



PETROL, UNLEADED

Puma Energy Australia

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Chemwatch: 1203-1

Version No: 9.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 04/12/2017

Print Date: 02/01/2019

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SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	PETROL, UNLEADED
Synonyms	gasoline; unleaded bulk; lead free motor spirit; gasoline petrol; ULP LF grade fuel octane 50-100 motor fuel; petroleum hydrocarbons CAS RN 8008-20-6; Shell Unleaded Petrol 00691; Shell Lead Replacement Petrol 14098; Shell Premium Unleaded Petrol 00670; Shell Optimax Unleaded Petrol 14128; Shell Unleaded Research Petrol (CAMS3) 07388; V-Power, Optimax Unleaded Petrol;; Unleaded Petrol 91, Unleaded Petrol 95;; Premium Unleaded Petrol, Unleaded Research Petrol; (CAMS3);; Blend Component OE, Unleaded Petrol Low Aromatic;; Shell Unleaded LA, Grand Prix Racing Fuel Motor Spirit
Proper shipping name	MOTOR SPIRIT or GASOLINE or PETROL
Chemical formula	C15H32
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	<p>The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.</p> <p>Lead free motor fuel for Internal combustion engines, 2-stroke and 4-stroke Complex mixture of hydrocarbons consisting of paraffins, cycloparaffins, aromatic and olefinic hydrocarbons (including benzene at 1.0%v/v maximum), with carbon numbers predominantly in the C4 to C12 range. May also contain several additives at <0.1% v/v each. Dyes and markers can be used to indicate tax status and prevent fraud. [-Fragrance -]</p>
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Puma Energy Australia
Address	365 Macarthur Avenue Hamilton QLD 4007 Australia
Telephone	1300 723 706
Fax	1300 723 321
Website	www.Pumaenergy.com
Email	PumaAu-Safety@pumaenergy.com

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Chemwatch Emergency Line 24/7
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 24 88 66 (Puma Energy Bitumen Technical Helpline)
Other emergency telephone numbers	1800 24 88 66 (Puma Energy Bitumen Technical Helpline)

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number	Alternative Number 1	Alternative Number 2
+61 1800 951 288	+61 2 9186 1132	Not Available

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

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SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability	4	
Toxicity	2	
Body Contact	2	
Reactivity	1	
Chronic	4	

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	S5
Classification [1]	Flammable Liquid Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2B, Germ cell mutagenicity Category 1B, Carcinogenicity Category 1A, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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SIGNAL WORD	DANGER
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Hazard statement(s)

H224	Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H320	Causes eye irritation.
H340	May cause genetic defects.
H350	May cause cancer.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

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P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P391	Collect spillage.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available		<u>petrol, unleaded</u>
Not Available		petroleum hydrocarbons, bp< 300C as
8006-61-9	>90	<u>gasoline</u>
71-43-2	1 max.	<u>benzene</u>
7704-34-9.	trace	<u>sulfur</u>
Not Available	<=0.2	performance additives unspecified
Not Available	NotSpec.	anti-oxidants
Not Available	NotSpec.	dye
Not Available		composition varies to suit seasonal requirements

Mixtures

See section above for composition of Substances

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.

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Ingestion

- ▶ If swallowed do **NOT** induce vomiting.
- ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- ▶ Observe the patient carefully.
- ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- ▶ Seek medical advice.
- ▶ Avoid giving milk or oils.
- ▶ Avoid giving alcohol.
- ▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

- ▶ Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- ▶ Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO₂ 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- ▶ Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- ▶ A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- ▶ Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
- ▶ Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.
- ▶ Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility

- ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting

- ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.
- ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
- ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- ▶ Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- ▶ Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.
- ▶ If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
- ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area.
- ▶ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- ▶ **Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.**
- ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

Fire/Explosion Hazard

- ▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
- ▶ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.
- ▶ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
- ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- ▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Combustion products include:

carbon dioxide (CO₂)

