### Section 1. Identification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>GHS product identifier</strong></th>
<th>Opal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Product code</strong></td>
<td>0000003434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SDS no.</strong></td>
<td>0000003434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Historic SDS no.</strong></td>
<td>CAS5C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Use of the substance/mixture**

Fuel for spark ignition engines. NOT for aviation use.

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

**Technical Helpline Number**

1300 139 700

1800 638 556

**EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER**

**Section 2. Hazard(s) identification**

**Classification of the substance or mixture**

- FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 1
- SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2
- GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY - Category 1B
- CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1B
- SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3
- ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

**GHS label elements**

**Hazard pictograms**

- 

**Signal word**

DANGER

**Hazard statements**

- H224 - Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.
- H315 - Causes skin irritation.
- H340 - May cause genetic defects.
- H350 - May cause cancer.
- H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
- H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**Precautionary statements**

**General**

- P103 - Read label before use.
- P102 - Keep out of reach of children.
- P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

Prevention
- P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
- P261 - Avoid breathing vapour.
- 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.
- P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
- P273 - Avoid release to the environment.

Response
- P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
- P301 + P310 + P331 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.

Storage
- P403 + P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
- P235 - Keep cool.
- P405 - Store locked up.

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
- Contains Benzene. Prolonged or repeated exposure to benzene can cause anaemia and other blood diseases, including leukaemia.

Section 3. Composition and ingredient information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance/mixture</th>
<th>Mixture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ingredient name</strong></td>
<td><strong>% (w/w)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline</td>
<td>&gt; 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contains: toluene</td>
<td>&lt; 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-hexane</td>
<td>&lt; 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene</td>
<td>&lt; 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tert-butyl methyl ether(MTBE)</td>
<td>&lt; 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-methylpropan-2-ol</td>
<td>&lt; 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diisopropyl ether</td>
<td>&lt; 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)</td>
<td>&lt; 1</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. Get medical attention.

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.
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. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

Section 5. Firefighting 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**
Extremely flammable liquid and vapour. 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
- other hazardous substances.

**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.

**Hazchem code**
3YE
Section 6. Accidental release measures

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). 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

Do not fill container while it is in or on a vehicle. Static electricity may ignite vapour and cause fire. Place container on ground when filling and keep nozzle in contact with container.

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. 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...
Section 7. Handling and storage

**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

**Ingredient name**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product name</th>
<th>Exposure limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TWA: 890 mg/m³ 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 5/1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes. Issued/Revised: 5/1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STEL: 1480 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Issued/Revised: 5/1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toluene</td>
<td>Safe Work Australia (Australia). Absorbed through skin.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

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**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.
## Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

### Environmental exposure controls

Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation.

### Individual protection measures

#### Hand protection

Wear chemical resistant gloves. Do not re-use gloves. Protective gloves must give suitable protection against hydrocarbons. Inspect and replace gloves on a regular basis. The frequency of replacement will depend upon the circumstances of use.

**Recommended:** Splash goggles

#### 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 spillages 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 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:** Overall

#### 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. **Recommended:** Nitrile rubber

#### 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.

### Environmental exposure controls

Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation.

- **Recommended:** Gloves made from fluoroelastomer resistant to hydrocarbons and a wide range of chemicals.
  - Wear a chemically resistant multi-layer laminate inner glove inside an outer nitrile glove. The purpose of the outer glove is to protect the inner glove from cuts and mechanical damage. The presence of aromatic hydrocarbons in the product will significantly shorten the length of time that nitrile gloves will provide protection. Do not re-use nitrile gloves if exposed to aromatic hydrocarbons.

**Recommended:** Nitrile rubber
Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

**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: full-face mask

**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 dust/mist (Type P1) 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

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

**Appearance**

- **Physical state:** Liquid. Clear and Bright
- **Colour:** Pale Yellow.
- **Odour:** Hydrocarbon.
- **Odour threshold:** Not available.
- **pH:** Not available.
- **Melting point:** Not available.
- **Boiling point:** >30 to < 210°C (>86 to < 410°F)
- **Flash point:** Closed cup: <-40°C (<-40°F)
- **Evaporation rate:** Not available.
- **Flammability (solid, gas):** Not applicable. Based on - Physical state
- **Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits:** Lower: 1.4% Upper: 7.6%
- **Vapour pressure:** 30 to 100 kPa (225 to 750 mm Hg)
- **Vapour density:** Not available.
- **Relative density:** Not available.
- **Density:** 700 kg/m³ (0.7 g/cm³) at 15°C
- **Solubility:** Insoluble in water.
- **Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water:** Not available.
- **Auto-ignition temperature:** >350°C (>662°F)
- **Decomposition temperature:** Not available.
- **Viscosity:** Kinematic: 0.4 to 0.55 mm²/s (0.4 to 0.55 cSt) at 40°C
- **Remarks:** Reid vapor pressure (RVP): 55 to 100 kPa (40 °C )
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 likely routes of exposure
Routes of entry anticipated: Dermal, Inhalation.

