



**PETROL, UNLEADED**

**NFPA 704 diamond**



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

**CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS**



**CANADIAN WHMIS CLASSIFICATION**

Ingredient	CAS number	Classification Description	Classification Code
gasoline	8006-61-9	Flammable Liquid, Very Toxic Material Causing Other Toxic Effects	B2, D2A
benzene	71-43-2	Flammable Liquid, Very Toxic Material Causing Other Toxic Effects, Toxic Material Causing Other Toxic Effects	B2, D2A, D2B

<b>Classification</b>	Flammable Liquid Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Germ cell mutagenicity Category 1B, Carcinogenicity Category 1B, Reproductive Toxicity 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, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2
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**Label elements**

<b>GHS label elements</b>	
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<b>SIGNAL WORD</b>	<b>DANGER</b>
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**Hazard statement(s)**

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

**Hazard(s) not otherwise specified**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

<b>P201</b>	Obtain special instructions before use.
<b>P210</b>	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
<b>P260</b>	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
<b>P271</b>	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

<b>P301+P310</b>	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
<b>P308+P313</b>	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
<b>P331</b>	Do NOT induce vomiting.
<b>P370+P378</b>	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.

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**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

<b>P403+P235</b>	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
<b>P405</b>	Store locked up.
<b>P403+P233</b>	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

<b>P501</b>	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 Avail.		<u>petrol, unleaded</u>
		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
		composition varies to suit seasonal requirements

**Mixtures**

See section above for composition of Substances

**SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES**

**Description of first aid measures**

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li> <li>▶ Avoid giving milk or oils.</li> <li>▶ Avoid giving alcohol.</li> <li>▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.</li> </ul>

**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 (pO<sub>2</sub> 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 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

### Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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### Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.</li> <li>▶ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.</li> <li>▶ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.</li> <li>▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</li> </ul> <p>Combustion products include; carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material <b>Contains low boiling substance:</b> Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.</p>

## 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

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> </ul>

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

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<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.</li> <li>▶ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.</li> </ul> <p><b>Contains low boiling substance:</b> Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Check for bulging containers.</li> <li>▶ Vent periodically</li> <li>▶ Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li> <li>▶ Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.</li> <li>▶ Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.</li> <li>▶ Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (&lt;=1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then &lt;= 7 m/sec).</li> <li>▶ Avoid splash filling.</li> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.</li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.</b></li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> </ul>

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.</li> <li>▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)</li> <li>▶ For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt.</li> </ul> <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. [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 propylene rubber (EPDM), polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA), polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyisobutylene. However, some may be suitable for glove materials.</p>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> </ul>

**SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**Control parameters**

**OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)**

**INGREDIENT DATA**

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	petrol, unleaded	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3 / --- ppm	10 mg/m3 / --- ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	petrol, unleaded	Kerosene /Jet fuels, as total hydrocarbon vapour	200 mg/m3	250 mg/m3	Not Available	Skin
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Designated Chemical Substances	petrol, unleaded	Mineral oils, untreated and mildly treated	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - (English)	petrol, unleaded	Kerosene /Jet fuels, as total hydrocarbon vapour	200 mg/m3	250 mg/m3	Not Available	Skin
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	petrol, unleaded	Kerosene	200 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Measured as total hydrocarbon vapor. TLV Basis: skin irritation; CNS impairment; upper respiratory tract irritation.

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						Application restricted to conditions in which there are negligible aerosol exposures
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	petrol, unleaded	Kerosene /Jet fuels, as total hydrocarbon vapor	200 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Skin & URT irr; CNS impair
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)	petrol, unleaded	Mineral oil (mist)	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	petrol, unleaded	Not Available	200 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	petrol, unleaded	Kerosene/Jet fuels, as total hydrocarbon vapour	200 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	petrol, unleaded	Kerosene/Jet fuels, as total hydrocarbon vapour	200 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(P) - application restricted to conditions in which there are negligible aerosol exposures.
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	gasoline	Gasoline	(See Table 9) mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	gasoline	Gasoline	300 ppm	500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Designated Chemical Substances	gasoline	Gasoline	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - (English)	gasoline	Gasoline	300 ppm	500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	gasoline	Gasoline - Bulk handling	300 ppm	500 ppm	Not Available	TLV Basis: upper respiratory tract & eye irritation; central nervous system impairment
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	gasoline	Gasoline	300 ppm	500 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT & eye irr; CNS impair
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)	gasoline	Gasoline	890 mg/m3 / 300 ppm	1480 mg/m3 / 500 ppm	3 ppm	Not Available
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	gasoline	Not Available	300 ppm	500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	gasoline	Gasoline	300 ppm	500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	gasoline	Gasoline	300 ppm	500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	benzene	K Benzene	(See Table 14) mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Yukon Carcinogens with a Permitted Exposure	benzene	Benzene	32 mg/m3 / C10 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations -	benzene	Benzene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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Designated Chemical Substances						
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	benzene	Benzene	0.5 ppm	2.5 ppm	Not Available	TLV Basis: leukemia
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	benzene	Benzene	0.5 ppm	2.5 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Leukemia; BEI
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)	benzene	Benzene	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 1 ppm	15.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 5 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	benzene	Not Available	0.5 ppm	2.5 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	benzene	Benzene	1.6 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 0.5 ppm	8 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 2.5 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	benzene	Benzene	0.5 ppm	2.5 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	benzene	*Benzene	0.5 ppm	2.5 ppm	Not Available	Skin
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	sulfur	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Specified: Inhalable fraction++ / Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Specified: Respirable fraction++	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 6 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - (English)	sulfur	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Specified: Inhalable fraction / Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Specified: Respirable fraction	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 6 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	sulfur	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Inhalable particles / Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Respirable particles	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)	sulfur	Particulates Not Otherwise Classified (PNOC)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	sulfur	Sulphur	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	sulfur	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Classified (PNOC)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	(N) - the 8-hour TWA listed in the Table is for the total dust. The substance also has an 8-hour TWA of 3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> for the respirable fraction.
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	sulfur	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Specified (PNOS)	10, 3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

