

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1 PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT

Product Name: UNLEADED PETROL
Product Description: Hydrocarbons and Additives
Product Code: 22004-85
Intended Use: Fuel

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Supplier: MOBIL OIL AUSTRALIA PTY LTD
A.B.N. 88 004 052 984
12 Riverside Quay
Southbank
Victoria 3006 Australia

24 Hour Environmental / Health Emergency Telephone 1-800-023-005
Product Technical Information 1-800-033-863
Supplier General Contact 1-800-631-296

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard Classification: HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOOD.

CLASSIFICATION: | Carc. Cat. 2; R45 | Mut. Cat. 2; R46 | Repro. Cat. 3; R63 | Xn; R65 | Xi;
R38 | R67 |

POISON SCHEDULE NUMBER: S5

PHYSICAL / CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Extremely flammable. Material can release vapours that readily form flammable mixtures. Vapour accumulation could flash and/or explode if ignited. Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an incendiary electrical discharge.

HEALTH HAZARDS

May cause cancer. May cause heritable genetic damage. Possible risk of harm to the unborn child. Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. Irritating to skin. Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. May be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, and lungs. May cause central nervous system depression. High-pressure injection under skin may cause serious damage. Prolonged and repeated exposure to benzene may cause serious injury to blood forming organs and is associated with anaemia and to the later development of acute myelogenous leukaemia (AML). Overexposure to n-hexane may cause effects on the peripheral nerves, resulting in weakness or numbness of lower limbs.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

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SAFETY PHRASE(S): S2; Keep out of the reach of children. S16; Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. S23; Do not breathe vapour. S24; Avoid contact with skin. S29; Do not empty into drains. S43; In case of fire use carbon dioxide (CO₂), foam, dry chemical, or water fog. S45; In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible). S53; Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. S61; Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheets. S62; If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

Note: This material should not be used for any other purpose than the intended use in Section 1 without expert advice. Health studies have shown that chemical exposure may cause potential human health risks which may vary from person to person.

SECTION 3	COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS
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This material is regulated as a preparation.

Reportable Hazardous Substance(s) or Complex Substance(s)

Name	CAS#	Concentration*	Symbols/Risk Phrases
Gasoline	86290-81-5	> 99%	F+;R12, Xi;R38, T;Carc. Cat. 2;R45, T;Mut. Cat. 2;R46, Xn;Repro. Cat. 3;R63, Xn;R65, R67

Reportable Hazardous Constituent(s) Contained in Complex Substance(s)

Name	CAS#	Concentration*	Symbols/Risk Phrases
Toluene	108-88-3	40 - 50%	F;R11, Xi;R38, Xn;R48/20, Xn;Repro. Cat. 3;R63, Xn;R65, R67
METHYL-TERT-BUTYL ETHER	1634-04-4	< 15%	F;R11, Xi;R38
ISOPENTANE	78-78-4	5 - 10%	F+;R12, Xn;R65, R66, R67
n-Hexane	110-54-3	< 5%	F;R11, Xi;R38, Xn;R48/20, Xn;Repro. Cat. 3;R62, Xn;R65, R67
XYLENES	1330-20-7	5 - 10%	R10, Xn;R20/21, Xi;R38
2,3-DIMETHYLBUTANE	79-29-8	1 - 5%	F;R11, Xi;R38, Xn;R65, R67
3-METHYLHEXANE	589-34-4	1 - 5%	F;R11, Xi;R38, Xn;R65, R67
Benzene	71-43-2	1 - 5%	F;R11, Xi;R36/38, T;Carc. Cat. 1;R45, T;Mut. Cat. 2;R46, T;R48/23/24/25, Xn;R65
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	1 - 5%	F;R11, Xn;R20
Hexane, 2-methyl-	591-76-4	1 - 5%	F;R11, Xi;R38, Xn;R65, R67
Pentane	109-66-0	1 - 5%	F+;R12, Xn;R65, R66, R67
Pentane, 2-methyl-	107-83-5	1 - 5%	F;R11, Xi;R38, Xn;R65, R67
Pentane, 3-methyl-	96-14-0	1 - 5%	F;R11, Xi;R38, Xn;R65, R67
TRIMETHYL BENZENE	25551-13-7	1 - 5%	R10, Xi;R38
Butane	106-97-8	0.1 - 1%	F+;R12

