

SAFETY DATA SHEET**SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking****1.1 Product identifier**

Product name	HVO
UFI:	2MU4-X0EA-H004-244E
Other means of identification	Aral HVO; HVO (Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil); Paraffinic diesel fuel from synthesis or hydrotreatment in accordance with standard EN 15940.
SDS #	SGY2724
Product type	Clear, Liquid.

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

Use of the substance/mixture	Fuel For specific application advice see appropriate Technical Data Sheet or consult our company representative.
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1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier	Aral Aktiengesellschaft Wittener Str. 45 44789 Bochum Germany Telefon: +49 (0) 234 315-0
E-mail address	MSDSadvice@bp.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER	+49 (0) 30 30686 790 (Giftnotruf Berlin/Emergency Poison Centre)
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SECTION 2: Hazards identification**2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture**

Product definition	Mixture
<u>Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]</u>	
Flam. Liq. 3, H226	
Asp. Tox. 1, H304	

See Section 16 for the full text of the H statements declared above.

See sections 11 and 12 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms and environmental hazards.

2.2 Label elements

UFI:	2MU4-X0EA-H004-244E
Hazard pictograms	

Signal word	Danger
Hazard statements	H226 - Flammable liquid and vapour. H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Precautionary statements

General	P102 - Keep out of reach of children. P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
Prevention	P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
Response	P301 + P310, P331 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. Do NOT induce vomiting.
Storage	P405 - Store locked up.
Disposal	P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

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SECTION 2: Hazards identification

Hazardous ingredients	Renewable hydrocarbons (diesel type fraction)
Supplemental label elements	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
EU Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH)	
Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles	Not applicable.
Special packaging requirements	
Containers to be fitted with child-resistant fastenings	Yes, applicable.
Tactile warning of danger	Yes, applicable.
2.3 Other hazards	
Product meets the criteria for PBT or vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII	This mixture does not contain any substances that are assessed to be a PBT or a vPvB.
Product meets the criteria for endocrine disrupting properties according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006.	 This substance/mixture does not contain any components that are considered to have endocrine disrupting properties.
Other hazards which do not result in classification	Static accumulating flammable liquid can become electrostatically charged even in bonded and grounded equipment. Sparks may ignite liquid and vapour may cause flash fire or explosion.
	Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Product definition Mixture
May also contain small quantities of proprietary performance additives.

Product/ingredient name	Identifiers	%	Classification	Specific Conc. Limits, M-factors and ATEs	Type
Renewable hydrocarbons (diesel type fraction)	REACH #: 01-2120043692-58 EC: 700-571-2	≥90	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 EUH066	-	[1]

See Section 16 for the full text of the H statements declared above.

[1] Substance classified with a health or environmental hazard

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of 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.
Skin contact	Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognised skin cleanser. 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. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention if irritation develops.
Inhalation	If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.
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.
Protection of first-aiders	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

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SECTION 4: First aid measures**4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

Potential acute health effects

Inhalation	Vapour inhalation under ambient conditions is not normally a problem due to low vapour pressure.
Ingestion	Aspiration hazard if swallowed -- harmful or fatal if liquid is aspirated into lungs.
Skin contact	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Eye contact	No known significant effects or critical hazards.

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

Inhalation	May be harmful by inhalation if exposure to vapour, mists or fumes resulting from thermal decomposition products occurs. Vapour, mist or fume may irritate the nose, mouth and respiratory tract.
Ingestion	If swallowed, may irritate the mouth, throat and digestive system. If swallowed, may cause abdominal pain, stomach cramps, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, dizziness and drowsiness.
Skin contact	Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation and/or dermatitis.
Eye contact	Vapour, mist or fume may cause eye irritation. Exposure to vapour, mist or fume may cause stinging, redness and watering of the eyes.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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.
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SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**5.1 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. The use of a water jet may cause the fire to spread by splashing the burning product.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazards from the substance or mixture	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. Vapours can form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours are heavier than air and can spread along the ground or float on water surfaces to remote ignition sources. Vapours may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Liquid will float and may reignite on surface of water.
Hazardous combustion products	Combustion products may include the following: carbon oxides (CO, CO ₂) (carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide)

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special precautions for fire-fighters	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. 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 appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. Clothing for fire-fighters (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) conforming to European standard EN 469 will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

