



1. Identification of the substance/preparation and company/undertaking

Product name	BP Unleaded Petrol, BP Ultimate Unleaded, BP Premium 95, LR 50
SDS no.	SUK2103
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 our company representative.
Synonyms	Motor gasoline, Unleaded gasoline, Unleaded petrol Ultimate Unleaded ULSP, Ultra Low Sulphur Petrol, PU50, Premium unleaded 50, Premium Unleaded, Unleaded 95, ULMS (Premium Unleaded Motor Spirit), 95 Octane (RON), National Premium Unleaded, Cleaner Unleaded, Super Unleaded Gasoline - SU50, Super Unleaded Motor Spirit 50, Super Plus Unleaded, Super Plus, Super Unleaded, SUMS (Super Unleaded Motor Spirit), 97 Octane (RON). Lead Replacement Petrol, LRP, Lead-Free Four Star, LR 50.
Supplier	BP Oil UK Limited, Witan Gate House 500-600 Witan Gate Central Milton Keynes MK9 1ES United Kingdom
EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER	+44 (0) 1908 853000

2. Composition/information on ingredients

A complex mixture of volatile hydrocarbons containing paraffins, naphthenes, olefins and aromatics with carbon numbers predominantly between C4 and C12. May contain oxygenates. May also contain small quantities of proprietary performance additives.

Chemical name	CAS no.	%	EINECS / ELINCS.	Classification
Gasoline	86290-81-5	80-100	289-220-8	F+; R12 Carc. Cat. 2; R45 Muta. Cat. 2; R46 Repr. Cat. 3; R63 Xn; R65 Xi; R38 R67 N; R51/53
Benzene	71-43-2	0.1 - 1	200-753-7	F; R11 Carc. Cat. 1; R45 Muta. Cat. 2; R46 T; R48/23/24/25 Xn; R65 Xi; R36/38
Toluene	108-88-3	5 - 30	203-625-9	F; R11 Repr. Cat. 3; R63 Xn; R48/20, R65 Xi; R38 R67
tert-butyl methyl ether	1634-04-4	0 - 15	216-653-1	F; R11 Xi; R38

See section 16 for the full text of the R-phrases declared above

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in section 8.

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3. Hazards identification

This preparation is classified as dangerous according to Directive 1999/45/EC as amended and adapted.

Physical/chemical hazards	Extremely flammable.
Human health hazards	Irritating to skin. May cause cancer. Contains Benzene. Prolonged or repeated exposure to benzene can cause anaemia and other blood diseases, including leukaemia. May cause heritable genetic damage. Possible risk of harm to the unborn child. Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
Environmental hazards	Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Effects and symptoms	
Eyes	No significant health hazards identified.
Skin	Causes skin irritation. Contains material which can cause cancer. Contains material which can cause heritable genetic effects. Contains material which may cause birth defects based on animal data.
Inhalation	Contains material which can cause cancer. Contains material which can cause heritable genetic effects. Contains material which can cause birth defects.
Ingestion	Aspiration hazard if swallowed -- harmful or fatal if liquid is aspirated into lungs.

4. First-aid measures

Eye contact	In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with a copious amount of water. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.
Skin contact	Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water as soon as reasonably practicable. 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.
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 swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Aspiration hazard if swallowed- can enter lungs and cause damage. Obtain medical attention.
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.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media	
Suitable	In case of fire, use foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguisher or spray.
Not suitable	Do not use water jet.
Hazardous decomposition products	These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO ₂).
Unusual fire/explosion hazards	Extremely flammable liquid and vapour. Vapour may cause flash fire. Vapours may accumulate in low or confined areas, travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.
Special fire-fighting procedures	DO NOT FIGHT FIRE WHEN IT REACHES MATERIAL. Withdraw from fire and let it burn. Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. First move people out of line-of-sight of the scene and away from windows.
Protection of fire-fighters	Fire-fighters should wear self-contained positive pressure breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

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6 . Accidental release measures

Personal precautions

Immediately contact emergency personnel. Eliminate all ignition sources. Keep unnecessary personnel away. Use suitable protective equipment (See Section: "Exposure controls/personal protection"). Follow all fire fighting procedures (See Section: "Fire-fighting measures"). Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

Environmental precautions and clean-up methods

If emergency personnel are unavailable, contain spilled material. For small spills add absorbent (soil may be used in the absence of other suitable materials) and use a non-sparking or explosion proof means to transfer material to a sealed, appropriate container for disposal. For large spills dike spilled material or otherwise contain material to ensure runoff does not reach a waterway. Place spilled material in an appropriate container for disposal. Minimize contact of spilled material with soils to prevent runoff to surface waterways.

