

Material Safety Data Sheet



LOW SULFUR DIESEL

Infosafe™ ACRJ8 Issue Date January 2007 Status ISSUED by BS: 1.10.9
No. CALTEX

Classified as hazardous according to criteria of NOHSC

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name LOW SULFUR DIESEL

Company Name Caltex Australia Petroleum Pty Ltd (ABN 17 000 032 128)

Address 2 Market Street, Sydney
NSW 2000

Emergency Tel. 1800 033 111

Telephone/Fax Number Tel: (02) 9250 5000
Fax: (02) 9250 5742

Recommended Use Fuel.

Other Names	Name	Product Code
	ULTRA LOW SULFUR DIESEL	
	DIESEL- ULTRA LOW SULFUR	
	LOW SULFUR DIESEL UNMARKED	
	AUTOMOTIVE DIESEL FUEL	
	DIESEL FUEL UNMARKED	
	EXTRA LOW SULFUR DIESEL	
	DIESEL-EXTRA LOW SULPHUR	
	NEW GENERATION BIODIESEL	
	VORTEX DIESEL-ULTRA LOW SULFUR DIESEL	
	VORTEX DIESEL-EXTRA LOW SULFUR DIESEL	
	Alpine Diesel (NSW, QLD)	
	Highland Diesel (NSW, QLD)	

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) R38 Irritating to skin.
R40(3) Possible risk of irreversible effects.

Safety Phrase(s) S2 Keep out of reach of children.
S16 Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.
S45 In case of accident or if you feel unwell seek medical advice
immediately
S53 Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
S24/25 Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
S36/37/39 Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face
protection.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Information on Composition Low sulfur diesels - Mixture of diesel fuel, additives and no more than 500ppm sulphur.
Ultra low sulfur diesels - Mixture of diesel fuel, additives and no more than 50ppm sulphur.
Extra Low sulfur diesels - Mixture of diesel fuel, additives and no more than 10ppm sulphur.

Ingredients	Name	CAS	Proportion
	Diesel Fuel	68334-30-5	90-100 %
	Methyl esters from lipid sources	67784-80-9	0-10 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation Remove the source of contamination or move the victim to fresh air. Ensure airways are clear and have qualified person give oxygen through a facemask if breathing is difficult. If irritation develops, seek medical attention.

Ingestion Do NOT induce vomiting. Wash out mouth with water and give plenty of water to drink. If symptoms develop seek medical attention.

Skin If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. If symptoms develop seek medical attention.

Eye If contact with the eye(s) occurs, wash with copious amounts of water holding eyelid(s) open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the non-affected eye. If symptoms persist seek medical attention.

First Aid Facilities Eye wash and normal washroom facilities.

Advice to Doctor Treat symptomatically.

Other Information For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone eg Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor (at once).

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media Use carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam. DO NOT use water jet directly on the fire as this may spread the fire. Water or foam may cause frothing. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers.

Hazards from Combustion Products Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes including carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

Specific Hazards Combustible liquid. Keep storage tanks, pipelines, fire exposed surfaces etc cool with water spray. Ensure adequate ventilation to prevent explosive vapour-air mixture and prevent build-up of electrostatic charges (i.e. by grounding). Vapour/air mixtures may ignite explosively and flashback along the vapour trail. Remove sources of re-ignition. Fire-exposed container may rupture/explode.

Precautions in connection with Fire Fire-fighters should wear full protective clothing and self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedures Remove all sources of ignition. Increase ventilation. Evacuate all unnecessary personnel. Wear full protective equipment including air supplied respirator, and clothing to minimise exposure. If possible contain the spill. Place inert absorbent material such as vermiculite, sand or dirt onto spillage. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect the material and place into a suitable labelled container. Prevent contamination of groundwater or surface water. If large quantities of this material enter the waterways contact the Environmental Protection Authority, or your local Waste Management Authority.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling	Use in a well ventilated area. DO NOT store or use in confined spaces. Build up of mists or vapours in the atmosphere must be prevented. Avoid breathing in spray or mists or vapours. Do not use near welding or other ignition sources and avoid sparks. Do not smoke. When dealing with this product, repeated or prolonged skin exposure without protection should be prevented in order to lessen the possibility of skin disorders. It is essential that all who come into contact with this material maintain high standards of personal hygiene ie. Washing hands prior to eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities.
Conditions for Safe Storage	Classified as a Class C1 (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID) for the purposes of storage and handling. Store in a cool, dry well-ventilated area away from heat, sources of ignition, oxidising agents, foodstuffs, and clothing and out of direct sunlight. Keep containers closed when not in use and securely sealed and protected against physical damage. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Do NOT pressurise, cut, heat or weld containers as they may contain hazardous residues. 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.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