* All concentrations are percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

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Note: The concentration of the components shown above may vary substantially. In certain countries, benzene content may be limited to lower levels. Oxygenates such as tertiary-amyl-methyl ether, ethanol, di-isopropyl ether, and ethyl-tertiary-butyl ether may be present. Because of volatility considerations, gasoline vapor may have concentrations of components very different from those of liquid gasoline. The major components of gasoline vapor are: butane, isobutane, pentane, and isopentane. The reportable component percentages, shown in the composition/information on ingredients section, are based on API's evaluation of a typical gasoline mixture. Other ingredients determined not to be hazardous up to 100%.

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

INHALATION

Remove from further exposure. For those providing assistance, avoid exposure to yourself or others. Use adequate respiratory protection. If respiratory irritation, dizziness, nausea, or unconsciousness occurs, seek immediate medical assistance. If breathing has stopped, assist ventilation with a mechanical device or use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

SKIN CONTACT

Wash contact areas with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse. If product is injected into or under the skin, or into any part of the body, regardless of the appearance of the wound or its size, the individual should be evaluated immediately by a physician as a surgical emergency. Even though initial symptoms from high pressure injection may be minimal or absent, early surgical treatment within the first few hours may significantly reduce the ultimate extent of injury.

EYE CONTACT

Flush thoroughly with water. If irritation occurs, get medical assistance.

INGESTION

Seek immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

If ingested, material may be aspirated into the lungs and cause chemical pneumonitis. Treat appropriately.

PRE-EXISTING MEDICAL CONDITIONS WHICH MAY BE AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Benzene- Individuals with liver disease may be more susceptible to toxic effects. Hexane- Individuals with neurological disease should avoid exposure.

SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Appropriate Extinguishing Media: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO₂) to extinguish flames.

Inappropriate Extinguishing Media: Straight streams of water

FIRE FIGHTING

Fire Fighting Instructions: Evacuate area. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapours and to protect personnel attempting to stop a leak. Prevent run-off from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers or drinking water supply. Fire-fighters should use standard protective equipment and in enclosed spaces, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to protect personnel.

Unusual Fire Hazards: EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE. Vapour is flammable and heavier than air. Vapour

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may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources, causing a flashback fire danger. Hazardous material. Firefighters should consider protective equipment indicated in Section 8.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Smoke, Fume, Aldehydes, Sulphur Oxides, Incomplete combustion products, Oxides of carbon

FLAMMABILITY PROPERTIES

Flash Point [Method]: <-40C (-40F) [ASTM D-56]

Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air): LEL: 1.4 UEL: 7.6

Autoignition Temperature: >250°C (482°F)

Hazchem Code: 3[Y]E

SECTION 6	ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES
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NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

In the event of a spill or accidental release, notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES

Avoid contact with spilled material. Warn or evacuate occupants in surrounding and downwind areas if required, due to toxicity or flammability of the material. See Section 5 for fire fighting information. See the Hazard Identification Section for Significant Hazards. See Section 4 for First Aid Advice. See Section 8 for Personal Protective Equipment.

SPILL MANAGEMENT

Land Spill: Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Stop leak if you can do so without risk. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas. A vapour-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapour. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers. Large Spills: Water spray may reduce vapour, but may not prevent ignition in enclosed spaces.

Water Spill: Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Do not confine in area of spill. Advise occupants and shipping in downwind areas of fire and explosion hazard and warn them to stay clear. Allow liquid to evaporate from the surface. Seek the advice of a specialist before using dispersants.

Water spill and land spill recommendations are based on the most likely spill scenario for this material; however, geographic conditions, wind, temperature, (and in the case of a water spill) wave and current direction and speed may greatly influence the appropriate action to be taken. For this reason, local experts should be consulted. Note: Local regulations may prescribe or limit action to be taken.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

Large Spills: Dyke far ahead of liquid spill for later recovery and disposal. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.