Personal protection in case of a large spill

Splash goggles. Full suit. Boots. Gloves. Suggested protective clothing might not be sufficient; consult a specialist BEFORE handling this product.

Note: see section 8 for personal protective equipment and section 13 for waste disposal.

7 . Handling and storage

Handling

Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by earthing and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Avoid contact of spilled material and runoff with soil and surface waterways. Wash thoroughly after handling. Never siphon by mouth.

Storage

Store in a segregated and approved area. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Store and use only in equipment/containers designed for use with this product. Do not remove warning labels from containers.

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.

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.

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 flammable product residues and vapour.

Never weld, solder or braze empty containers.

8 . Exposure controls/personal protection

Ingredient name

Gasoline

Occupational exposure limits

ACGIH TLV (United States, 5/2004).

STEL: 1480 mg/m³ 15 minute(s).

STEL: 500 ppm 15 minute(s).

TWA: 890 mg/m³ 8 hour(s).

TWA: 300 ppm 8 hour(s).

Benzene

EH40-WEL (United Kingdom (UK), 1/2005). Skin

TWA: 1 ppm 8 hour(s).

Toluene

EH40-WEL (United Kingdom (UK), 1/2005). Skin

STEL: 574 mg/m³ 15 minute(s).

STEL: 150 ppm 15 minute(s).

TWA: 191 mg/m³ 8 hour(s).

TWA: 50 ppm 8 hour(s).

tert-butyl methyl ether

EH40-WEL (United Kingdom (UK), 1/2005).

STEL: 275 mg/m³ 15 minute(s).

STEL: 75 ppm 15 minute(s).

TWA: 92 mg/m³ 8 hour(s).

TWA: 25 ppm 8 hour(s).

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Where there are no regulatory exposure limits, for information and guidance, the ACGIH values are included.
For further information on these please consult your supplier.

Whilst specific OELs for certain components are included in this SDS, it should be noted that other components of the preparation will be present in any mist, vapour or dust produced. For this reason, the specific OELs may not be applicable to the product and are provided for guidance purposes.

Control Measures

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapours below their respective occupational exposure limits.

Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

All chemicals should be assessed for their risks to health and appropriate control measures put in place to prevent or adequately control exposure. A hierarchy of control measures exists (e.g. elimination, substitution, general ventilation, containment, systems of work, changing the process or activity) that must be considered before use of personal protective equipment. 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. Relevant information can be obtained from the European Committee for Standardisation <http://www.cenorm.be/cenorm/index.htm>.

The final choice of protective equipment will depend upon a risk assessment. It is important to ensure that all items of personal protective equipment are compatible.

The above information is provided to assist the customer in conducting its own assessment of risk to the health and safety of workers for the substance or preparation, and protection of the environment.

Hygiene measures

Wash hands after handling compounds and before eating, smoking, using lavatory, and at the end of day.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory system

Ensure good ventilation.

In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.

Approved air-supplied breathing apparatus must be worn where there is a risk of exceeding the exposure limit of benzene.

Approved air-supplied breathing apparatus must be worn where there is a risk of oxygen deficiency (i.e. low oxygen concentration).

Provided an air-filtering/air-purifying respirator is suitable, a filter for organic gases and vapours (boiling point >65°C) can be used for vapour. Use filter type A or comparable standard.

Respiratory protective equipment must be checked to ensure it fits correctly each time it is worn.

Air-filtering respirators, also called air-purifying respirators, will not be adequate under conditions of oxygen deficiency (i.e. low oxygen concentration), and would not be considered suitable where airborne concentrations of chemicals with a significant hazard are present. In these cases air-supplied breathing apparatus will be required.

Skin and body

Avoid contact with skin.

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.

Hands

Wear chemical resistant gloves.

Recommended: Gloves made from Viton or comparable material resistant to hydrocarbons.

Protective gloves will deteriorate over time due to physical and chemical damage. Inspect and replace gloves on a regular basis. The frequency of replacement will depend upon the circumstances of use.

Eyes

Safety glasses with side shields.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Flash point

<-40 °C (Closed cup) Pensky-Martens.

Explosion limits

Lower: 0.6 %

Upper: 8 %

Colour

Yellow. (Light.)

Odour

Petrol

Physical state

Liquid.

Boiling point / range

30 to 210 °C

Density

720 to 775 kg/m³ (0.72 to 0.775 g/cm³) at 15°C

Vapour density (Air = 1)

3 to 4

Vapour pressure

45 to 100 kPa (338.4 to 752 mm Hg) at 37.8°C

Solubility

Partially soluble in water.

LogK_{ow}

The product is more soluble in octanol; log(octanol/water) >3

10 . Stability and reactivity

Conditions to avoid	Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).Avoid excessive heat.
Incompatibility with various substances	Reactive with oxidising agents.
Hazardous polymerisation	Will not occur.
Hazardous decomposition products	These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO ₂).

