



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Diesel

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name:	Diesel
Other Names:	
Product Codes/Trade Names:	N/A
Recommended Use:	Fuel
Applicable In:	Australia
Supplier:	ACB Group (ABN 79 724 186 134)
Address:	118 Swann Drive, Derrimut Victoria-3030
Telephone:	+61 3 93690220
Email Address:	info@acbgroup.com.au
Facsimile:	+61 3 93690883
Emergency Phone Number:	000 Fire Brigade and Police (available in Australia only).
Poisons Information Centre:	13 11 26 (available in Australia only).

This Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) is issued by the Supplier in accordance with National standards and guidelines from the Australian Safety and Compensation Council (ASCC, formerly National Occupational Health and Safety Commission - NOHSC). The information in it must not be altered, deleted or added to. The Supplier will not accept any responsibility for any changes made to its MSDS by any other person or organization. The Supplier will issue a new MSDS when there is a change in product specifications and/or ASCC standards, codes, guidelines, or Regulations.

SECTION 2: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE: Classified as **Hazardous** according to the criteria of the Australian Safety and Compensation Council ASCC (formerly NOHSC) Approved Criteria For Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008] 3rd Edition.

Diesel is classified as **Non Dangerous good** according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID C1, regulated under AS1940 for bulk storage purposes only.

Risk Phrases

R38 • Irritating to skin.
R65 • HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.
R67 • Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
R40 • Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

Safety Phrases

S23 • Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
S24 • Avoid contact with skin.
S25 • Avoid contact with eyes.
S36 • Wear suitable protective clothing.
S37 • Wear suitable gloves.
S39 • Wear eye/face protection.
S51 • Use only in well ventilated areas.
S09 • Keep container in a well ventilated place.
S401 • To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
S07 • Keep container tightly closed.
S13 • Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
S26 • In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
S46 • If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY



SECTION 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name:	Synonyms	Proportion:	CAS Number:
Diesel fuel		90-100%	68334-30-5
Methyl esters from lipid sources		<10%	67784-80-9

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

Swallowed:	Do NOT induce vomiting. Wash out mouth and lips with water. Where vomiting occurs naturally have affected person place head below hip level in order to reduce risk of aspiration. Seek immediate medical attention.
Eyes:	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Continue flushing for several minutes until all contaminants are washed out completely. If symptoms develop and persist 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.
Inhaled:	If inhaled, remove affected person from contaminated area. Keep at rest until recovered. If symptoms develop or persist seek medical attention.
First Aid Facilities:	First aid kits, safety showers, eye wash stations
Advice to Doctor:	Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability:	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.
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.
Hazards from combustion products:	Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes and gases including carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.
Special protective precautions and equipment for fire fighters:	Fire fighters should wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode and full protective clothing to prevent exposure to vapours or fumes. Water spray may be used to cool down heat-exposed containers. Fight fire from safe location. This product should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses.
HAZCHEM Code:	-



SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedure:

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition and stop leak if safe to do so. Increase ventilation. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. If possible contain the spill. Place inert absorbent, non-combustible material onto spillage. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect the material and place into suitable labelled containers for subsequent recycling or disposal. Dispose of waste according to the applicable local and national regulations. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authorities in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling:

Use only in a well ventilated area. Keep containers sealed when not in use. Prevent the build up of mists or vapours in the work atmosphere. Avoid inhalation of vapours and mists, and skin or eye contact. Do not use near ignition sources. Do not pressurise, cut, heat or weld containers as they may contain hazardous residues. Maintain high standards of personal hygiene i.e. Washing hands prior to eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities.

Storage:

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from sources of ignition, oxidising agents, strong acids, foodstuffs, and clothing. Keep containers closed when not in use and securely sealed and protected against physical damage. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Have appropriate fire extinguishers available in and near the storage area. Take precautions against static electricity discharges. Use proper grounding procedures. 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. Reference should also be made to all applicable local and national regulations.

Incompatibilities:

Classified as a Class C1 (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID) for the purpose of storage and handling, in accordance with the requirements of AS1940. This product should be stored and used in a well-ventilated area away from naked flames, sparks and other sources of ignition.



SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Standards:

National Occupational Exposure Standard (NES) Australian Safety & Compensation Council, ASCC (formerly NOHSC)
DIESEL

No exposure standards have been established for this material, however, the TWA National Occupational Health And Safety Commission (NOHSC) exposure standards for oil mist, refined mineral oil is 5 mg/m³. As with all chemicals, exposure should be kept to the lowest possible levels.

TWA (Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week.

Notes:

All occupational exposures to atmospheric contaminants should be kept to as low a level as is workable (practicable) and in all cases to below the National Standard.

These Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards.

These Exposure Standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

TWA (Time Weighted Average): the time-weighted average airborne concentration over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week over an entire working life.

According to current knowledge this concentration should neither impair the health of, nor cause undue discomfort to, nearly all workers.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit): the average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period that should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour work day.

N/A

Biological Limit Values:

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Ventilation:

Provide sufficient ventilation to keep airborne levels below the exposure limits. Where vapours or mists are generated, particularly in enclosed areas, and natural ventilation is inadequate, a flameproof exhaust ventilation system is required. Refer to AS 1940 - The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids and AS/NZS 60079.10.1:2009 Explosive atmospheres - Classification of areas - Explosive gas atmospheres, for further information concerning ventilation requirements.