#### EMERGENCY LIMITS

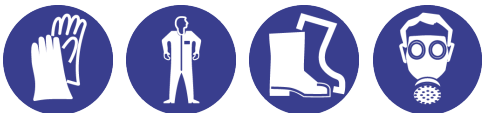
Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
petrol, unleaded	Kerosene; (Fuel Oil No 1)	Not Available	Not Available	1100 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
gasoline	Gasoline	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
benzene	Benzene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
sulfur	Sulfur	2.8 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	31 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	190 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

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Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
petrol, unleaded	Not Available	Not Available
gasoline	Not Available	Not Available
benzene	3,000 ppm	500 ppm
sulfur	Not Available	Not Available
performance additives unspecified	Not Available	Not Available
anti-oxidants	Not Available	Not Available
dye	Not Available	Not Available

**Exposure controls**

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul> <p><b>CARE:</b> 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>
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul> <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>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage.</p>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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]</li> <li>▶ 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]</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood.</li> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ PVC Apron.</li> <li>▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.</li> <li>▶ Eyewash unit.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.</li> <li>• For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>



<b>Thermal hazards</b>	Not Available
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## Recommended material(s)

### GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"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.

## Respiratory protection

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

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.

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	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.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	0.72-0.735 @ 15C
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	2-7
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	280-456
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not available.	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	0.5-0.75 mm2/s, 40 C
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	30-228	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	< -30	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Fast	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	6.0-7.6	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	1.1-1.3	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	100

Continued...

**PETROL, UNLEADED**

<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	53.33 @ 20 C	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	> 2	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	<p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, 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>There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.</p> <p>Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.</p> <p>Inhaling high concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons can cause narcosis, with nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Low molecular weight (C2-C12) hydrocarbons can irritate mucous membranes and cause incoordination, giddiness, nausea, vertigo, confusion, headache, appetite loss, drowsiness, tremors and stupor.</p> <p>Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general 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.</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<p>Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733)</p> <p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons can irritate the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine, and cause swellings and ulcers of the mucous. Symptoms include a burning mouth and throat; larger amounts can cause nausea and vomiting, narcosis, weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow breathing, abdominal swelling, unconsciousness and convulsions.</p> <p>At sufficiently high doses the material may be neurotoxic (i.e. poisonous to the nervous system).</p>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>The material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time.</p> <p>Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.</p> <p>Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions 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.</p> <p>Aromatic hydrocarbons may produce sensitivity and redness of the skin. They are not likely to be absorbed into the body through the skin but branched species are more likely to.</p>
<b>Eye</b>	<p>Direct eye contact with petroleum hydrocarbons can be painful, and the corneal epithelium may be temporarily damaged. Aromatic species can cause irritation and excessive tear secretion.</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.</p> <p>The liquid may produce eye discomfort and is capable of causing temporary impairment of vision and/or transient eye inflammation, ulceration</p> <p>There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain.</p>

