

Material Safety Data Sheet

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Infosafe No. ACQH6 Issue Date : May 2004 ISSUED by BPNZ

Product Name : **Premium Unleaded Petrol**

Classified as hazardous

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name Premium Unleaded Petrol
Product Code M95UL
Product Use Use only as a motor fuel for spark ignition engines. NOT for aviation use. Should NOT be used as a solvent nor cleaning agent. For specific application advice see appropriate Technical Data Sheet or consult your BP representative
Company Name BP Oil New Zealand Ltd
Address 20 Customs House Quay, Wellington 1, New Zealand
Telephone Number/Fax Tel: 64 4 495 5000 Fax: 64 4 495 5400
Other Names

<u>Name</u>	<u>Product Code</u>
PULP, Premium Motor Spirit, Premium Gasoline	

Other Information Emergency Tel: 0800 154 666 (Australian Centre of Occupational Health and Safety)

National Poisons Centre telephone no. (24 hours): 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)

MSDS website <http://www.bp.co.nz/business/products/safetydata.html>

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Information on Composition A complex mixture of volatile hydrocarbons containing paraffins, naphthenes, olefins and aromatics with carbon numbers predominantly between C4 and C12. Contains: Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified. May contain oxygenates. May also contain small quantities of proprietary performance additives.
Hazardous Components

Benzene, EINECS No. 200-753-7,	CAS No. 71-43-2	< 1%
Gasoline, EINECS No: 289-220-8,	CAS No: 86290-81-5	> 90%

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classified as a Dangerous Good according to NZS 5433.

Extremely flammable liquid. Explosive air/vapour mixtures may form at ambient temperature. Likely to cause skin irritation.
It is important to recognise that this product is classified as a Category A1 Carcinogen.
This product is toxic. There is a danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. Harmful if swallowed - aspiration hazard.
Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
Vapour is heavier than air and may travel to remote sources of ignition (eg. along drainage systems, in basements etc.).
ABUSE:
Abuse involving deliberate inhalation of very high concentrations of vapour, even for short periods, can produce unconsciousness and/or result in a sudden fatality.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation If exposure to vapour, mists or fumes causes drowsiness, headache, blurred vision or irritation of the eyes, nose or throat, remove immediately to fresh air. Keep patient warm and at rest. If any symptoms persist obtain medical advice.
Unconscious casualties must be placed in the recovery position. Monitor breathing and pulse rate and if breathing has failed, or is deemed inadequate, respiration must be assisted, preferably by the mouth to mouth method. Administer external cardiac massage if necessary. Seek medical attention immediately.
Ingestion If contamination of the mouth occurs, wash out thoroughly with water. Except as a deliberate act, the ingestion of large amounts of product is unlikely. If it should occur, do NOT induce vomiting; obtain medical advice.
Skin Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water as soon as reasonably practicable.

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Eye	Remove heavily contaminated clothing and wash underlying skin. In extreme situations of saturation with this product, drench with water, remove clothing as soon as possible and wash skin with soap and water. Seek medical advice if skin becomes red, swollen or painful.
Advice to Doctor	Wash eye thoroughly with copious quantities of water, ensuring eyelids are held open. Obtain medical advice if any pain or redness develops or persists. 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.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Hazardous Combustion Products	For major fires call the Fire Service. Ensure an escape path is always available from any fire. There is a danger of flashback if sparks or hot surfaces ignite vapour. Use foam, dry powder or water fog. DO NOT use water jets. Fires in confined spaces should be dealt with by trained personnel wearing approved breathing apparatus. Any spillage should be regarded as a potential fire risk. Toxic fumes may be evolved on burning or exposure to heat. See Stability and Reactivity, Section 10 of this Safety Data Sheet.
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6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

As this product has a very low flash point any spillage or leak is a severe fire and/or explosion hazard.
Spilled material may make surfaces slippery.
It is advised that stocks of suitable absorbent material should be held in quantities sufficient to deal with any spillage which may be reasonably anticipated.
Vapour is heavier than air and may travel to remote sources of ignition (eg. along drainage systems, in basements etc.).
Isolate spillage from all ignition sources including road traffic.
Evacuate all non essential personnel from the immediate area.
If spillage has occurred in a confined space, ensure adequate ventilation and check that a safe, breathable atmosphere is present before entry.
Ensure good ventilation.
Wear protective clothing. See Exposure Controls/Personal Protection, section 8, of this Safety Data Sheet.
Large and uncontained spillages should be smothered with foam to reduce the risk of ignition.
The foam blanket should be maintained until the area is declared safe.
Recovery of large spillages should be effected by specialist personnel.
Protect drains from potential spills to minimise contamination. Do not wash product into drainage system.
In the case of spillage on water, prevent the spread of product by the use of suitable barrier equipment. Recover product from the surface. Protect environmentally sensitive areas and water supplies.
Regular surveillance on the location of the spillage should be maintained.
In the event of spillages contact the appropriate authorities.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling	Ensure good ventilation and avoid as far as reasonably practicable the inhalation and contact with vapours, mists or fumes which may be generated during use. If such vapour, mists or fumes are generated, their concentration in the workplace air should be controlled to the lowest reasonably practicable level. Avoid contact with skin and observe good personal hygiene. Avoid contact with eyes. If splashing is likely to occur wear a full face visor or chemical goggles as appropriate. Do not siphon product by mouth. Whilst using do not eat, drink or smoke. Take all necessary precautions against accidental spillage into soil or water.
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Storage