For non-emergency personnel	Immediately contact emergency personnel. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Eliminate all ignition sources. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Floors may be slippery; use care to avoid falling. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
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SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

For emergency responders	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. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Wear a suitable chemical protective suit. Chemical resistant boots. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".
6.2 Environmental precautions	 Avoid dispersal of spilt 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.
6.3 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 spilt 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.
6.4 Reference to other sections	See Section 1 for emergency contact information. See Section 5 for firefighting measures. See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment. See Section 12 for environmental precautions. See Section 13 for additional waste treatment information.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling	
Protective measures	Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Do not swallow. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Never siphon by mouth. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Do not reuse container. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous.
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.
7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	 Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Store locked up. Keep away from heat and direct sunlight. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidising materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Store and use only in equipment/containers designed for use with this product. Do not store in unlabelled containers. 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,

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

ullaging and sampling from storage tanks. Do not enter storage tanks. If entry to vessels is necessary, follow permit to work procedures. 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. 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.

Germany - Storage code 3

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Recommendations See section 1.2 and Exposure scenarios in annex, if applicable.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Product/ingredient name

Exposure limit values

No exposure limit value known.

Recommended monitoring procedures

Reference should be made to monitoring standards, such as the following: European Standard EN 689 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy) European Standard EN 14042 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents) European Standard EN 482 (Workplace atmospheres - General requirements for the performance of procedures for the measurement of chemical agents) Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.

Biological exposure indices

Product/ingredient name

Exposure indices

No exposure indices known.

DNELs/DMELs

Product/ingredient name

Renewable hydrocarbons (diesel type fraction)

Result

DNEL - Workers - Long term - Inhalation

147 mg/m³
Effects: Systemic

DNEL - Workers - Long term - Dermal

42 mg/kg bw/day
Effects: Systemic

DNEL - General population - Long term - Inhalation

94 mg/m³
Effects: Systemic

DNEL - General population - Long term - Dermal

18 mg/kg bw/day
Effects: Systemic

DNEL - General population - Long term - Oral

18 mg/kg bw/day
Effects: Systemic

PNECs

Product/ingredient name

Renewable hydrocarbons (diesel type fraction)

Result

Secondary Poisoning

33.3 mg/kg

Fresh water - Assessment Factors

0.01 mg/l

Marine water - Assessment Factors

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0.01 mg/l

Intermittent release - Assessment Factors

0.1 mg/l

Fresh water sediment - Equilibrium Partitioning

3810 mg/kg dwt

Marine water sediment - Assessment Factors

3.73 mg/kg dwt

Sewage Treatment Plant - Assessment Factors

10 mg/l

Soil - Equilibrium Partitioning

761 mg/kg dwt

8.2 Exposure controls
Appropriate engineering controls

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

Individual protection measures

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

Respiratory protection

If local exhaust ventilation or other methods of ventilation are not possible or are insufficient, wear suitable respiratory protective devices. Wear suitable respiratory protective devices if there is a risk of exposure limits being exceeded. The choice of suitable respiratory device will depend upon a risk assessment of the workplace environment and the task being carried out. If required, the respiratory device must be certified as safe in defined explosive atmospheres (EX Label). Respiratory protective devices must be checked to ensure they fit correctly each time they are worn. Please consult European standard EN 529 for further guidance on the selection, use, care and maintenance of respiratory protective devices.

Suitable breathing apparatus (independent of ambient atmosphere) must be worn if any of the following situations apply.

- When the workplace atmosphere is considered to be immediately dangerous to life and health.
- When there is a risk of the workplace atmosphere being oxygen deficient.
- When the workplace atmosphere is uncontrolled.
- When the workplace atmosphere is unknown.
- When there is a risk of loss of consciousness or asphyxiation
- When entry into a confined space is required.
- When there is a risk of gases being released that could be a fire or explosion hazard.
- When the concentration of contaminants in the atmosphere exceeds the level of protection (maximum allowed concentration) given by a filtering device
- When the contaminants have a low odour that would not be tasted or smelt by the wearer of a filtering device if the filter became exhausted or saturated.
- When there is a risk of hydrogen sulphide exposure limits being exceeded.

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.

Recommended: Combined filter suitable for gases, vapours and particles (dust, smoke, mist, aerosol). Filter type: AP

Eye/face protection

Chemical splash goggles.