other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

HAZCHEM

3YE

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SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material. ▶ Wipe up. ▶ Collect residues in a flammable waste container. 																																																																											
Major Spills	<p>Chemical Class: aromatic hydrocarbons For release onto land: recommended sorbents listed in order of priority.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>SORBENT TYPE</th> <th>RANK</th> <th>APPLICATION</th> <th>COLLECTION</th> <th>LIMITATIONS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="5">LAND SPILL - SMALL</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Feathers - pillow</td> <td>1</td> <td>throw</td> <td>pitchfork</td> <td>DGC, RT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>cross-linked polymer - particulate</td> <td>2</td> <td>shovel</td> <td>shovel</td> <td>R,W,SS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>cross-linked polymer- pillow</td> <td>2</td> <td>throw</td> <td>pitchfork</td> <td>R, DGC, RT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>sorbent clay - particulate</td> <td>3</td> <td>shovel</td> <td>shovel</td> <td>R, I, P,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>treated clay/ treated natural organic - particulate</td> <td>3</td> <td>shovel</td> <td>shovel</td> <td>R, I</td> </tr> <tr> <td>wood fibre - pillow</td> <td>4</td> <td>throw</td> <td>pitchfork</td> <td>R, P, DGC, RT</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5">LAND SPILL - MEDIUM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>cross-linked polymer -particulate</td> <td>1</td> <td>blower</td> <td>skidloader</td> <td>R, W, SS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>treated clay/ treated natural organic - particulate</td> <td>2</td> <td>blower</td> <td>skidloader</td> <td>R, I</td> </tr> <tr> <td>sorbent clay - particulate</td> <td>3</td> <td>blower</td> <td>skidloader</td> <td>R, I, P</td> </tr> <tr> <td>polypropylene - particulate</td> <td>3</td> <td>blower</td> <td>skidloader</td> <td>W, SS, DGC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>feathers - pillow</td> <td>3</td> <td>throw</td> <td>skidloader</td> <td>DGC, RT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>expanded mineral - particulate</td> <td>4</td> <td>blower</td> <td>skidloader</td> <td>R, I, W, P, DGC</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Legend DGC: Not effective where ground cover is dense R; Not reusable I: Not incinerable P: Effectiveness reduced when rainy RT:Not effective where terrain is rugged SS: Not for use within environmentally sensitive sites W: Effectiveness reduced when windy Reference: Sorbents for Liquid Hazardous Substance Cleanup and Control; R.W Melvold et al: Pollution Technology Review No. 150: Noyes Data Corporation 1988</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Consider evacuation (or protect in place). ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Increase ventilation. ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▶ Water spray or fog may be used to disperse /absorb vapour. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment. ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▶ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. 	SORBENT TYPE	RANK	APPLICATION	COLLECTION	LIMITATIONS	LAND SPILL - SMALL					Feathers - pillow	1	throw	pitchfork	DGC, RT	cross-linked polymer - particulate	2	shovel	shovel	R,W,SS	cross-linked polymer- pillow	2	throw	pitchfork	R, DGC, RT	sorbent clay - particulate	3	shovel	shovel	R, I, P,	treated clay/ treated natural organic - particulate	3	shovel	shovel	R, I	wood fibre - pillow	4	throw	pitchfork	R, P, DGC, RT	LAND SPILL - MEDIUM					cross-linked polymer -particulate	1	blower	skidloader	R, W, SS	treated clay/ treated natural organic - particulate	2	blower	skidloader	R, I	sorbent clay - particulate	3	blower	skidloader	R, I, P	polypropylene - particulate	3	blower	skidloader	W, SS, DGC	feathers - pillow	3	throw	skidloader	DGC, RT	expanded mineral - particulate	4	blower	skidloader	R, I, W, P, DGC
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- ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. ▶ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. <p>Contains low boiling substance: Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Check for bulging containers. ▶ Vent periodically ▶ Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin ▶ Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire. ▶ Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. ▶ Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/sec). ▶ Avoid splash filling. ▶ Do NOT use compressed air for filling discharging or handling operations. ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▶ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ Vapour may ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity. ▶ DO NOT use plastic buckets. ▶ Earth and secure metal containers when dispensing or pouring product. ▶ Use spark-free tools when handling. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. ▶ Use good occupational work practice. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area. ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. ▶ DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer. ▶ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. ▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. ▶ For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. ▶ For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) ▶ For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C) ▶ Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C): (i) Removable head packaging; (ii) Cans with friction closures and (iii) low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used. ▶ Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages ▶ In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage, unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic. <p>[For containers or container linings, use mild steel or stainless steel. Aluminium may also be used for applications where it does not present an unnecessary fire hazard. Examples of suitable materials are: high density polyethylene (HDPE), polypropylene (PP), and Viton (FKM), which have been specifically tested for compatibility with this product. For container linings, use amine-adduct cured epoxy paint. For seals and gaskets use: graphite, PTFE, Viton A, Viton B.] [Unsuitable Materials] Some synthetic materials may be unsuitable for containers or container linings depending on the material specification and the intended use. Examples of materials to avoid are: natural rubber (NR), nitrile rubber (NBR), ethylene</p>
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	propylene rubber (EPDM), polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA), polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyisobutylene. However, some may be suitable for glove materials.
Storage incompatibility	▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	petrol, unleaded	Oil mist, refined mineral	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	benzene	Benzene	1 ppm / 3.2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
gasoline	Gasoline	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
benzene	Benzene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
sulfur	Sulfur	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
petrol, unleaded	2,500 mg/m3	Not Available
gasoline	Not Available	Not Available
benzene	500 ppm	Not Available
sulfur	Not Available	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

for benzene

Odour Threshold Value: 34 ppm (detection), 97 ppm (recognition)

NOTE: Detector tubes for benzene, measuring in excess of 0.5 ppm, are commercially available. The relative quality of epidemiological data and quantitative health risk assessments related to documented and theoretical leukaemic deaths constitute the basis of the TLV-recommendation.

One study [Dow Chemical] demonstrates a significant fourfold increase in myelogenous leukaemia for workers exposed to average benzene concentrations of about 5 ppm for an average of 9 years and that 2 out of four individuals in the study who died from leukaemia were characterised as having been exposed to average benzene levels below 2 ppm. Based on such findings the estimated risk of leukaemia in workers exposed at daily benzene concentrations of 10 ppm for 40 years is 155 times that of unexposed workers; at 1 ppm the risk falls to 1.7 times whilst at 0.1 ppm the risk is about the same in the two groups. A revision of the TLV-TWA to 0.1 ppm was proposed in 1990 but this has been revised upwards as result of industry initiatives.

