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  
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>CAS no.</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>EINECS / ELINCS</th>
<th>Classification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 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.
3. Hazards identification

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical/chemical hazards</th>
<th>Extremely flammable.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Human health hazards</td>
<td>Irritating to skin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>May cause cancer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Contains Benzene. Prolonged or repeated exposure to benzene can cause anaemia and other blood diseases, including leukaemia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>May cause heritable genetic damage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Environmental hazards         | Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effects and symptoms</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eyes</td>
<td>No significant health hazards identified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Contains material which can cause cancer. Contains material which can cause heritable genetic effects. Contains material which can cause birth defects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingestion</td>
<td>Aspiration hazard if swallowed -- harmful or fatal if liquid is aspirated into lungs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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. 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           | In case of fire, use foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguisher or spray. |
| Suitable                     | Do not use water jet. |
| Not suitable                  | These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO₂). |
| Hazardous decomposition products | 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. |
| Unusual fire/explosion hazards | 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. |
| Special fire-fighting procedures | Fire-fighters should wear self-contained positive pressure breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear. |
| Protection of fire-fighters    |                                                                      |

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**Product name**: BP Unleaded Petrol, BP Ultimate Unleaded, BP Premium 95, LR 50  
**Product code**: SUK2103  
**Version 1**: Date of issue 10 February 2006  
**Format**: United Kingdom (UK)  
**Language**: English (ENGLISH)  
**Build**: 7.2.4 (United Kingdom)
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient name</th>
<th>Occupational exposure limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline</td>
<td>ACGIH TLV (United States, 5/2004).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STEL: 1480 mg/m³ 15 minute(s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STEL: 500 ppm 15 minute(s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TWA: 890 mg/m³ 8 hour(s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TWA: 300 ppm 8 hour(s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene</td>
<td>EH40-WEL (United Kingdom (UK), 1/2005). Skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TWA: 1 ppm 8 hour(s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toluene</td>
<td>EH40-WEL (United Kingdom (UK), 1/2005). Skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STEL: 574 mg/m³ 15 minute(s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STEL: 150 ppm 15 minute(s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TWA: 191 mg/m³ 8 hour(s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TWA: 50 ppm 8 hour(s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tert-butyl methyl ether</td>
<td>EH40-WEL (United Kingdom (UK), 1/2005).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STEL: 275 mg/m³ 15 minute(s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STEL: 75 ppm 15 minute(s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TWA: 92 mg/m³ 8 hour(s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TWA: 25 ppm 8 hour(s).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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/lenorm/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.

**LogKow**

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, CO₂).

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.

14. Transport information

International transport regulations

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

Product name: BP Unleaded Petrol, BP Ultimate Unleaded, BP Premium 95, LR 50

Product code: SUK2103

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### 15. Regulatory information

**Label requirements**

- **Hazard Symbol(s)**
  - [Flammable](#)
  - [Toxic](#)
  - [Hazardous](#)

**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/ECC 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.
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product name</th>
<th>Product code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BP Unleaded Petrol, BP Ultimate Unleaded, BP Premium 95, LR 50</td>
<td>SUK2103</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Version 1 Date of issue 10 February 2006 Format United Kingdom (UK) Language ENGLISH (ENGLISH)