Skin protection

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SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**Hand protection****General Information:**

Because specific work environments and material handling practices vary, safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. The correct choice of protective gloves depends upon the chemicals being handled, and the conditions of work and use. Most gloves provide protection for only a limited time before they must be discarded and replaced (even the best chemically resistant gloves will break down after repeated chemical exposures).

Gloves should be chosen in consultation with the supplier / manufacturer and taking account of a full assessment of the working conditions.

Wear chemical resistant gloves.

Do not re-use gloves.

Protective gloves will deteriorate over time due to physical and chemical damage. Inspect and replace gloves on a regular basis.

Protective gloves must give suitable protection against mechanical risks (i.e. abrasion, blade cut and puncture).

The frequency of replacement will depend upon the circumstances of use.

Breakthrough time:

Breakthrough time data are generated by glove manufacturers under laboratory test conditions and represent how long a glove can be expected to provide effective permeation resistance. It is important when following breakthrough time recommendations that actual workplace conditions are taken into account. Always consult with your glove supplier for up-to-date technical information on breakthrough times for the recommended glove type.

Our recommendations on the selection of gloves are as follows:

Continuous contact:

Gloves with a minimum breakthrough time of 240 minutes, or >480 minutes if suitable gloves can be obtained.

If suitable gloves are not available to offer that level of protection, gloves with shorter breakthrough times may be acceptable as long as appropriate glove maintenance and replacement regimes are determined and adhered to.

Short-term / splash protection:

Recommended breakthrough times as above.

It is recognised that for short-term, transient exposures, gloves with shorter breakthrough times may commonly be used. Therefore, appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes must be determined and rigorously followed.

Glove Thickness:

For general applications, we recommend gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm.

It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.

Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers' technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.

Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:

- Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.

- Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Skin and body	Wear suitable protective clothing. Footwear highly resistant to chemicals. When there is a risk of ignition wear inherently fire resistant protective clothes and gloves. Refer to standard: ISO 11612 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. Refer to standard: EN 1149 Cotton or polyester/cotton overalls will only provide protection against light superficial contamination. 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. 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.
	Respiratory protection: EN 529 Gloves: EN 420, EN 374 Eye protection: EN 166 Filtering half-mask: EN 149 Filtering half-mask with valve: EN 405 Half-mask: EN 140 plus filter Full-face mask: EN 136 plus filter Particulate filters: EN 143 Gas/combined filters: EN 14387
Environmental exposure controls	Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Clear, Liquid.								
Colour	Colourless to light yellow.								
Odour	Characteristic. Mild.								
Odour threshold	Not available.								
Melting point/freezing point	<-20°C (<-4°F) [BS 4633 EU A.1]								
Initial boiling point and boiling range	780 to 360°C (356 to 680°F)								
Flammability	Flammable liquid and vapour.								
Lower and upper explosion limit	Lower: 0.8% Upper: 5.4% (Based on n-Decane)								
Flash point	Closed cup: >55°C (>131°F) [ISO 2719]								
Auto-ignition temperature	204°C (399.2°F) [EU A.15]								
Decomposition temperature	Not observed to decompose by final boiling point: >360°C (>680°F)								
pH	Not applicable. Product is non-soluble (in water).								
Kinematic viscosity	Kinematic: 2 to 4.5 mm²/s (2 to 4.5 cSt) at 40°C								
Solubility	<table><tr><th>Media</th><th>Result</th></tr><tr><td>water</td><td>Not soluble</td></tr><tr><td>methanol</td><td>Soluble</td></tr><tr><td>n-octanol</td><td>Soluble</td></tr></table>	Media	Result	water	Not soluble	methanol	Soluble	n-octanol	Soluble
Media	Result								
water	Not soluble								
methanol	Soluble								
n-octanol	Soluble								
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)	>6.5 [EU A.8]								
Vapour pressure	0.087 kPa (0.65255 mm Hg) [25°C (77°F)]								
Density and/or Relative density	765 to 810 kg/m³ (0.765 to 0.81 g/cm³) at 15°C								
Relative vapour density	>1 [Air = 1]								
Particle characteristics									
Median particle size	Not applicable. Based on physical state.								