Typical toxicities displayed following inhalation:

- ▶ At 25 ppm (8 hours): no effect
- ▶ 50-150 ppm: signs of intoxication within 5 hours
- ▶ 500-1500 ppm: signs of intoxication within 1 hour
- ▶ 7500 ppm: severe intoxication within 30-60 minutes
- ▶ 20000 ppm: fatal within 5-10 minutes

Some jurisdictions require that health surveillance be conducted on occupationally exposed workers. Some surveillance should emphasise (i) demography, occupational and medical history and health advice (ii) baseline blood sample for haematological profile (iii) records of personal exposure.

Odour threshold: 0.25 ppm.

The TLV-TWA is protective against ocular and upper respiratory tract irritation and is recommended for bulk handling of gasoline based on calculations of hydrocarbon content of gasoline vapour. A STEL is recommended to prevent mucous membrane and ocular irritation and prevention of acute depression of the central nervous system. Because of the wide variation in molecular weights of its components, the conversion of ppm to mg/m3 is approximate. Sweden recommends hexane type limits of 100 ppm and heptane and octane type limits of 300 ppm. Germany does not assign a value because of the widely differing compositions and resultant differences in toxic properties.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF)

OSF=0.042 (gasoline)

Exposed individuals are **NOT** reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class C, D or E.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm

Classification into classes follows:

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Class	OSF	Description
A	550	Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV-TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities
B	26-550	As "A" for 50-90% of persons being distracted
C	1-26	As "A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted
D	0.18-1	10-50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached
E	<0.18	As "D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested

Exposure controls

<p>Appropriate engineering controls</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Employees exposed to confirmed human carcinogens should be authorized to do so by the employer, and work in a regulated area. ▶ Work should be undertaken in an isolated system such as a "glove-box" . Employees should wash their hands and arms upon completion of the assigned task and before engaging in other activities not associated with the isolated system. ▶ Within regulated areas, the carcinogen should be stored in sealed containers, or enclosed in a closed system, including piping systems, with any sample ports or openings closed while the carcinogens are contained within. ▶ Open-vessel systems are prohibited. ▶ Each operation should be provided with continuous local exhaust ventilation so that air movement is always from ordinary work areas to the operation. ▶ Exhaust air should not be discharged to regulated areas, non-regulated areas or the external environment unless decontaminated. Clean make-up air should be introduced in sufficient volume to maintain correct operation of the local exhaust system. ▶ For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood. Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood. ▶ Except for outdoor systems, regulated areas should be maintained under negative pressure (with respect to non-regulated areas). ▶ Local exhaust ventilation requires make-up air be supplied in equal volumes to replaced air. ▶ Laboratory hoods must be designed and maintained so as to draw air inward at an average linear face velocity of 0.76 m/sec with a minimum of 0.64 m/sec. Design and construction of the fume hood requires that insertion of any portion of the employees body, other than hands and arms, be disallowed. <p>CARE: Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear</p>
<p>Personal protection</p>	
<p>Eye and face protection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses 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]
<p>Skin protection</p>	<p>See Hand protection below</p>
<p>Hands/feet protection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:</p>

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- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:

- Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min
- Good when breakthrough time > 20 min
- Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min
- Poor when glove material degrades

For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.

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

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

Body protection

See Other protection below

Other protection

- ▶ Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. [AS/NZS ISO 6529:2006 or national equivalent]
- ▶ Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges. A respirator affording higher levels of protection may be substituted. [AS/NZS 1715 or national equivalent]
- ▶ Emergency deluge showers and eyewash fountains, supplied with potable water, should be located near, within sight of, and on the same level with locations where direct exposure is likely.
- ▶ Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels. For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood.
- ▶ Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood.
- ▶ Overalls.
- ▶ PVC Apron.
- ▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- ▶ Eyewash unit.
- ▶ Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.
- ▶ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
- ▶ For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).
- ▶ Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot and shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds. Electrical resistance must range between 0 to 500,000 ohms. Conductive shoes should be stored in lockers close to the room in which they are worn. Personnel who have been issued conductive footwear should not wear them from their place of work to their homes and return.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

Respiratory protection

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Continued...

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"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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Material	CPI
BUTYL	C
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NEOPRENE	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
TEFLON	C
VITON	C
VITON/NEOPRENE	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A-AUS	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2	A-PAPR-2 ^

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Purple or colourless, highly flammable, volatile liquid with characteristic sharp odour. Floats on water. Consists of a complex mixture of hydrocarbons with small amounts of residual benzene from the refining operations.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.72-0.735 @ 15C
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	2-7
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	280-456
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not available.	Viscosity (cSt)	0.5-0.75 mm2/s, 40 C
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	30-228	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	< -30	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Fast	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	6.0-7.6	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.1-1.3	Volatile Component (%vol)	100
Vapour pressure (kPa)	53.33 @ 20 C	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable

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Vapour density (Air = 1) > 2