National Exposure Standards	No exposure standards have been established for this material, however, the TWA National Occupational Health And Safety Commission (NOHSC) exposure standards for oil mist is 5 mg/m ³ . As with all chemicals, exposure should be kept to the lowest possible levels.
Biological Limit Values	No biological limit allocated.
Engineering Controls	Provide sufficient ventilation to keep airborne levels below the exposure limit. Where vapours or mists are generated and exposure standards are exceeded, the use of respiratory protection, or a local exhaust ventilation system is recommended.
Respiratory Protection	Avoid breathing of vapours or mists. Where ventilation is inadequate and vapours or mists are generated the use of an approved respirator with organic vapour/particulate filter complying with AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716 is recommended. Final choice of appropriate breathing protection is dependant upon actual airborne concentrations and the type of breathing protection required will vary according to individual circumstances. Expert advice may be required to make this decision. 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.
Eye Protection	If possibility of eye contact exists safety glasses or face shield as appropriate should be worn as described in Australian Standard AS/NZS 1337- Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

- Hand Protection** Wear gloves of impervious material. 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 work wear should be worn to protect personal clothing. Industrial clothing should conform to the specifications detailed in AS/NZS 2919: Industrial clothing.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

- Appearance** Colour is variable - water 'white' through to light brown/straw colour light to fluorescent green.
- Odour** Characteristic odour.
- Melting Point** Not available.
- Boiling Point** 200-400°C
- Solubility in Water** Insoluble.
- Specific Gravity** 0.85 @ 15°C
- pH Value** Not applicable.
- Vapour Pressure** <1 mmHg @ 25°C
- Vapour Density (Air=1)** >1.0
- Viscosity** 3.0 cst (40°C)
- Flash Point** >61.5°C
- Auto-Ignition Temperature** >250 deg C (approx)
- Flammable Limits**
- Lower Not available.
- Flammable Limits**
- Upper Not available.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

- Chemical Stability** Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.
- Conditions to Avoid** Heat, direct sunlight, open flames or other sources of ignition.

Incompatible Materials	Strong oxidising agents.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Thermal decomposition and combustion produce noxious fumes containing oxides of carbon.
Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology Information	This product has been classified as a Carcinogen Category 3 Substance. That is it causes concern for humans owing to possible carcinogenic effects but in respect of which the available information is not adequate for classification in Category 2. Middle distillates have caused skin cancer in laboratory animals following lifetime application to the skin. Brief or intermittent skin contact is not expected to cause adverse effects if it is washed thoroughly. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact or breathing of vapour or mist.
Inhalation	Mists and vapours generated may cause irritation of the upper respiratory tract. Inhalation of high concentration may lead to headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, drowsiness or narcosis.
Ingestion	May cause irritation of the gastrointestinal tract especially if more than several mouthfuls are swallowed. Symptoms may include abdominal discomfort, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. Ingestion of this product and subsequent vomiting can result in aspiration of the liquid into the lungs, causing chemical pneumonia and possible lung damage.
Skin	Will cause irritation to the skin that may result in redness, itchiness and swelling. Repeated or prolonged contact may dry and defat the skin, resulting in skin irritation and possibly lead to dermatitis.
Eye	May cause irritation in contact with the eyes, which can result in redness, stinging and lacrimation.
Chronic Effects	Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause skin irritation leading to dermatitis. Repeated or prolonged inhalation of high vapour concentrations can cause drowsiness and lead to narcosis or death. Possible risk of irreversible effects. This product has been classified as a Carcinogen Category 3 Substance- R40 Possible risk of irreversible effects. That is, substances which cause concern for humans owing to possible carcinogenic effects but in respect of which the available information is not adequate for making a satisfactory assessment.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity No data is available for this material.

Persistence / Degradability No data is available for this material.

Mobility No data is available for this material.

Environment Protection Prevent the material from entering the environment.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Considerations Dispose of according to relevant local, state and federal government regulations.

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.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poisons Schedule S5

Hazard Category Harmful, Irritant

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Date of preparation or last revision of MSDS MSDS reviewed: January 2007.

Contact Person/Point CHEMICAL EMERGENCIES: 1 800 033 111
TECHNICAL ADVICE: 1300 364 169
Health & Safety Advisor
Tel: (02) 9250 5822 and (02) 9250 5734
PLEASE NOTE that although every care has been taken in compiling the above information, it is solely reliant upon data available to us at the date hereof. We believe the data to be correct, however for the reason just stated we are not in a position to warrant its accuracy. With that in mind and given that the full range of possibilities and conditions under which the information may be applied simply cannot be anticipated, YOU ARE CAUTIONED to make your own determinations as to the veracity and the suitability of

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