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.2 Other information	
Evaporation rate	Not applicable. Based on low volatility.
Explosive properties	Not considered to be a product presenting a risk of explosion. (EC A14)
Oxidising properties	Not an oxidiser.
Miscible with water	No.
Remarks	Physical and chemical properties: Based on: Renewable hydrocarbons (diesel type fraction)

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity	No specific test data available for this product. Refer to Conditions to avoid and Incompatible materials for additional information.
10.2 Chemical stability	The product is stable.
10.3 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.
10.4 Conditions to avoid	Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Avoid excessive heat.
10.5 Incompatible materials	Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidising materials.
10.6 Hazardous decomposition products	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result
Renewable hydrocarbons (diesel type fraction)	Rat - Female - Oral - LD50 >2000 mg/kg EU B1 tris Rat - Dermal - LD50 >2000 mg/kg EU B3 Rat - Male - Inhalation - LC50 Vapour 4467 ppm [8 hours] Equivalent to OECD 403 Based on n-nonane

Conclusion/Summary [Product] Not classified. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute toxicity estimates

N/A

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product/ingredient name	Result
Renewable hydrocarbons (diesel type fraction)	Rabbit - Skin - Non-irritant to skin. EU B4

Conclusion/Summary [Product] Not classified. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product/ingredient name	Result
Renewable hydrocarbons (diesel type fraction)	Rabbit - Eyes - Non-irritating to the eyes. EU B5

Conclusion/Summary [Product] Not classified. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Respiratory corrosion/irritation

Not available.

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Respiratory or skin sensitization

Product/ingredient name	Result
☒ Renewable hydrocarbons (diesel type fraction)	Guinea pig - skin EU B6 Not sensitising

Skin	
Conclusion/Summary [Product]	Not classified. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product/ingredient name	Result
☒ Renewable hydrocarbons (diesel type fraction)	Bacteria EU B13/14 <u>Result:</u> Negative In vitro - Mammalian-Animal - Somatic EU B17 <u>Result:</u> Negative In vitro - Mammalian-Human - Somatic EU B10 <u>Result:</u> Negative

Conclusion/Summary [Product]	Not classified. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
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Carcinogenicity

Not available.	
Conclusion/Summary [Product]	Not classified. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result
☒ Renewable hydrocarbons (diesel type fraction)	Rat - Oral Equivalent to OECD 416 1000 mg/kg <u>Maternal toxicity:</u> Negative <u>Fertility effects:</u> Negative <u>Developmental:</u> Negative

Conclusion/Summary [Product]	Not classified. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
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Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

Aspiration hazard

Product/ingredient name	Result
☒ Renewable hydrocarbons (diesel type fraction)	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Information on likely routes of exposure	Routes of entry anticipated: Dermal, Inhalation, Eyes.
Potential acute health effects	
Inhalation	Vapour inhalation under ambient conditions is not normally a problem due to low vapour pressure.
Ingestion	Aspiration hazard if swallowed -- harmful or fatal if liquid is aspirated into lungs.
Skin contact	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Eye contact	☒ No known significant effects or critical hazards.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Inhalation	No specific data.
Ingestion	Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting
Skin contact	Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation dryness cracking
Eye contact	No specific data.

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

Inhalation	May be harmful by inhalation if exposure to vapour, mists or fumes resulting from thermal decomposition products occurs. Vapour, mist or fume may irritate the nose, mouth and respiratory tract.
Ingestion	If swallowed, may irritate the mouth, throat and digestive system. If swallowed, may cause abdominal pain, stomach cramps, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, dizziness and drowsiness.
Skin contact	Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation and/or dermatitis.
Eye contact	Vapour, mist or fume may cause eye irritation. Exposure to vapour, mist or fume may cause stinging, redness and watering of the eyes.
General	Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis.
Carcinogenicity	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Mutagenicity	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Developmental effects	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Fertility effects	No known significant effects or critical hazards.

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1 Endocrine disrupting properties

Conclusion/Summary [Product]	This substance/mixture does not contain any components that are considered to have endocrine disrupting properties.
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11.2.2 Other information

Not available.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result
Renewable hydrocarbons (diesel type fraction)	Acute - LL50 - Fresh water OECD 203 Fish >1000 mg/l - Nominal [96 hours] Effect: Mortality Acute - EL50 - Fresh water OECD 202 Daphnia >100 mg/l - Nominal [48 hours] Effect: Immobilisation Chronic - NOEC - Fresh water OECD 211 Daphnia 1 mg/l - Nominal [21 days] Effect: Reproduction Chronic - LOEC - Fresh water OECD 211 Daphnia 3.2 mg/l - Nominal [21 days] Effect: Reproduction Acute - EL50 - Fresh water OECD 201 Algae >100 mg/l - Nominal [72 hours] Effect: (growth rate)