VOC g/L Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	<p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo.</p> <p>Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Limited evidence or practical experience suggests that the material may produce irritation of the respiratory system, in a significant number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system.</p> <p>Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.</p> <p>High inhaled concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons may produce narcosis characterised by nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Inhalation of aerosols may produce severe pulmonary oedema, pneumonitis and pulmonary haemorrhage. Inhalation of petroleum hydrocarbons consisting substantially of low molecular weight species (typically C2-C12) may produce irritation of mucous membranes, incoordination, giddiness, nausea, vertigo, confusion, headache, appetite loss, drowsiness, tremors and anaesthetic stupor. Massive exposures may produce central nervous system depression with sudden collapse and deep coma; fatalities have been recorded. Irritation of the brain and/or apnoeic anoxia may produce convulsions. Although recovery following overexposure is generally complete, cerebral micro-haemorrhage of focal post-inflammatory scarring may produce epileptiform seizures some months after the exposure. Pulmonary episodes may include chemical pneumonitis with oedema and haemorrhage. The lighter hydrocarbons may produce kidney and neurotoxic effects. Pulmonary irritancy increases with carbon chain length for paraffins and olefins. Alkenes produce pulmonary oedema at high concentrations. Liquid paraffins may produce anaesthesia and depressant actions leading to weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow respiration, unconsciousness, convulsions and death. C5-7 paraffins may also produce polyneuropathy. Aromatic hydrocarbons accumulate in lipid rich tissues (typically the brain, spinal cord and peripheral nerves) and may produce functional impairment manifested by nonspecific symptoms such as nausea, weakness, fatigue and vertigo; severe exposures may produce inebriation or unconsciousness. Many of the petroleum hydrocarbons are cardiac sensitisers and may cause ventricular fibrillations.</p> <p>Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include nonspecific discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.</p> <p>The symptoms of exposure to high vapour concentrations of benzene include confusion, dizziness, tightening of the leg muscles and pressure over the forehead followed by a period of excitement. If exposure continues, the casualty quickly becomes stupefied and lapses into a coma with narcosis. In non-fatal cases, recovery is usual. Effects of inhalation may include nausea, vomiting, headache, dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, sometimes preceded by brief periods of ataxia, staggering, weak and rapid pulse, chest pain and tightness with breathlessness, pallor, cyanosis of the lips and fingertips and tinnitus. Severe exposures may produce blurred vision, shallow rapid breathing, delirium, cardiac arrhythmias, unconsciousness, deep anaesthesia, paralysis and coma characterised by motor restlessness, tremors and hyperreflexia (occasionally preceded by convulsions). Polyneuritis and persistent nausea, anorexia, muscular weakness, headache, drowsiness, insomnia and agitation may also occur. Two to three weeks after exposure, nervous irritability, breathlessness and unsteady gait may still persist; cardiac distress and unusual discolouration of the skin may be evident for up to four weeks. Haemotoxicity is not usually a feature of acute exposures although anaemia, thrombocytopenia, petechial haemorrhage, and spontaneous internal bleeding have been reported. Fatal exposures may result in asphyxia, central nervous system depression, cardiac and respiratory failure and circulatory collapse; sudden ventricular fibrillation may also be fatal. Death may be sudden or may be delayed for 24 hours. Central nervous system, respiratory or haemorrhagic complications may occur up to five days after exposure and may be lethal; pathological findings include congestion, cerebral oedema, and lung haemorrhage, renal congestion, cerebral oedema and extensive petechial</p>
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	<p>haemorrhage in the brain, pleurae, pericardium, urinary tract, mucous membrane and skin. Exposure to toxic levels has also produced chromosomal damage.</p>
<p>Ingestion</p>	<p>Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration of vomit into the lungs with the risk of haemorrhaging, pulmonary oedema, progressing to chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. Signs and symptoms of chemical (aspiration) pneumonitis may include coughing, gasping, choking, burning of the mouth, difficult breathing, and bluish coloured skin (cyanosis). Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons may produce irritation of the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine with oedema and mucosal ulceration resulting; symptoms include a burning sensation in the mouth and throat. Large amounts may produce narcosis with nausea and vomiting, weakness or dizziness, slow and shallow respiration, swelling of the abdomen, unconsciousness and convulsions. Myocardial injury may produce arrhythmias, ventricular fibrillation and electrocardiographic changes. Central nervous system depression may also occur. Light aromatic hydrocarbons produce a warm, sharp, tingling sensation on contact with taste buds and may anaesthetise the tongue. Aspiration into the lungs may produce coughing, gagging and a chemical pneumonitis with pulmonary oedema and haemorrhage. At sufficiently high doses the material may be neurotoxic (i.e. poisonous to the nervous system).</p>
<p>Skin Contact</p>	<p>The material produces moderate skin irritation; evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ produces moderate inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or ▶ produces significant, but moderate, inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals (for up to four hours), such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. <p>Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. Aromatic hydrocarbons may produce skin irritation, vasodilation with erythema and changes in endothelial cell permeability. Systemic intoxication, resulting from contact with the light aromatics, is unlikely due to the slow rate of permeation. Branching of the side chain appears to increase percutaneous absorption.</p>
<p>Eye</p>	<p>Petroleum hydrocarbons may produce pain after direct contact with the eyes. Slight, but transient disturbances of the corneal epithelium may also result. The aromatic fraction may produce irritation and lachrymation.</p> <p>The vapour when concentrated has pronounced eye irritation effects and this gives some warning of high vapour concentrations. If eye irritation occurs seek to reduce exposure with available control measures, or evacuate area. The liquid may produce eye discomfort and is capable of causing temporary impairment of vision and/or transient eye inflammation, ulceration Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause severe eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Eye contact may cause significant inflammation with pain. Corneal injury may occur; permanent impairment of vision may result unless treatment is prompt and adequate. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may cause inflammation characterised by a temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.</p>
<p>Chronic</p>	<p>On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, the material may be regarded as carcinogenic to humans. There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to the material may result in cancer on the basis of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - appropriate long-term animal studies - other relevant information <p>There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to the material may result in the development of heritable genetic damage, generally on the basis of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - appropriate animal studies, - other relevant information <p>Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. Serious damage (clear functional disturbance or morphological change which may have toxicological significance) is likely to be caused by repeated or prolonged exposure. As a rule the material produces, or contains a substance which produces severe lesions. Such damage may become apparent following direct application in subchronic (90 day) toxicity studies or following sub-acute (28 day) or chronic (two-year) toxicity tests.</p> <p>Exposure to the material may cause concerns for humans owing to possible developmental toxic effects, generally on the basis that results in appropriate animal studies provide strong suspicion of developmental toxicity in the absence of signs of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Repeated or prolonged exposure to mixed hydrocarbons may produce narcosis with dizziness, weakness, irritability, concentration and/or memory loss, tremor in the fingers and tongue, vertigo, olfactory disorders, constriction of visual</p>