Store and dispense only in well ventilated areas away from heat and sources of ignition.

Store and use only in equipment/containers designed for use with this product. Containers must be properly labelled and kept closed when not in use. Do not remove warning labels from containers.

Empty packages may contain some remaining product. Retain hazard warning labels on empty packages as a guide to the safe handling, storage and disposal of empty packaging.

Do not enter storage tanks without breathing apparatus unless the tank has been well ventilated and the tank atmosphere has been shown to contain hydrocarbon vapour concentrations of less than 1% of the lower flammability limit and an oxygen concentration of at least 20% volume.

Always have sufficient people standing by outside the tank with appropriate breathing apparatus and equipment to effect a quick rescue.

Other Information

Fire Prevention

Light hydrocarbon vapours can build up in the headspace of tanks. 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.

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.

Empty containers represent a fire hazard as they may contain some remaining flammable product and vapour. Never cut, weld, solder or braze empty containers.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

National Exposure Standards

Ensure good ventilation. Avoid, as far as reasonably practicable, inhalation of vapour, mists or fumes generated during use.

If vapour, mists or fumes are generated, their concentration in the workplace air should be controlled to the lowest reasonably practicable level.

Relevant exposure limits are:

Petrol (Gasoline)

NZWES Exposure Standard: 300 ppm (8hr TWA)

Benzene

NZWES Exposure Standard: 5ppm (similar or equal to: 16 mg/m³) (8hr TWA).

Carcinogen category notice: Category A1. Established human carcinogen known to be carcinogenic to humans. There is sufficient evidence to establish a causal association between human exposure to these substances and the development of cancer. See Chapter 7: Carcinogens, published by the Occupational Safety and Health Service, Department of Labour.

Carcinogen Category A1 (Confirmed Human Carcinogen)

Note: Several comprehensive reviews have been made of benzene toxicity over the recent years. It is not, therefore, the intention of this documentation to exhaustively review all related scientific literature, but to summarise the available quantitative dose-response information with regard to exposure to low concentrations of benzene. This information was used to provide guidelines for the Exposure Standards Working Group to set an exposure standard for benzene.

Respiratory Protection

If operations are such that exposure to vapour, mist or fume may be anticipated, then suitable approved respiratory equipment should be worn. The use of respiratory equipment must be strictly in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions and any statutory requirements governing its selection and use.

Body Protection

Wear face visor or goggles in circumstances where eye contact can accidentally occur.

If skin contact is likely, wear impervious protective clothing and/or gloves.

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Protective clothing should be regularly inspected and maintained; overalls should be dry-cleaned, laundered and preferably starched after use.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Odour	Gasoline like
Boiling Point	30 - 230°C Test Method: ASTM D 86
Vapour Pressure	60 - 90 kPa Test Method: ASTM D 323
Physical State	Low viscosity liquid
Colour	Yellow
Density	750 kg/m ³ @ 15°C Test Method: ASTM D 1298
Flash Point	<-40°C (PMC) Test Method: ASTM D 93
Flammable Limits	0.6%
LEL	
Flammable Limits	8.0%
UEL	
Other Information	Grades: Premium Unleaded 96 Petrol