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact
No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Inhalation
Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

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.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Route of exposure</th>
<th>Target organs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline</td>
<td>Category 3</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
<td>Narcotic effects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toluene</td>
<td>Category 3</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
<td>Narcotic effects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-hexane</td>
<td>Category 3</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
<td>Narcotic effects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene</td>
<td>Category 3</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
<td>Respiratory tract irritation and Narcotic effects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tert-butyl methyl ether(MTBE)</td>
<td>Category 3</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
<td>Narcotic effects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diisopropyl ether</td>
<td>Category 3</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
<td>Narcotic effects</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>toluene</td>
<td>Category 2</td>
<td>Not determined</td>
<td>hearing organs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-hexane</td>
<td>Category 2</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>peripheral nervous system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene</td>
<td>Category 1</td>
<td>Not determined</td>
<td>blood system</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Aspiration hazard

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline</td>
<td>ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toluene</td>
<td>ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-hexane</td>
<td>ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Information on toxicological effects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Route of exposure</th>
<th>Target organs</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>gasoline</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
# Section 11. Toxicological information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inhalation</th>
<th>Adverse symptoms may include the following:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nausea or vomiting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>headache</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>drowsiness/fatigue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dizziness/vertigo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>unconsciousness</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Skin contact</th>
<th>Adverse symptoms may include the following:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>irritation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>redness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>reduced foetal weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>increase in foetal deaths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>skeletal malformations</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eye contact</th>
<th>Vapour, mist or fume may cause eye irritation. Exposure to vapour, mist or fume may cause stinging, redness and watering of the eyes.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Vapour, mist or fume may irritate the nose, mouth and respiratory tract.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingestion</td>
<td>If swallowed, may irritate the mouth, throat and digestive system. If swallowed, may cause abdominal pain, stomach cramps, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, dizziness and drowsiness.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| General     | This product contains n-hexane. Overexposure to n-hexane may cause progressive and potentially irreversible damage to the peripheral nervous system, particularly in the arms and legs. Animal studies have also shown that n-hexane overexposure may cause testicular injury. However, animal studies conducted with commercial hexane, containing 53% n-hexane, showed neither peripheral nervous system damage nor testicular injury at inhalation exposures up to 9000 ppm. Solvent "sniffing" (abuse) or intentional overexposure to vapours can produce serious central nervous system effects, including unconsciousness, and possibly death. |

| Carcinogenicity | May cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure. |
| Mutagenicity    | May cause genetic defects.                                               |
| Teratogenicity  | Suspected of damaging the unborn child.                                   |
| Developmental effects | No known significant effects or critical hazards.                        |
| Fertility effects | Suspected of damaging fertility.                                         |

## Other information

Gasoline - Excess exposure to vapors may produce headaches, dizziness, nausea, drowsiness, irritation of eyes, nose and throat and central nervous system depression. Aspiration of this material into the lungs can cause chemical pneumonia and can be fatal. Aspiration into the lungs can occur while vomiting after ingestion of this product. Inhalation of unlead gasoline vapors did not produce birth defects in laboratory animals. Ingestion of this material can cause gastrointestinal irritation and diarrhea.

In a long-term inhalation study of whole unlead gasoline vapors, exposure-related kidney damage and kidney tumors were observed in male rats. Similar kidney effects were not seen in female rats or in mice. At the highest exposure level (2056 ppm), female mice had an increased incidence of liver tumors. Results from subsequent scientific studies have shown that a broad variety of chemicals cause
Section 11. Toxicological information

these kidney effects only in the male rat. Further studies have discovered the means by which the physiology of the male rat uniquely predispose it to these effects. Consequently, the Risk Assessment Forum of the Environmental Protection Agency has recognized that these responses are not predictive of a human health hazard. The liver tumors that were increased in the high-dose female mice are likewise of questionable significance because of their high spontaneous occurrence even without chemical exposure and because the rate of their occurrence is accelerated by a broad spectrum of chemicals not commonly considered to be carcinogens (e.g., phenobarbital). Thus, the significance of the mouse liver tumor response in terms of human health is questionable.