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field, paraesthesias of the extremities, weight loss and anaemia and degenerative changes in the liver and kidney. Chronic exposure by petroleum workers, to the lighter hydrocarbons, has been associated with visual disturbances, damage to the central nervous system, peripheral neuropathies (including numbness and paraesthesias), psychological and neurophysiological deficits, bone marrow toxicities (including hypoplasia possibly due to benzene) and hepatic and renal involvement. Chronic dermal exposure to petroleum hydrocarbons may result in defatting which produces localised dermatoses. Surface cracking and erosion may also increase susceptibility to infection by microorganisms. One epidemiological study of petroleum refinery workers has reported elevations in standard mortality ratios for skin cancer along with a dose-response relationship indicating an association between routine workplace exposure to petroleum or one of its constituents and skin cancer, particularly melanoma. Other studies have been unable to confirm this finding.

Animal studies:

No deaths or treatment related signs of toxicity were observed in rats exposed to light alkylate naphtha (paraffinic hydrocarbons) at concentrations of 668, 2220 and 6646 ppm for 6 hrs/day, 5 days/wk for 13 weeks. Increased liver weights and kidney toxicity (male rats) was observed in high dose animals. Exposure to pregnant rats at concentrations of 137, 3425 and 6850 ppm did not adversely affect reproduction or cause maternal or foetal toxicity. Lifetime skin painting studies in mice with similar naphthas have shown weak or no carcinogenic activity following prolonged and repeated exposure. Similar

naphthas/distillates, when tested at nonirritating dose levels, did not show any significant carcinogenic activity indicating that this tumorigenic response is likely related to chronic irritation and not to dose. The mutagenic potential of naphthas has been reported to be largely negative in a variety of mutagenicity tests. The exact relationship between these results and human health is not known. Some components of this product have been shown to produce a species specific, sex hormonal dependent kidney lesion in male rats from repeated oral or inhalation exposure. Subsequent research has shown that the kidney damage develops via the formation of a alpha-2u-globulin, a mechanism unique to the male rat. Humans do not form alpha-2u-globulin, therefore, the kidney effects resulting from this mechanism are not relevant in human

Chronic exposure to benzene may cause headache, fatigue, loss of appetite and lassitude with incipient blood effects including anaemia and blood changes. Benzene is a myelotoxicant known to suppress bone- marrow cell proliferation and to induce haematologic disorders in humans and animals. Signs of benzene-induced aplastic anaemia include suppression of leukocytes (leukopenia), red cells (anaemia), platelets (thrombocytopenia) or all three cell types (pancytopenia). Classic symptoms include weakness, purpura, and haemorrhage. The most significant toxic effect is insidious and often reversible injury to the blood forming tissue. Leukaemia may develop. Occupational exposures have shown a relationship between exposure to benzene and production of myelogenous leukaemia. There may also be a relationship between benzene exposure and the production of lymphoma and multiple myeloma. In chronic exposure, workers exhibit signs of central nervous system lesions and impairment of hearing.

Benzene haemotoxicity and leukaemogenicity involve metabolism, growth factor regulation, oxidative stress, DNA damage, cell regulation, and apoptosis. (Yoon et al Environmental Health Perspectives, 111, pp 1411-1420, 2003)

Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS] |Petrol quot;sniffing quot; has caused severe nerve damage.

petrol, unleaded	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5 mg/l/4h ^[2]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	
gasoline	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (man): 500ppm/1h moderate
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 6.25 mg/l/5md ^[2]	Eye (man): 140ppm/8h mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg ^[1]	
benzene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >8260 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 2 mg/24h - SEVERE
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 17480.0325 mg/l/7h ^[2]	SKIN (rabbit):20 mg/24h - moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: 690-1230 mg/kg ^[2]	
sulfur	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (human): 8 ppm irritant
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.43 mg/l/4 h ^[1]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