SECTION 7	HANDLING AND STORAGE
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HANDLING

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Avoid breathing mists or vapour. Avoid all personal contact. Use non-sparking tools and explosion-proof equipment. Potentially toxic/irritating fumes/vapour may be evolved from heated or agitated material. Do not siphon by mouth. Use only with adequate ventilation. Use proper bonding and/or earthing procedures. Do not use as a cleaning solvent or other non-motor fuel uses. For use as a motor fuel only. It is dangerous and/or unlawful to put petrol into unapproved containers. Do not fill container while it is in or on a vehicle. Static electricity may ignite vapour and cause fire. Place container on ground when filling and keep nozzle in contact with container. Do not use electronic devices (including but not limited to cellular phones, computers, calculators, pagers or other electronic devices etc) in or around any fuelling operation or storage area unless the devices are certified intrinsically safe by an approved national testing agency and to the safety standards required by national and/or local laws and regulations. Prevent small spills and leakage to avoid slip hazard. Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an electrical spark (ignition source).

Static Accumulator: This material is a static accumulator.

STORAGE

Ample fire water supply should be available. A fixed sprinkler/deluge system is recommended. Keep container closed. Handle containers with care. Open slowly in order to control possible pressure release. Store in a cool, well-ventilated area. Outside or detached storage preferred. Storage containers should be earthed and bonded. Drums must be earthed and bonded and equipped with self-closing valves, pressure vacuum bungs and flame arresters.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE LIMIT VALUES

Exposure limits/standards (Note: Exposure limits are not additive)

Substance Name	Form	Limit/Standard			Note	Source	Year
2,3-DIMETHYLBUTANE		STEL	3500 mg/m3	1000 ppm		Australia OELs	2005
2,3-DIMETHYLBUTANE		TWA	1760 mg/m3	500 ppm		Australia OELs	2005
2,3-DIMETHYLBUTANE		STEL	1000 ppm			ACGIH	2009
2,3-DIMETHYLBUTANE		TWA	500 ppm			ACGIH	2009
3-METHYLHEXANE		STEL	2050 mg/m3	500 ppm		Australia OELs	2005
3-METHYLHEXANE		TWA	1640 mg/m3	400 ppm		Australia OELs	2005
3-METHYLHEXANE		STEL	500 ppm			ACGIH	2009
3-METHYLHEXANE		TWA	400 ppm			ACGIH	2009
Benzene		TWA	3.2 mg/m3	1 ppm		Australia OELs	2005
Benzene		STEL	2.5 ppm		Skin	ACGIH	2009
Benzene		TWA	0.5 ppm		Skin	ACGIH	2009
Butane		TWA	1900 mg/m3	800 ppm		Australia OELs	2005
Butane		TWA	1000 ppm			ACGIH	2009
ETHYL BENZENE		STEL	543 mg/m3	125 ppm		Australia OELs	2005
ETHYL BENZENE		TWA	434 mg/m3	100 ppm		Australia OELs	2005
ETHYL BENZENE		STEL	125 ppm			ACGIH	2009
ETHYL BENZENE		TWA	100 ppm			ACGIH	2009

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Gasoline		STEL	200 ppm			ExxonMobil	2009
Gasoline		TWA	100 ppm			ExxonMobil	2009
Hexane, 2-methyl-		STEL	2050 mg/m3	500 ppm		Australia OELs	2005
Hexane, 2-methyl-		TWA	1640 mg/m3	400 ppm		Australia OELs	2005
Hexane, 2-methyl-		STEL	500 ppm			ACGIH	2009
Hexane, 2-methyl-		TWA	400 ppm			ACGIH	2009
ISOPENTANE		TWA	600 ppm			ACGIH	2009
METHYL-TERT-BUTYL ETHER		STEL	275 mg/m3	75 ppm		Australia OELs	2005
METHYL-TERT-BUTYL ETHER		TWA	92 mg/m3	25 ppm		Australia OELs	2005
METHYL-TERT-BUTYL ETHER		TWA	50 ppm			ACGIH	2009
n-Hexane		TWA	72 mg/m3	20 ppm		Australia OELs	2005
n-Hexane		TWA	50 ppm		Skin	ACGIH	2009
Pentane		STEL	2210 mg/m3	750 ppm		Australia OELs	2005
Pentane		TWA	1770 mg/m3	600 ppm		Australia OELs	2005
Pentane		TWA	600 ppm			ACGIH	2009
Pentane, 2-methyl-		STEL	3500 mg/m3	1000 ppm		Australia OELs	2005
Pentane, 2-methyl-		TWA	1760 mg/m3	500 ppm		Australia OELs	2005
Pentane, 2-methyl-		STEL	1000 ppm			ACGIH	2009
Pentane, 2-methyl-		TWA	500 ppm			ACGIH	2009
Pentane, 3-methyl-		STEL	3500 mg/m3	1000 ppm		Australia OELs	2005
Pentane, 3-methyl-		TWA	1760 mg/m3	500 ppm		Australia OELs	2005
Pentane, 3-methyl-		STEL	1000 ppm			ACGIH	2009
Pentane, 3-methyl-		TWA	500 ppm			ACGIH	2009
Toluene		STEL	574 mg/m3	150 ppm	Skin	Australia OELs	2005
Toluene		TWA	191 mg/m3	50 ppm	Skin	Australia OELs	2005
Toluene		TWA	20 ppm			ACGIH	2009
TRIMETHYL BENZENE		TWA	123 mg/m3	25 ppm		Australia OELs	2005
TRIMETHYL BENZENE		TWA	25 ppm			ACGIH	2009
XYLENES		STEL	655 mg/m3	150 ppm		Australia OELs	2005
XYLENES		TWA	350 mg/m3	80 ppm		Australia OELs	2005
XYLENES		STEL	150 ppm			ACGIH	2009
XYLENES		TWA	100 ppm			ACGIH	2009