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability	Stable at ambient temperatures.
Hazardous Polymerization	Hazardous polymerisation reactions will not occur.
Materials to Avoid	Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Thermal decomposition products will vary with conditions. Incomplete combustion will generate smoke, carbon dioxide and hazardous gases, including carbon monoxide.
Conditions to Avoid	Sources of ignition Avoid excessive heat.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Inhalation	Likely to be irritating to the respiratory tract if high concentrations of mists or vapour are inhaled. May cause nausea, dizziness, headaches and drowsiness if high concentrations of vapour are inhaled. ABUSE: Abuse involving deliberate inhalation of very high concentrations of vapour, even for short periods, can produce unconsciousness and/or result in a sudden fatality.
Ingestion	Unlikely to cause harm if accidentally swallowed in small doses, though larger quantities may cause nausea and diarrhoea. Will injure the lungs if aspiration occurs, eg. during vomiting.
Skin	Likely to cause skin irritation. Likely to result in chemical burns following prolonged wetting of the skin. (eg. after a road traffic accident).
Eye	Unlikely to cause more than transient stinging or redness if accidental eye contact occurs.
Chronic Effects	It is important to recognise that this product is classified as a Category A1 Carcinogen - Confirmed Human Carcinogen according to the Occupational Safety and Health Service of the Department of Labour. The substance is carcinogenic to humans based on the weight of evidence from epidemiological studies. Contains Benzene. Prolonged or repeated exposure to benzene can cause anaemia and other blood diseases, including leukaemia. This product is toxic. There is a danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Mobility	Spillages may penetrate the soil causing ground water contamination.
Persistence / Degradability	This product is inherently biodegradable.
Bioaccumulation	There is no evidence to suggest bioaccumulation will occur.

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Acute Toxicity - Other Organisms Aquatic toxicity
Very toxic to aquatic microorganisms, likely to cause severe short-term and may cause longer term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Spills may form a film on water surfaces causing physical damage to organisms. Most moderate spills will evaporate or disperse within 24 hours. Oxygen transfer could also be impaired.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Dispose of via an authorised person/ licensed waste disposal contractor in accordance with local regulations.
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.
Empty containers represent a fire hazard as they may contain flammable product residues and vapour. Never weld, solder or braze empty containers.
Materials contaminated with product should be treated as extremely flammable. Disposal should be in accordance with local regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

This material is classified as a Class 3 - Flammable Liquid according to NZS 5433:1999 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

Must not be loaded in the same freight container or on the same vehicle with:

- (Class 1) Explosives
- (Class 2.1) Flammable gases
- (Class 2.3) Toxic gases
- (Class 4.2) Spontaneously combustible substances
- (Class 5.1) Oxidising substances
- (Class 5.2) Organic peroxides or
- (Class 7) Radioactive materials unless specifically exempted.

Must not be loaded with in the same freight container; and on the same vehicle must be separated horizontally by at least 3 metres unless all but one are packed in separate freight containers with:

- (Class 4.3) Dangerous when wet substances

Goods of packing group II or III may be loaded in the same freight container or on the same vehicle if transported in segregation devices with:

- (Class 4.2), Spontaneously combustible substances
- (Class 4.3), Dangerous when wet substances
- (Class 5.1), Oxidising substances
- (Class 5.2) Organic peroxides

U.N. Number 1203

Proper Shipping Name PETROL

DG Class 3

Hazchem Code 3[Y]E

Packaging Method 3.8.3

Packing Group II

Storage and Transport Marine Transport

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code for transport by sea.

UN-No : 1203

Class : 3 Flammable Liquid

Packing group : II

Proper Shipping Name : PETROL

EmS : 3-07

Stowage and Segregation Category : E

Air Transport

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

UN-No : 1203

Class : 3 Flammable Liquid

Packing group : II

Proper Shipping Name : PETROL

EPG Number 3.1.001

IERG Number 14

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IMO Marine Pollutant	This product is a marine pollutant according to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code.
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15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

This product is classified as a 3.1A - Flammable Liquid: Very High Hazard, according to the Hazardous Substances (Classification) Regulations 2001.

This product is classified as a 6.1E - Substance that is mild acutely toxic, according to the Hazardous Substances (Classification) Regulations 2001.

This product is classified as a 6.3B - Substance that is mildly irritating to the skin, according to the Hazardous Substances (Classification) Regulations 2001.

This product is classified as a 6.7B - Substance that is a suspected human carcinogen, according to the Hazardous Substances (Classification) Regulations 2001.

This product is classified as a 9.1B - Substance that is ecotoxic in the aquatic environment, according to the Hazardous Substances (Classification) Regulations 2001.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Contact Person/Point	<p>This data sheet and the health, safety and environmental information it contains is considered to be accurate as of the date specified above. We have reviewed any information contained herein which we received from sources outside the BP Group of Companies. However, no warranty or representation, expressed or implied is made as to the accuracy or completeness of the data and information contained in this data sheet.</p> <p>Health and safety precautions and environmental advice noted in this data sheet may not be accurate for all individuals and/or situations. It is the user's obligation to evaluate and use this product safely and to comply with all applicable laws and regulations. No statement made in this data sheet shall be construed as a permission, recommendation or authorisation given or implied to practise any patented invention without a valid licence. The BP Group of Companies shall not be responsible for any damage or injury resulting from abnormal use of the material, from any failure to adhere to recommendations, or from any hazards inherent in the nature of the material.</p>
SDS History	<p>MSDS Modified: November 2005</p> <p>...End Of MSDS...</p>