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GASOLINE	<p>Studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the mammalian gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. With respect to the carbon chain lengths likely to be present in mineral oil, n-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than iso- or cyclo-paraffins.</p> <p>The major classes of hydrocarbons have been shown to be well absorbed by the gastrointestinal tract in various species. In many cases, the hydrophobic hydrocarbons are ingested in association with dietary lipids. The dependence of hydrocarbon absorption on concomitant triglyceride digestion and absorption, is known as the "hydrocarbon continuum hypothesis", and asserts that a series of solubilising phases in the intestinal lumen, created by dietary triglycerides and their digestion products, afford hydrocarbons a route to the lipid phase of the intestinal absorptive cell (enterocyte) membrane. While some hydrocarbons may traverse the mucosal epithelium unmetabolised and appear as solutes in lipoprotein particles in intestinal lymph, there is evidence that most hydrocarbons partially separate from nutrient lipids and undergo metabolic transformation in the enterocyte. The enterocyte may play a major role in determining the proportion of an absorbed hydrocarbon that, by escaping initial biotransformation, becomes available for deposition in its unchanged form in peripheral tissues such as adipose tissue, or in the liver.</p> <p>Oral (unspec) LD50: 500 - 5000 mg/kg [Manufacturer] Substance has been investigated as a tumorigen.</p>
BENZENE	<p>WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS.</p> <p>Inhalation (man) TClO: 150 ppm/1y - I</p>
PETROL, UNLEADED & GASOLINE	<p>for petroleum:</p> <p>Altered mental state, drowsiness, peripheral motor neuropathy, irreversible brain damage (so-called Petrol Sniffer's Encephalopathy), delirium, seizures, and sudden death have been reported from repeated overexposure to some hydrocarbon solvents, naphthas, and gasoline</p> <p>This product may contain benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic.</p> <p>This product contains toluene. There are indications from animal studies that prolonged exposure to high concentrations of toluene may lead to hearing loss.</p> <p>This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene from which there is evidence of tumours in rodents</p> <p>Carcinogenicity: Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans. Inhalation exposure to rats causes kidney tumours which are not considered relevant to humans.</p> <p>Mutagenicity: There is a large database of mutagenicity studies on gasoline and gasoline blending streams, which use a wide variety of endpoints and give predominantly negative results. All in vivo studies in animals and recent studies in exposed humans (e.g. petrol service station attendants) have shown negative results in mutagenicity assays.</p> <p>Reproductive Toxicity: Repeated exposure of pregnant rats to high concentrations of toluene (around or exceeding 1000 ppm) can cause developmental effects, such as lower birth weight and developmental neurotoxicity, on the foetus. However, in a two-generation reproductive study in rats exposed to gasoline vapour condensate, no adverse effects on the foetus were observed.</p> <p>Human Effects: Prolonged/ repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis and may make the skin more susceptible to irritation and penetration by other materials.</p> <p>Lifetime exposure of rodents to gasoline produces carcinogenicity although the relevance to humans has been questioned. Gasoline induces kidney cancer in male rats as a consequence of accumulation of the alpha2-microglobulin protein in hyaline droplets in the male (but not female) rat kidney. Such abnormal accumulation represents lysosomal overload and leads to chronic renal tubular cell degeneration, accumulation of cell debris, mineralisation of renal medullary tubules and necrosis. A sustained regenerative proliferation occurs in epithelial cells with subsequent neoplastic transformation with continued exposure. The alpha2-microglobulin is produced under the influence of hormonal controls in male rats but not in females and, more importantly, not in humans.</p> <p>WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.</p>
PETROL, UNLEADED & GASOLINE & BENZENE	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✔
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✔	Reproductivity	✔
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✔	STOT - Single Exposure	✔
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✔
Mutagenicity	✔	Aspiration Hazard	✔

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✔ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Continued...

PETROL, UNLEADED

petrol, unleaded	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	18mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	1.4mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.7mg/L	2
gasoline	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	4.1mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	1.5mg/L	4
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1-mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.1mg/L	1
benzene	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.00528mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	9.23mg/L	4
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1-360mg/L	2
	BCF	24	Algae or other aquatic plants	10mg/L	4
	EC10	Not Available	Fish	0.0035mg/L	2
	NOEC	480	Crustacea	ca.0.17mg/L	1
sulfur	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	<14mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>0.005mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	623.589mg/L	3
	EC10	672	Fish	4.18mg/L	2
	NOEC	504	Crustacea	>0.0025mg/L	2
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

Toxic to aquatic organisms.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

When spilled this product may act as a typical oil, causing a film, sheen, emulsion or sludge at or beneath the surface of the body of water. The oil film on water surface may physically affect the aquatic organisms, due to the interruption of the oxygen transfer between the air and the water

Oils of any kind can cause:

- ▶ drowning of water-fowl due to lack of buoyancy, loss of insulating capacity of feathers, starvation and vulnerability to predators due to lack of mobility
- ▶ lethal effects on fish by coating gill surfaces, preventing respiration
- ▶ asphyxiation of benthic life forms when floating masses become engaged with surface debris and settle on the bottom and
- ▶ adverse aesthetic effects of fouled shoreline and beaches

In case of accidental releases on the soil, a fine film is formed on the soil, which prevents the plant respiration process and the soil particle saturation. It may cause deep water infestation.