## PETROL, UNLEADED

<b>Chronic</b>	<p>There is ample evidence that this material can be regarded as being able to cause cancer in humans based on experiments and other information.</p> <p>Based on experiments and other information, there is ample evidence to presume that exposure to this material can cause genetic defects that can be inherited.</p> <p>Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects.</p> <p>Based on experience with animal studies, exposure to the material may result in toxic effects to the development of the foetus, at levels which do not cause significant toxic effects to the mother.</p> <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p> <p>Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
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	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
<b>petrol, unleaded</b>	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5 mg/L/4hr <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
<b>gasoline</b>	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (man): 500ppm/1h moderate
	Inhalation (guinea pig) LC50: 300 mg/L/5M <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (man): 140ppm/8h mild
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 300 mg/L/5M <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 300 mg/L/5m <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
<b>benzene</b>	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >9400 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 2 mg/24h - SEVERE
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 10000 ppm/7hr <sup>[2]</sup>	SKIN (rabbit):20 mg/24h - moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
<b>sulfur</b>	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (human): 8 ppm irritant
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.43 mg/L/4hr <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
<b>Legend:</b>	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	

<b>PETROL, UNLEADED</b>	The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
<b>GASOLINE</b>	Oral (unspec) LD50: 500 - 5000 mg/kg [Manufacturer] Substance has been investigated as a tumorigen.
<b>BENZENE</b>	Inhalation (man) TCLo: 150 ppm/1y - I
<b>PETROL, UNLEADED &amp; GASOLINE</b>	<p><b>for petroleum:</b></p> <p>This product contains 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><b>Carcinogenicity:</b> 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><b>Mutagenicity:</b> There is a large database of mutagenicity studies on gasoline and gasoline blending streams, which use a wide</p>

**PETROL, UNLEADED**

	<p>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><b>Reproductive Toxicity:</b> 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><b>Human Effects:</b> 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>
<b>PETROL, UNLEADED &amp; GASOLINE &amp; BENZENE</b>	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.
<b>PETROL, UNLEADED &amp; GASOLINE</b>	<b>WARNING:</b> This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	✗	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	✓
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	✓	<b>Reproductivity</b>	✓
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	⊖	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	✓
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	⊖	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	✓
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	✓	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	✓

**Legend:** ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ✓ – Data required to make classification available  
 ⊖ – Data Not Available to make classification

**SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Toxicity**

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
gasoline	EC50	48	Crustacea	1.5mg/L	4
gasoline	EC50	48	Crustacea	<5.4mg/L	4
gasoline	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	=6.5mg/L	1
gasoline	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.1mg/L	1
benzene	BCF	24	Algae or other aquatic plants	10mg/L	4
benzene	EC50	3	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.31248mg/L	4
benzene	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.031248mg/L	4
benzene	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	29mg/L	4
benzene	LC50	96	Fish	0.0012604mg/L	4
benzene	NOEC	480	Crustacea	ca.0.17mg/L	2
sulfur	LC50	96	Fish	<14mg/L	4
sulfur	EC50	48	Crustacea	>0.005mg/L	2
sulfur	NOEC	504	Crustacea	>0.0025mg/L	2
sulfur	EC50	120	Algae or other aquatic plants	10.14mg/L	2
sulfur	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	290mg/L	2

**Legend:**

Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - 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.

Continued...

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:

Environmental Fate

Terrestrial Fate: Log Koc values for the individual components of gasoline have been reported to range from 1.81-4.56, indicating that the components of gasoline will have high to no mobility in soil. The Henry's law constants for the constituents 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.

**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)

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS



### Waste treatment methods

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.</li> <li>▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.</li> </ul> <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.</li> </ul> <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"> <li>▶ Reduction</li> <li>▶ Reuse</li> <li>▶ Recycling</li> <li>▶ Disposal (if all else fails)</li> </ul> <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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in</li> </ul>
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- ▶ a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- ▶ Decontaminate empty containers.

## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	

### Land transport (TDG)

UN number	1203	
UN proper shipping name	GASOLINE; MOTOR SPIRIT; or PETROL PETROL	
Transport hazard class(es)	Class	3
	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	II	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	17, 88, 91, 98, 150
	Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index	30 L
	ERAP Index	Not Applicable

### Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1203	
UN proper shipping name	Gasoline; Motor spirit; Petrol PETROL	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	3
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	3H
Packing group	II	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
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 PETROL	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	3
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	II	
Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant	

## PETROL, UNLEADED

<b>Special precautions for user</b>	EMS Number	F-E, S-E
	Special provisions	243 363
	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

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the MSDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations.

#### PETROL, UNLEADED(NOT AVAIL.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Canada - (English)	Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Designated Chemical Substances
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits - Carcinogens	Canada Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (French)	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

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

Canada - (English)	Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Designated Chemical Substances
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits - Carcinogens	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (French)	

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

Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Designated Chemical Substances
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	Canada - Yukon Carcinogens with a Permitted Exposure
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits - Carcinogens	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (French)	

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

Canada - (English)	Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (French)
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (gasoline; sulfur; benzene)

Continued...

## PETROL, UNLEADED

China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (gasoline; sulfur; petrol, unleaded)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
<b>Legend:</b>	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

### SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

#### 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.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

[www.chemwatch.net](http://www.chemwatch.net)

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 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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