Special Consideration for Repair &/or Maintenance of Contaminated Equipment:

Empty containers retain residue (liquid and/or vapour) and are dangerous. Do not pressure cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition.

Vapour is heavier than air – prevent concentration in hollows or sumps. Do not enter confined spaces where vapour may have collected. Keep containers closed when not in use.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Personal Hygiene

Protective clothing (gloves, coveralls, boots, etc.) should be worn to prevent skin contact. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using. Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done



to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

Skin Protection:

Avoid skin contact by the use of approved chemical resistant gloves and aprons – PVC or Neoprene (AS 2161).

Eye Protection:

Avoid eye contact by wearing chemical goggles with side shields or face shield (AS/NZS 1336) whenever exposed to vapour or mist or if there is a risk of splashing liquid in the eyes.

Safety showers with eye-wash should be provided in all areas where product is handled. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document,

describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a

review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and

first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of

chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at

the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed

hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

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.

Thermal Protection:

None should be needed under normal circumstances.

Smoking & Other Dusts

Smoking must be prohibited in all areas where this product is used - see safety information on flammability.



SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Yellowish liquid with light petroleum odour; does not mix with water.
Odour: Characteristic odour
pH, at stated concentration: N/A
Vapour pressure: <1 mmHg at 25°C

Vapour Density: >1.0

Boiling Point/range (°C): 200-400
Melting Point (°C): No data available
Solubility in water: Immiscible
Specific Gravity range (H₂O = 1): 0.82-0.85 at 15 °C

FLAMMABLE MATERIALS

Flash Point: >61.5°C
 Flash Point Method: No data available
 Flammable (Explosive) Limit - Upper: No data available
 Flammable (Explosive) Limit – Lower: No data available
 Auto ignition Temperature: >250 °C

ADDITIONAL PROPERTIES

Evaporation Rate No Data available
 Volatile Organic Compounds Content (VOC) (as specified by the Green Building Council of Australia) Not Applicable
 % Volatiles No data available.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability :	The product is stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.
Conditions to avoid:	Heat, direct sunlight, open flames or other sources of ignition.
Incompatibility with substances/ Hazardous Reactions :	Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: Strong oxidizing agents
Hazardous decomposition products:	Decomposition products may include the following materials: Carbon dioxide Carbon monoxide Other hazardous substances



SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health effects information is based on reported effects in use from overseas and Australian reports.

Toxicological Data:

Acute toxicity data for diesel fuels as published by RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances) are as follows:

LD50 (Oral, Rat): 7,500 mg/kg

- Swallowed:** 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.
- Eyes:** May cause irritation in contact with the eyes, which can result in redness, stinging and lacrimation.
- 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.
- Inhaled:** 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.

Effects: Chronic

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.

Additional Notes:

This substance is classified as a Category 3 Carcinogen according to National Occupational Health and Safety

Commission (NOHSC). That is, there is some evidence from appropriate animal studies that human exposure to this substance may result in the development of cancer, but this evidence is insufficient to place the substance in Category 2. Category 3 Carcinogens are substances that cause concern for humans owing to possible carcinogenic effects. 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.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

- Eco-toxicity:** Not available.
Persistence and Degradability: Not available.
Mobility: Not available.

SECTION 13: DIPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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



SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Proper Shipping Name:	Not regulated
UN number:	Not Regulated
DG Class:	Combustible liquid C1 (AS 1940)
Subsidiary Risk 1:	None Allocated
Packaging Group:	No data available
HAZCHEM code:	-
Marine Pollutant:	No
Special Precautions for User:	Refer to incompatibilities in section 7 and stability and reactivity information in section 10.
ADDITIONAL TRANSPORT REQUIREMENTS:	Nil

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poisons Schedule: S5

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

For further information on this product, please contact:

ACB Group (ABN 79 724 186 134)
118 Swann Drive, Derrimut Victoria-3030, Australia.

Phone: +61 3 93690220

Fax: +61 3 93690883



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Australian Standards References:

AS 1020	The Control of undesirable static electricity.
AS 1076	Code of Practice for selection, installation and maintenance of electrical apparatus and associated equipment for use in explosive atmospheres (other than mining applications) – Parts 1 to 13.
AS/NZS 1336	Recommended Practices for Occupational Eye Protection
AS/NZS 1715	Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices
AS/NZS 1716	Respiratory Protective Devices
AS 1940	The Storage and Handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids.
AS 2161	Industrial Safety Gloves and Mittens (excluding electrical and medical gloves)
AS 2380	Electrical equipment for explosive atmospheres – Explosion Protection Techniques (Parts 1 to 9).
AS 3000	Electrical installations (known as the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules).

Other References:

NOHSC:2011(2003)	National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets 2nd Edition, April 2003, National Occupational Health and Safety Commission.
NOHSC; 2012 (1994)	National Code of Practice for the Labeling of Workplace Substances, March 1994, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra.
NES	National Occupational Exposure Standards for workplace Atmospheric Contaminants (NES) Australian Safety and Compensation Council, ASCC (Formerly NOHSC) 1995 as amended.
ADG Code 6 th Edition	Australian Dangerous Goods Code 6 th Edition

AUTHORISATION

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END OF MSDS