For gasoline(s)

Environmental Fate

Terrestrial fate: Log Koc values for the individual components of gasoline have been reported to range from 1.81-4.56. This range of Koc values indicates that the components of gasoline will have high to no mobility in soil. The Henry's law constants for the constituents of gasoline range from about 5×10^{-4} to $4 \text{ atm-cu m/mol(1)}$, which suggests that volatilisation from soil surfaces is an important environmental fate process. The volatilisation half-lives for the individual components of a synthetic gasoline from 3 soils ranged from about 50-200 hours depending upon the soil type, initial gasoline concentration, temperature and moisture content. The individual components of gasoline undergo biodegradation in soils; however the rate of degradation is greatly influenced by the amount of the hydrocarbon substrate and a number of site-specific environmental factors, including temperature, oxygen content, moisture content, nutrient content, salinity, and pH.

Aquatic fate: Koc values indicates that many of the components of gasoline will absorb to suspended solids and sediment in the water column. Volatilisation from water surfaces is expected based upon a range of Henry's Law constants. The volatilisation rate of 3 distillate fuels (JP-4, JP-5, and JP-8) was studied in deionized water at 3 stirring rates in order to estimate the volatilization half-lives that might be observed in the environment. The estimated volatilisation half-lives for alkanes and benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylene (BTEX) components were predicted as 7 days in ponds, 1.5 days in rivers, and 6 days in lakes. The volatilisation rate of naphthalene and its substituted derivatives were estimated to be slower. The bioconcentration potential of the major components of gasoline range from low to high. Some higher molecular weight components (e.g., naphthalene and substituted naphthalenes) may be taken up by fish and domestic animals and bioconcentrated if they persist in environmental media. Alkenes have low log octanol/water partition coefficients (Kow) of about 1 and estimated bioconcentration factors (BCF) of about 10; aromatics have intermediate values (log

Kow values of 2-3 and BCF values of 20-200), while C5 and greater alkanes have fairly high values (log Kow values of about 3-4.5 and BCF values of 100-1,500). Hydrolysis is not expected to be an important environmental fate process since gasoline does not contain any constituents with hydrolysable functional groups. Tri-substituted benzenes and naphthalenes contained in a distillate fuel (JP-4) were shown to undergo photolysis with half-lives on the order of a few days in seawater and pondwater, while the alkanes, benzene, toluene, mono-, and di-substituted benzenes were reported to be stable over a 21 day period. Many of the hydrocarbon components of gasoline have been found to undergo biodegradation in surface waters and sediment, but the rate is highly dependent upon the environmental conditions of the aquatic system and the concentration of the hydrocarbons. Degradation of gasoline hydrocarbons in surface waters is expected to be rapid under conditions favourable to microbial activity; however, it may be slow or limited under unfavourable conditions, such as low pH, low temperature, low oxygen levels, or high salinity, or where populations of degrading microbes are low.

Atmospheric fate: The majority of gasoline's individual components will exist in the vapour-phase in the ambient atmosphere where they will be degraded by reacting with atmospheric oxidants such as hydroxyl radicals, nitrate radicals and ozone. The rate of this reaction varies depending upon the chemical structure of the individual components. Alkanes, isoalkanes, and cycloalkanes have half-lives on the order of 1-10 days, whereas alkenes, cycloalkenes, and substituted benzenes have half-lives of 1 day or less. Photochemical oxidation products include aldehydes, hydroxy compounds, nitro compounds, and peroxyacyl nitrates. Alkenes, certain substituted aromatics, and naphthalene are potentially susceptible to direct photolysis.

Biodegradation: Empirical data on the degradation (fate) of gasoline are available and can be used as read-across for aviation gasoline. It was reported that in liquid cultures using microflorae from urban-wastewater-activated sludge, 74% of gasoline degrades within 40 hours, and 94% degrades within 25 days..

Gasoline also degrades at different rates in different soils, with an ultimate degradation rate ranging from 89% in spruce forest soil to 96% in activated sludge within 28 days

Ecotoxicity:

CAS RN: 86290-81-5

Fish LC50 (96 h): rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) 11-16 mg/l

Daphnia EC50 (48 h): 7.6-12 mg/l (acute immobilisation)

Empirical aquatic toxicity values for gasoline

Gasoline exhibits a moderate toxicity to aquatic organisms, with a large range of toxic concentrations. Aquatic 24-hour LC50 values for various types of gasoline ranged from 18 to 47 mg/L; 48-hour LC50 values ranged from 5 to 51 mg/L; and 96-hour LC50 values ranged from 0.1 to 182 mg/L. In saltwater, 96-hour LC50 values for gasoline ranged from 0.1 to 171 mg/L. The tropical mysid *Metamsidopsis insularis* was very sensitive, with a 96-hour LC50 of 0.1 mg/L; however, nominal concentrations were used and the results are not considered acceptable. The mysid shrimp *Mysidopsis bahia* is especially sensitive, with a 96-hour LC50 of 1.8 mg/L using the API PS-6 standard gasoline. A lower value of 0.3 was obtained with a "synthetic gasoline". However, as no data on the composition of this fuel were available, the toxicity value was not used. The copepod *Tiriopus californicus* exhibited a low 24-hour LC85 value of 1 mg/L, but the test was not conducted in a robust, scientifically acceptable manner.