NOTE: Limits/standards shown for guidance only. Follow applicable regulations.

Biological limits

Substance Name	Specimen	Sampling Time	Limit	Determinant	Source
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Benzene	Urine	End of shift	25 ug/g creatinine	S-Phenylmercapturic acid	ACGIH BELs
ETHYL BENZENE	End-exhaled air	Not Applicable		ETHYL BENZENE	ACGIH BELs
ETHYL BENZENE	Urine	End of shift at end of work wk	1.5 g/g creatinine	Mandelic acid	ACGIH BELs
n-Hexane	Urine	End of shift at end of work wk	0.4 mg/l	2,5-Hexanedione, without hydrolysis	ACGIH BELs
Toluene	Blood	Prior to last shift of work wk	0.05 mg/l	Toluene	ACGIH BELs
Toluene	Urine	End of shift	0.5 mg/l	o-Cresol	ACGIH BELs
XYLENES	Urine	End of shift	1.5 g/g creatinine	Methylhippuric acids	ACGIH BELs

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Control measures to consider:

Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment to stay below exposure limits.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Personal protective equipment selections vary based on potential exposure conditions such as applications, handling practices, concentration and ventilation. Information on the selection of protective equipment for use with this material, as provided below, is based upon intended, normal usage.

Respiratory Protection: If engineering controls do not maintain airborne contaminant concentrations at a level which is adequate to protect worker health, an approved respirator may be appropriate. Respirator selection, use, and maintenance must be in accordance with regulatory requirements, if applicable. Types of respirators to be considered for this material include:

Organic vapour

No special requirements under ordinary conditions of use and with adequate ventilation.

For high airborne concentrations, use an approved supplied-air respirator, operated in positive pressure mode. Supplied air respirators with an escape bottle may be appropriate when oxygen levels are inadequate, gas/vapour warning properties are poor, or if air purifying filter capacity/rating may be exceeded.

Hand Protection: Any specific glove information provided is based on published literature and glove manufacturer data. Glove suitability and breakthrough time will differ depending on the specific use conditions. Contact the glove manufacturer for specific advice on glove selection and breakthrough times for your use conditions. Inspect and replace worn or damaged gloves. The types of gloves to be considered for this material include:

Nitrile, Viton

Chemical resistant gloves are recommended. If contact with forearms is likely wear gauntlet style gloves.

Eye Protection: If contact is likely, safety glasses with side shields are recommended.

Skin and Body Protection: Any specific clothing information provided is based on published literature or manufacturer data. The types of clothing to be considered for this material include:

Chemical/oil resistant clothing is recommended.