11 . Toxicological information

Acute toxicity	Unlikely to cause more than transient stinging or redness if accidental eye contact occurs. Likely to cause skin irritation. Likely to result in chemical burns following prolonged wetting of the skin. (eg. after a road traffic accident). Aspiration hazard if swallowed- can enter lungs and cause damage. 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. Solvent "sniffing" (abuse) or intentional overexposure to vapours can produce serious central nervous system effects, including unconsciousness, and possibly death.
Chronic toxicity	
Carcinogenic effects	Exposure to benzene may result in effects to the hematopoietic system causing blood disorders including anaemia and leukaemia. Benzene is classified by EEC as a category 1 carcinogen - substances known to be carcinogenic to man. IARC assessment: benzene - carcinogenic to humans (Group 1)
Mutagenic effects	Contains material which may cause heritable genetic effects. Benzene
Developmental and teratogenic effects	Contains material which may cause birth defects based on animal data. Toluene

12 . Ecological information


Persistence/degradability	Inherently biodegradable.
Mobility	Spillages may penetrate the soil causing ground water contamination.
Bioaccumulative potential	This product is not expected to bioaccumulate through food chains in the environment.
Environmental hazards	Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Other ecological information	Spills may form a film on water surfaces causing physical damage to organisms. Oxygen transfer could also be impaired.




13 . Disposal considerations

Disposal Consideration / Waste information	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.
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14 . Transport information

International transport regulations

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Class	Packing group	Label	Additional information
ADR/RID Classification	1203	Gasoline or Motor Spirit or Petrol	3	II		Hazard identification number 33 Remarks Classification code F1 UK Emergency Action Code: 3YE

ADNR Classification	1203	Gasoline or Motor Spirit or Petrol	3	II		Remarks Classification code F1
IMDG Classification	1203	Gasoline or Motor Spirit or Petrol	3	II		
IATA Classification	1203	Gasoline or Motor Spirit or Petrol	3	II		

15 . Regulatory information

Label requirements

Hazard Symbol(s)



Indication of danger

Extremely flammable

Dangerous for the environment.

Risk phrases

R12- Extremely flammable.
R45- May cause cancer.
R46- May cause heritable genetic damage.
R63- Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.
R65- Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
R38- Irritating to skin.
R67- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
R51/53- Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Safety phrases

S2- Keep out of the reach of children.
S23- Do not breathe fumes/vapour/spray
S24- Avoid contact with skin.
S29- Do not empty into drains.
S43 - In case of fire, use foam, dry powder, carbon dioxide. Never use water.
S53- Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
S45- In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).
S62- If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.
S61- Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheet.

Contains

Gasoline

289-220-8

EU regulations

Classification and labelling have been performed according to EU directives 1999/45/EC and 67/548/EEC as amended and adapted.

Other regulations

Inventories

AUSTRALIAN INVENTORY (AICS): Not determined.

CANADA INVENTORY (DSL): Not determined.

CHINA INVENTORY (IECS): Not determined.

EC INVENTORY (EINECS/ELINCS): In compliance.

JAPAN INVENTORY (ENCS): Not determined.

KOREA INVENTORY (ECL): Not determined.

PHILIPPINE INVENTORY (PICCS): In compliance.

US INVENTORY (TSCA): Not determined.

Child protection

Yes, applicable.

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16 . Other information

Full text of R-phrases referred to in sections 2 and 3

R12- Extremely flammable.
R11- Highly flammable.
R45- May cause cancer.
R46- May cause heritable genetic damage.
R63- Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.
R48/23/24/25- Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R48/20- Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
R65- Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
R36/38- Irritating to eyes and skin.
R38- Irritating to skin.
R67- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
R51/53- Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

History

Date of issue

10/02/2006.

Date of previous issue

No Previous Validation.

Prepared by

Product Stewardship Group

Notice to reader

All reasonably practicable steps have been taken to ensure this data sheet and the health, safety and environmental information contained in it is accurate as of the date specified below. No warranty or representation, express or implied is made as to the accuracy or completeness of the data and information in this data sheet.

The data and advice given apply when the product is sold for the stated application or applications. You should not use the product other than for the stated application or applications without seeking advice from us.

It is the user's obligation to evaluate and use this product safely and to comply with all applicable laws and regulations. The BP Group shall not be responsible for any damage or injury resulting from use, other than the stated product use of the material, from any failure to adhere to recommendations, or from any hazards inherent in the nature of the material. Purchasers of the product for supply to a third party for use at work, have a duty to take all necessary steps to ensure that any person handling or using the product is provided with the information in this sheet. Employers have a duty to tell employees and others who may be affected of any hazards described in this sheet and of any precautions that should be taken.