Gasoline is a complex mixture of hydrocarbons and contains benzene (typically no more than 2 volume%), toluene, and xylene. Chronic exposure to high levels of benzene has been shown to cause cancer (leukemia) in humans and other adverse blood effects (anemia). Benzene is considered a human carcinogen by IARC, NTP and OSHA. Over exposure to xylene and toluene can cause irritation to the upper respiratory tract, headache and narcosis. Some liver damage and lung inflammation were seen in chronic studies on xylene in guinea pigs but not in rats.

Solvent “sniffing” (abuse) or intentional overexposure to vapors can produce serious central nervous system effects, including unconsciousness, and possibly death.

Gasoline: Additional toxicity information on the components:

Benzene: Acute toxicity of benzene results primarily from depression of the central nervous system (CNS). Inhalation of concentrations over 50 ppm can produce headache, lassitude, weariness, dizziness, drowsiness, or excitation. Exposure to very high levels can result in unconsciousness and death.

Benzene: Long-term overexposure to benzene has been associated with certain types of leukemia in humans. In addition, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), the National Toxicology Program, and OSHA consider benzene to be a human carcinogen. Chronic exposures to high levels of benzene have been reported to cause adverse blood effects including anemia. Benzene exposure can occur by inhalation and absorption through the skin.

Inhalation and forced feeding studies of benzene in laboratory animals have produced a carcinogenic response in a variety of organs, including possibly leukemia, other adverse effects on the blood, chromosomal changes and some effects on the immune system. Exposure to benzene at levels up to 300 ppm did not produce birth defects in animal studies; however, exposure to higher dosage levels resulted in a reduction of body weight of the rat pups (fetotoxicity). Changes in the testes have been observed in mice exposed to benzene at 300 ppm, but reproductive performance was not altered in rats exposed to benzene at the same level. Aspiration of this material into the lungs can cause chemical pneumonia and can be fatal. Aspiration into the lungs can occur while vomiting after ingestion of this material.

Toluene: Aspiration of this material into the lungs can cause chemical pneumonia and can be fatal. Aspiration into the lungs can occur while vomiting after ingestion of this material. Deliberate inhalation of high concentrations of toluene has been linked to damage of the brain, liver and kidney. Inhalation of very high concentrations of toluene, such as in cases of solvent abuse, has resulted in sudden death which may be a result of cardiac arrhythmia or central nervous system depression. Mental and/or growth retardation has been reported in children of women who deliberately inhale toluene during pregnancy (usually at thousands of ppm). Foetal developmental toxicity was observed when pregnant rats were exposed to toluene at levels of 1500 ppm. Maternal toxicity was also observed at this concentration. Prolonged, high level exposure to toluene in laboratory animals
Section 11. Toxicological information

has resulted in hearing loss. Exposure studies in rats have resulted in adverse effects on the kidney, liver and central nervous system. Studies in occupationally exposed individuals indicate that toluene exposure has been associated with impaired colour vision and decreased performance in some neurobehavioural tests. There are occupational studies which report an association between inhalation exposure to toluene and adverse effects on reproduction including spontaneous abortion. The methodology of these studies and the reliability of the results have been questioned. In a two-generation study in rats, inhalation of toluene at levels up to 2000 ppm did not produce adverse effects on fertility or reproductive performance.

Xylenes: Xylene has been reported to cause central nervous system effects at concentrations above the recommended exposure limit. Xylene vapour becomes irritating at relatively high levels. In one study, eye irritation was reported at exposures of 460 ppm and in one person at 230 ppm after 15 minutes. In another study, no one reported eyes, nose and throat irritation at mixed xylene exposures up to 230 ppm for 30 minutes. Dermal LD50 is expected to be greater than 10g/kg in rabbits, based on test results from similar materials.

Mixed xylenes caused slight hearing loss in rats exposed to 800 ppm in the air for 14 hours/day for six weeks. There is no information available for lower concentrations; however, similar chemicals that have caused these hearing effects at similar concentrations have not caused effects at lower concentrations.

Pregnant animals exposed to xylene or its isomers have been reported to cause development toxicity in rodents when exposed by inhalation. The developmental effects observed consisted of delayed development and minor skeletal variations, but no malformations. Because of the high exposure levels used in these studies, we do not believe that these results imply an increased risk of reproductive toxicity to workers exposed to xylene levels at or below the exposure limits.

Xylene and its isomers are not genotoxic.

Technical grade xylene has been tested in a National Toxicology Program carcinogenicity study in rats and mice dosed orally for two years. There was no evidence of carcinogenicity.