SECTION 12: Ecological information

EC50 - Fresh water
OECD 209
Micro-organism
>1000 mg/l - Nominal [30 minutes]
Effect: Respiration rate

EC50 - Fresh water
OECD 209
Micro-organism
>1000 mg/l - Nominal [3 hours]
Effect: Respiration rate

Environmental hazards Not classified as dangerous

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Readily biodegradable

Product/ingredient name	Result
Renewable hydrocarbons (diesel type fraction)	OECD 301B 82% [28 days] - Readily

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

There is potential for the product to bioaccumulate.

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
Renewable hydrocarbons (diesel type fraction)	8.4	116	Low

12.4 Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient

Product/ingredient name	Value
Renewable hydrocarbons (diesel type fraction)	logKoc: >5.6 Koc: >427000

Results of PMT and vPvM assessment

Product/ingredient name	PMT	P	M	T	vPvM	vP	vM
Renewable hydrocarbons (diesel type fraction)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

Mobility If released to soil it will evaporate at a low rate. This material may accumulate in sediments. insoluble in water.

Conclusion/Summary The product does not meet the criteria to be considered as a PMT or vPvM.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 [REACH]

Product/ingredient name	PBT	P	B	T	vPvB	vP	vB
Renewable hydrocarbons (diesel type fraction)	No	N/A	No	No	No	N/A	No

Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

Product/ingredient name	PBT	P	B	T	vPvB	vP	vB
Renewable hydrocarbons (diesel type fraction)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

Conclusion/Summary The product does not meet the criteria to be considered as a PBT or vPvB.
Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

Conclusion/Summary [Product] This substance/mixture does not contain any components that are considered to have endocrine disrupting properties.

12.7 Other adverse effects No known significant effects or critical hazards.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product

Methods of disposal

Hazardous waste

European waste catalogue (EWC)

Where possible, arrange for product to be recycled. Dispose of via an authorised person/ licensed waste disposal contractor in accordance with local regulations.

Yes.

Waste code	Waste designation
13 07 01*	fuel oil and diesel

However, deviation from the intended use and/or the presence of any potential contaminants may require an alternative waste disposal code to be assigned by the end user.

Packaging

Methods of disposal

Special precautions

Where possible, arrange for product to be recycled. Dispose of via an authorised person/ licensed waste disposal contractor in accordance with local regulations.

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. Empty containers represent a fire hazard as they may contain flammable product residues and vapour. Never weld, solder or braze empty containers. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. 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.

References

Commission 2014/955/EU
Directive 2008/98/EC

SECTION 14: Transport information

	ADR/RID	ADN	IMDG	IATA
14.1 UN number or ID number	UN1202	UN1202	UN1202	UN1202
14.2 UN proper shipping name	DIESEL FUEL	DIESEL FUEL	DIESEL FUEL	Diesel fuel
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	3 	3 	3 	3 
14.4 Packing group	III	III	III	III
14.5 Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.	No.
Additional information	<u>Hazard identification number</u> 30 <u>Tunnel code</u> D/E	<u>Remarks</u> Table: C. Danger: 3+F	<u>Emergency schedules</u> F-E, S-E	-

14.6 Special precautions for user

Not available.

ADR/RID Classification code:

F1

ADN Classification code:

F1

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Remarks

 MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.
Category: Energy-rich fuels
Alkanes (C10–C26), linear and branched, (flashpoint ≤60°C)
or Alkanes (C10–C26), linear and branched, (flashpoint >60°C)

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

EU Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH)

Annex XIV - List of substances subject to authorisation

Annex XIV

None of the components are listed.

Substances of very high concern

None of the components are listed.

Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles

Product/ingredient name	%	Designation [Usage]
ProVO	≥90	3 3 [Lamp fuel] 3 [Grill lighter fluid]
naphthalene	<0.1	50a
toluene	≤0.1	48

Labelling Not applicable.

Other regulations

REACH Status The company, as identified in Section 1, sells this product in the EU in compliance with the current requirements of REACH.

United States inventory (TSCA 8b) Not determined.

Australia inventory (AIC) Not determined.

Canada inventory Not determined.

