
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 vapor/mist filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements. Reference should be made to Australian 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, chemical goggles or full-face shield as appropriate should be used. Final choice of appropriate eye/face protection will vary according to individual circumstances. Eye protection devices should conform to relevant regulations.
Eye protection 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. Occupational protective gloves should conform to relevant regulations.
Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

Body Protection
Suitable protective workwear, e.g. cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist is recommended. Chemical resistant apron is recommended where large quantities are handled.

Other Information
No exposure standards have been established for this material, however, the TWA exposure standards for refined mineral oil mist is 5 mg/m³. As with all chemicals, exposure should be kept to the lowest possible levels.

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.

Source: Safe Work Australia

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Properties</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Properties</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Form</td>
<td>Liquid</td>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>Clear - straw or light olive colour liquid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colour</td>
<td>Clear - straw or light olive colour</td>
<td>Odour</td>
<td>May contain a reodorant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition Temperature</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Melting Point</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freezing Point</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Boiling Point</td>
<td>170 - 390 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in Water</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>pH</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour Pressure</td>
<td>&lt; 1 hPa at 20 °C</td>
<td>Vapour Density (Air=1)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation Rate</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Odour Threshold</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water</td>
<td>3 - 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density</td>
<td>Typical 0.84 g/cm³ at 15 °C</td>
<td>Flash Point</td>
<td>63 °C (estimated)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>Combustible liquid</td>
<td>Auto-Ignition Temperature</td>
<td>&gt; 220 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammable Limits - Lower</td>
<td>1 %(V)</td>
<td>Flammable Limits - Upper</td>
<td>6 %(V)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinematic Viscosity</td>
<td>2 - 4.5 mm²/s at 40 °C</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability
Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

Reactivity and Stability
Reacts with incompatible materials

Conditions to Avoid
Heat, open flames and other sources of ignition.

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.

Possibility of hazardous reactions
Not available.

Hazardous Polymerization
Will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology Information
Toxicity data for material given below.
Acute Toxicity - Oral
LD50(rat): >2,000 mg/kg

Acute Toxicity - Inhalation
LC50(rat): >5 mg/L/4h

Acute Toxicity - Dermal
LD50(rabbit): >2,000 mg/kg

Ingestion
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. 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 diarrhea.

Inhalation
Inhalation of product vapours may cause irritation of the nose, throat and respiratory system.

Skin
May be irritating to skin. The symptoms may include redness, itching and swelling. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking and may lead to dermatitis.

Eye
May be irritating to eyes. The symptoms may include redness, itching and tearing.

Respiratory sensitisation
Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer.

Skin Sensitisation
Not expected to be a skin sensitizer.

Germ cell mutagenicity
Not considered to be a mutagenic hazard. In-vitro mutagenicity studies show that mutagenic activity is related to 4-6 ring polycyclic aromatic content.

Carcinogenicity
Suspected of causing cancer. Classified as a suspected human carcinogen.

Reproductive Toxicity
Not considered to be toxic to reproduction.

STOT-single exposure
Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

STOT-repeated exposure
Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

Aspiration Hazard
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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).

Persistence and 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.

Environmental Protection
Do not discharge this material into waterways, drains and sewers.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal considerations
Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations. Do not allow into drains or watercourses or dispose of where ground or surface waters may be affected. Wastes including emptied containers are controlled wastes and should be disposed of in accordance with all applicable local and national regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport Information
Road and Rail Transport (ADG Code):
This material is classified as Dangerous Goods Class 9 Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods
Class 9: Miscellaneous substances Dangerous Goods are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following:
Class 1: Explosives (when the class 9 substance is a fire risk substance) Division 5.1: Oxidising substances (when the class 9 substance is a fire risk substance) and
Division 5.2: Organic peroxides (when the class 9 substance is a fire risk substance)
Note: Special Provision AU01:
Environmentally Hazardous Substances meeting the descriptions of UN 3077 or UN 3082 are not subject to this Code when transported by road or rail in:
packagings that do not incorporate a receptacle exceeding 500 kg(L); or IBCs

Marine Transport (IMO/IMDG):
Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.
Class/Division: 9
UN No: 3082
Proper Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (CONTAINS: FUEL DIESEL) (MARINE POLLUTANT)
Packing Group: III
EMS : F-A, S-F
Special Provisions: 274 335 969

Air Transport (ICAO/IATA):
Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.
Class/Division: 9
UN No: 3082
Proper Shipping Name: environmentaly hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Contains: fuel diesel)
Packing Group: III
Packaging Instructions (passenger & cargo): 964
Packaging Instructions (cargo only): 964
Hazard Label: Miscellaneous
Special Provisions: A97, A158, A197

U.N. Number
3082

UN proper shipping name
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.

Transport hazard class(es)
9
Packing Group
III

Hazchem Code
•3Z

Special Precautions for User
Not available

IERG Number
47

IMDG Marine pollutant
Yes

Transport in Bulk
Not available

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory information
Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of classification and labelling of chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia

Not classified as a Scheduled Poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

Poisons Schedule
Not Scheduled

Australia (AICS)
All components are listed or exempt.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Date of preparation or last revision of SDS
SDS reviewed: February 2017, Supersedes: May 2012

References
Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice.
Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons.
Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail.
Model Work Health and Safety Regulations, Schedule 10: Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.
Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants.
Adopted biological exposure determinants, American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).
Globally Harmonised System of classification and labelling of chemicals.