Terrestrial toxicity:

The terrestrial toxicity of gasoline is primarily expected to affect soil invertebrates and plants due to the likelihood of gasoline present in soil to remain in soil. In one study the effects of additive-free gasoline in soil on earthworms and springtails in both open- and closed-air systems, and on four plant species in closed-air systems, was determined. Due to the highly volatile nature of gasoline, preparation of the soil led to initial exposure concentrations between 8 and 30% of the nominal concentrations, and thus all concentrations of gasoline in soil within this study reflect the original (nominal) concentration initially added and not the measured concentration.

Gasoline appears to be moderately toxic to earthworms (*Eisenia fetida*) in native sandy-loam soil with a 7-day LC50 of 630 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.) nominal in closed systems, and 710 mg/kg d.w. nominal when exposed to air. The 14-day LC50 was lower, with a toxicity of 400 mg/kg in closed systems. There were no apparent effects on adult earthworm survival or the number of juveniles produced in chronic earthworm tests until the exposure reached or exceeded 1000 mg/kg in both artificial and native soils.

Plants, including alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*), barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), corn (*Zea mays*) and red fescue (*Festuca rubra*), exhibited mild acute effects when exposed to gasoline, although inhibition of growth often occurred at lower concentrations in native soils relative to artificial soil. Root length was compared with dry mass or shoot length.. Corn was the most sensitive species, with a root-length 7-day IC20 (20% inhibitory concentration) of 1000 mg/kg d.w. nominal when exposed to soil open to air. Under open conditions, 7-day IC20 toxicity values ranged from 2310 to 4430 mg/kg d.w. nominal in barley for inhibition of both root and shoot growth, respectively

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
benzene	HIGH (Half-life = 720 days)	LOW (Half-life = 20.88 days)
sulfur	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
benzene	HIGH (BCF = 4360)
sulfur	LOW (LogKOW = 0.229)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
benzene	LOW (KOC = 165.5)
sulfur	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. ▶ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. <p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Reduction ▶ Reuse ▶ Recycling ▶ Disposal (if all else fails) <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. ▶ Recycle wherever possible. ▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. ▶ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). ▶ Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	3YE

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1203				
UN proper shipping name	MOTOR SPIRIT or GASOLINE or PETROL				
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Class</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>	Class	3	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Class	3				
Subrisk	Not Applicable				
Packing group	II				
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous				
Special precautions for user	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>243</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td> <td>1 L</td> </tr> </table>	Special provisions	243	Limited quantity	1 L
Special provisions	243				
Limited quantity	1 L				

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1203				
UN proper shipping name	Gasoline; Petrol; Motor spirit				
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class	3	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
ICAO/IATA Class	3				
ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable				

PETROL, UNLEADED

	ERG Code	3H
Packing group	II	
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A100
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	364
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	353
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	5 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y341
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1203	
UN proper shipping name	MOTOR SPIRIT or GASOLINE or PETROL	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	3
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	II	
Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-E , S-E
	Special provisions	243
	Limited Quantities	1 L

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

PETROL, UNLEADED(NOT AVAILABLE) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

GASOLINE(8006-61-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)	

BENZENE(71-43-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia - New South Wales Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 Restricted carcinogens	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)
Australia - Northern Territories Work Health and Safety National Uniform Legislation Regulations- Restricted carcinogens	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)
Australia - Queensland Work Health and Safety Regulation - Restricted Carcinogens	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix J (Part 2)
Australia - South Australia - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Restricted carcinogens	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
Australia - Tasmania - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Restricted carcinogens	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 7
Australia - Western Australia Carcinogenic substances to be used only for purposes approved by the Commissioner	Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2016 - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring
Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2016 - Restricted carcinogens
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	

SULFUR(7704-34-9.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
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National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	No (performance additives unspecified; anti-oxidants; dye) Non-disclosed ingredients
Canada - DSL	No (performance additives unspecified; anti-oxidants; dye) Non-disclosed ingredients
Canada - NDSL	No (gasoline; sulfur; benzene; performance additives unspecified; anti-oxidants; dye) Non-disclosed ingredients
China - IECSC	No (performance additives unspecified; anti-oxidants; dye) Non-disclosed ingredients
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (performance additives unspecified; anti-oxidants; dye) Non-disclosed ingredients
Japan - ENCS	No (gasoline; sulfur; petrol, unleaded; performance additives unspecified; anti-oxidants; dye) Non-disclosed ingredients
Korea - KECI	No (performance additives unspecified; anti-oxidants; dye) Non-disclosed ingredients
New Zealand - NZIoC	No (performance additives unspecified; anti-oxidants; dye) Non-disclosed ingredients
Philippines - PICCS	No (performance additives unspecified; anti-oxidants; dye) Non-disclosed ingredients
USA - TSCA	No (performance additives unspecified; anti-oxidants; dye) Non-disclosed ingredients
Legend:	<i>Yes = All ingredients are on the inventory No = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)</i>

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	04/12/2017
Initial Date	Not Available

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
8.1.1.1	05/03/2010	Supplier Information
9.1.1.1	04/12/2017	Classification

Other information**Ingredients with multiple cas numbers**

Name	CAS No
petrol, unleaded	Not Avail., 68425-29-6, 8008-20-6
gasoline	8006-61-9, 86290-81-5

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or

Continued...

available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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