Specific Hygiene Measures: Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after

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handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practise good housekeeping.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS

See Sections 6, 7, 12, 13.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Typical physical and chemical properties are given below. Consult the Supplier in Section 1 for additional data.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Physical State: Liquid
Colour: Clear (May Be Dyed)
Odour: Petroleum/solvent
Odour Threshold: N/D

IMPORTANT HEALTH, SAFETY, AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Relative Density (at 15 C): 0.72 - 0.78
Flash Point [Method]: <-40C (-40F) [ASTM D-56]
Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air): LEL: 1.4 UEL: 7.6
Autoignition Temperature: >250°C (482°F)
Boiling Point / Range: > 20C (68F)
Vapour Density (Air = 1): 3 at 101 kPa
Vapour Pressure: > 26.6 kPa (200 mm Hg) at 20 C
Evaporation Rate (N-Butyl Acetate = 1): N/D
pH: N/A
Log Pow (n-Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient): > 1
Solubility in Water: Negligible
Viscosity: <1 cSt (1 mm²/sec) at 40 C
Oxidising properties: See Sections 2, 15, 16.

OTHER INFORMATION

Freezing Point: N/D
Melting Point: N/A

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Material is stable under normal conditions.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Heat, sparks, flame, and build up of static electricity.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS: Halogens, Strong Acids, Strong oxidisers, Alkalies

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Material does not decompose at ambient temperatures.

HAZARDOUS REACTIONS: Will not occur.

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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Acute Toxicity

<u>Route of Exposure</u>	<u>Conclusion / Remarks</u>
INHALATION	
Toxicity (Rat): LC50 > 5000 mg/m ³	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.
Irritation: No end point data.	Elevated temperatures or mechanical action may form vapours, mist, or fumes which may be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, or lungs. Based on assessment of the components.
INGESTION	
Toxicity (Rat): LD50 > 2000 mg/kg	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.
Skin	
Toxicity (Rabbit): LD50 > 2000 mg/kg	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.
Irritation: No end point data.	Moderately irritating to skin with prolonged exposure. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.
Eye	
Irritation: Data available.	May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.

CHRONIC/OTHER EFFECTS

For the product itself:

Laboratory animal studies have shown that prolonged and repeated inhalation exposure to light hydrocarbon vapours in the same boiling range as this product can produce adverse kidney effects in male rats. However, these effects were not observed in similar studies with female rats, male and female mice, or in limited studies with other animal species. Additionally, in a number of human studies, there was no clinical evidence of such effects at normal occupational levels. In 1991, The U.S. EPA determined that the male rat kidney is not useful for assessing human risk. Vapour concentrations above recommended exposure levels are irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract, may cause headaches and dizziness, are anaesthetic and may have other central nervous system effects. Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema.

Gasoline unleaded: Carcinogenic in animal tests. Chronic inhalation studies resulted in liver tumours in female mice and kidney tumours in male rats. Neither result considered significant for human health risk assessment by the United States EPA and others. Did not cause mutations in-vitro or in-vivo. Negative in inhalation developmental studies and reproductive tox studies. Inhalation of high concentrations in animals resulted in reversible central nervous system depression, but no persistent toxic effect on the nervous system.

Non-sensitizing in test animals. Caused nerve damage in humans from abusive use (sniffing).

Contains:

2-Methylpentane: Repeated exposure to high concentrations of 2-methylpentane produced adverse effects to the kidney of male rats only. These effects are believed to be species specific and are not relevant to humans.

BENZENE: Caused cancer (leukemia), damage to the blood-producing system, and serious blood disorders from prolonged, high exposure based on human epidemiology studies. Caused genetic effects and effects on the immune system in laboratory animal and some human studies. Caused toxicity to the fetus in laboratory animal studies.

Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE): Carcinogenic in animal tests. Inhalation exposure to high concentrations resulted in higher than expected mortality in male mice due to urinary tract obstructions and female mice displayed benign liver tumours. Inhalation exposure to high concentrations resulted in higher than expected mortality in male rats due to progressive kidney damage as well as increased benign and malignant kidney