Ethylbenzene - The National Toxicology Program (NTP) conducted a 13-week inhalation study with male and female rats and mice at exposure concentrations ranging from 100 to 1000 ppm ethylbenzene. No rats or mice died during the study. Kidney, liver, and lung weights were increased in the exposed rats, while weight increases were observed only in the livers of exposed mice. Treatment-related histopathologic changes were not observed in any tissues of rats and mice. NTP also exposed male and female rats and mice by inhalation to 0, 75, 250, or 750 ppm ethylbenzene for 2 years. There was a statistically significant increase in the number of kidney tumors in male and female rats at 750 ppm. There were also increased incidences of lung tumors in male mice and liver tumors in female mice that were statistically significant at 750 ppm. Except for the male rat kidney tumors, the incidence of the tumors were within the range observed for non-exposed animals from other studies conducted by NTP. The significance of these findings to humans is unknown. Ethylbenzene is not genotoxic. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has evaluated ethylbenzene and found it to be possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B).

Ethylbenzene is not genotoxic.

Naphthalene has been reported to cause developmental toxicity in mice after oral exposure to relatively high dose levels, but developmental toxicity was not observed in NTP (National Toxicology Program) sponsored studies in rats and rabbits. Ingestion or inhalation of naphthalene can result in hemolysis and other blood abnormalities, and individuals (and infants) deficient in glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase may be especially susceptible to these effects. Inhalation of naphthalene may cause headache and nausea. Airborne exposure can result in eye
Section 11. Toxicological information

irritation. Naphthalene exposure has been associated with cataracts in animals and humans.

Section 12. Ecological information

Persistence and degradability
Expected to be biodegradable. Non-persistent per IMO criteria

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<tr>
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<th>Aquatic half-life</th>
<th>Photolysis</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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</table>

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

Mobility in soil

| Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{OC}) | Not available. |
| Mobility                               | Spillages may penetrate the soil causing ground water contamination. |

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
No additional special precautions identified.

Section 14. Transport information

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<th>UN number</th>
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<th>IMDG</th>
<th>IATA</th>
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<td>MOTOR SPIRIT or GASOLINE or PETROL MARINE POLLUTANT</td>
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Opal
Product code 0000003434
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Version 1  Date of issue 09/11/2016
Format Australia Language ENGLISH (Australia) (ENGLISH)
Section 14. Transport information

<table>
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<th>Packing group</th>
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<th>II</th>
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<tr>
<td>Environmental hazards</td>
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<td>Yes.</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional information
- **Hazchem code**: 3YE
- **Initial emergency response guide**: 14
- **Emergency schedules (EmS)**: F-E; S-E

The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg. The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.

Special precautions for user: Not available.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code: MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea. Category: gasoline and spirits

Section 15. Regulatory information

**Standard Uniform Schedule of Medicine and Poisons**
Not scheduled. When packed in containers having capacity of greater than 20 litres.

S5. When packed in containers having capacity of less than 20 litres.
- Consumer products - This product is exempt per Appendix A of the SUSMP.
- Industrial Products - Labelling requirements for SUSMP 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 NOSH Code of Practice for labelling of workplace substances.

**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)**: Contact local supplier or distributor.
- **Canada inventory**
- **China inventory (IECSC)**: At least one component is not listed.
- **Japan inventory (ENCS)**: At least one component is not listed.
- **Korea inventory (KECI)**: At least one component is not listed.
- **Philippines inventory (PICCS)**: At least one component is not listed.
- **Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory (TCSI)**: Not determined.
- **United States inventory (TSCA 8b)**: Not determined.

**Canada inventory**
- **Canada inventory**
- **Chemical вместо Chemical**

**International lists**

**National inventory**
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**Product name**: Opal
**Product code**: 0000003434
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**Version**: 1
**Date of issue**: 09/11/2016
**Format**: Australia
**Language**: ENGLISH
### Section 16. Any other relevant information

#### History
- **Date of printing**: 09/11/2016
- **Date of issue/Date of revision**: 09/11/2016
- **Date of previous issue**: No previous validation
- **Version**: 1
- **Prepared by**: Product Stewardship

#### Key to abbreviations
- **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
- **MARPOL** = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
- **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
- **SAADT** = Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature

Variation may contain one or more of the following:

#### Procedure used to derive the classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Justification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin Irrit. 2, H315</td>
<td>Expert judgment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Muta. 1B, H340</td>
<td>Expert judgment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carc. 1B, H350</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repr. 2, H361 (Fertility)</td>
<td>Expert judgment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repr. 2, H361 (Unborn child)</td>
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<tr>
<td>STOT SE 3, H336</td>
<td>Expert judgment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asp. Tox. 1, H304</td>
<td>Expert judgment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.*

#### Notice to reader

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