China inventory (IECSC) Not determined.

Japan inventory (CSCL) At least one component is not listed.

Korea inventory (KECI) Not determined.

Philippines inventory (PICCS) Not determined.

Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory (TCSI) Not determined.

Explosive precursors Not applicable.

Ozone depleting substances (EU 2024/590)

Not listed.

Prior Informed Consent (PIC) (649/2012/EU)

Not listed.

Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

EU - Water framework directive - Priority substances

None of the components are listed.

Seveso Directive

This product is controlled under the Seveso Directive.

Danger criteria

Category
P5c

National regulations

Hazardous incident ordinance

This product is controlled under the Germany Hazardous Incident Ordinance.

Danger criteria

Category	Reference number
P5c	1.2.5.3

Hazard class for water 1 (classified according AwSV)

Prohibited Chemicals Regulation (ChemVerbotsV) When placed on the market in Germany, this product is not subject to the Prohibited Chemicals Regulation (ChemVerbotsV).

Product name	ProVO	Product code	SGY2724	Page:	14/16
Version	3	Date of issue	7 August 2026	Format	Germany
Date of previous issue	15 November 2024.			Language	ENGLISH
			(Germany)		

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Occupational restrictions	Observe employment restrictions in the following: Gesetz zum Schutz der arbeitenden Jugend (Jugendarbeitsschutzgesetz – JArbSchG) Gesetz zum Schutz von Müttern bei der Arbeit, in der Ausbildung und im Studium (Mutterschutzgesetz – MuSchG)
15.2 Chemical safety assessment	A Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for one or more of the substances within this mixture. A Chemical Safety Assessment has not been carried out for the mixture itself.

SECTION 16: Other information

Abbreviations and acronyms	ADN = European Provisions concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterway ADR = The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate BCF = Bioconcentration Factor CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service CLP = Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation [Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008] CSA = Chemical Safety Assessment CSR = Chemical Safety Report DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level DNEL = Derived No Effect Level EINECS = European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances ES = Exposure Scenario EUH statement = CLP-specific Hazard statement EWC = European Waste Catalogue 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) OECD = Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration REACH = Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals Regulation [Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006] RID = The Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail RRN = REACH Registration Number SADT = Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature SVHC = Substances of Very High Concern STOT-RE = Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure STOT-SE = Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure TWA = Time weighted average UN = United Nations UVCB = Complex hydrocarbon substance VOC = Volatile Organic Compound vPvB = Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative Varies = may contain one or more of the following 64741-88-4 / RRN 01-2119488706-23, 64741-89-5 / RRN 01-2119487067-30, 64741-95-3 / RRN 01-2119487081-40, 64741-96-4/ RRN 01-2119483621-38, 64742-01-4 / RRN 01-2119488707-21, 64742-44-5 / RRN 01-2119985177-24, 64742-45-6, 64742-52-5 / RRN 01-2119467170-45, 64742-53-6 / RRN 01-2119480375-34, 64742-54-7 / RRN 01-2119484627-25, 64742-55-8 / RRN 01-2119487077-29, 64742-56-9 / RRN 01-2119480132-48, 64742-57-0 / RRN 01-2119489287-22, 64742-58-1, 64742-62-7 / RRN 01-2119480472-38, 64742-63-8, 64742-65-0 / RRN 01-2119471299-27, 64742-70-7 / RRN 01-2119487080-42, 72623-85-9 / RRN 01-2119555262-43, 72623-86-0 / RRN 01-2119474878-16, 72623-87-1 / RRN 01-2119474889-13
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Procedure used to derive the classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]

Classification	Justification
Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Asp. Tox. 1, H304	Expert judgment Calculation method
Full text of abbreviated H statements	H226 H304 EUH066 Flammable liquid and vapour. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
Full text of classifications [CLP/GHS]	Asp. Tox. 1 Flam. Liq. 3 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
Product name  VO	Product code SGY2724
Version 3	Date of issue 7 August 2026
Date of previous issue 15 November 2024.	Format Germany (Germany)
	Language ENGLISH
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SECTION 16: Other information

Exposure Scenario information	Aspiration hazard : Relevant safety measures have been included into the applicable sections of this safety data sheet, in place of appending an exposure scenario.
History	
Date of issue/ Date of revision	07/08/2026.
Date of previous issue	15/11/2024.
Prepared by	Product Stewardship
Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.	

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