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tumours, and benign testicular tumours. Did not cause mutations in-vitro or in-vivo. Rabbits exposed to high vapour concentrations did not have any offspring with adverse developmental effects. Mice exposed to high vapour concentrations (maternally toxic) had offspring with embryo/fetal toxicity and birth defects. Rats exposed to high vapour concentrations did not display any treatment-related effects in a two generation reproduction study. The significance of the animal findings at high exposures are not believed to be directly related to potential human health hazards in the workplace. N-HEXANE: Prolonged and/or repeated exposures to n-Hexane can cause progressive and potentially irreversible damage to the peripheral nervous system (e.g. fingers, feet, arms, legs, etc.). Simultaneous exposure to Methyl Ethyl Ketone (MEK) or Methyl Isobutyl Ketone (MIBK) and n-Hexane can potentiate the risk of adverse effects from n-Hexane on the peripheral nervous system. n-Hexane has been shown to cause testicular damage at high doses in male rats. The relevance of this effect for humans is unknown. TOLUENE: Concentrated, prolonged or deliberate inhalation may cause brain and nervous system damage. Prolonged and repeated exposure of pregnant animals (> 1500 ppm) have been reported to cause adverse fetal developmental effects. TRIMETHYLBENZENE: Long-term inhalation exposure of trimethylbenzene caused effects to the blood in laboratory animals. Ethylbenzene: Caused cancer in laboratory animal studies. The relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain.

Additional information is available by request.

IARC Classification:

The Following Ingredients are Cited on the Lists Below:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	List Citations
Benzene	71-43-2	1
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	3
Gasoline	86290-81-5	3

--REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED--

1 = IARC 1

2 = IARC 2A

3 = IARC 2B

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The information given is based on data available for the material, the components of the material, and similar materials.

ECOTOXICITY

Material -- Expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

MOBILITY

More volatile component -- Highly volatile, will partition rapidly to air. Not expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.

Less volatile component -- Low solubility and floats and is expected to migrate from water to the land. Expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY

Biodegradation:

Majority of components -- Expected to be inherently biodegradable

Atmospheric Oxidation:

More volatile component -- Expected to degrade rapidly in air

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BIOACCUMULATION POTENTIAL

Majority of components -- Has the potential to bioaccumulate, however metabolism or physical properties may reduce the bioconcentration or limit bioavailability.

SECTION 13

DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal recommendations based on material as supplied. Disposal must be in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations, and material characteristics at time of disposal.

DISPOSAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Product is suitable for burning in an enclosed controlled burner for fuel value or disposal by supervised incineration at very high temperatures to prevent formation of undesirable combustion products.

Empty Container Warning Empty Container Warning (where applicable): Empty containers may contain residue and can be dangerous. Do not attempt to refill or clean containers without proper instructions. Empty drums should be completely drained and safely stored until appropriately reconditioned or disposed. Empty containers should be taken for recycling, recovery, or disposal through suitably qualified or licensed contractor and in accordance with governmental regulations. DO NOT PRESSURISE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.

SECTION 14

TRANSPORT INFORMATION

LAND (ADG)

Proper Shipping Name: Gasoline
Dangerous Goods Class/Subsidiary Risk: 3
Hazchem Code: 3[Y]E
UN Number: 1203
Packing Group: II
Label(s): 3, EHS
Special Provisions: 243

SEA (IMDG)

Proper Shipping Name: MOTOR SPIRIT or GASOLINE or PETROL
Hazard Class & Division: 3
EMS Number: F-E, S-E
UN Number: 1203
Packing Group: II
Marine Pollutant: Yes
Label(s): 3
Transport Document Name: UN1203, MOTOR SPIRIT or GASOLINE or PETROL, 3, PG II, (-40°C c.c.), MARINE POLLUTANT

AIR (IATA)

Proper Shipping Name: Gasoline

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Hazard Class & Division: 3
UN Number: 1203
Packing Group: II
Label(s) / Mark(s): 3
Transport Document Name: UN1203, GASOLINE, 3, PG II

SECTION 15	REGULATORY INFORMATION
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Material is hazardous as defined by the Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances NOHSC:1008.

CLASSIFICATION: Category 2 Carcinogen. Category 2 Mutagen. Category 3 Toxic to reproduction. Harmful. Irritant. The classification of this product is based all or in part on test data.

Nature of Special Risk: R45; May cause cancer. R46; May cause heritable genetic damage. R63; Possible risk of harm to the unborn child. R65; Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. R38; Irritating to skin. R67; Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

SAFETY PHRASE(S): S2; Keep out of the reach of children. S16; Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. S23; Do not breathe vapour. S24; Avoid contact with skin. S29; Do not empty into drains. S43; In case of fire use carbon dioxide (CO₂), foam, dry chemical, or water fog. S45; In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible). S53; Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. S61; Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheets. S62; If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

Contains: Gasoline, Benzene, Toluene

Product is regulated according to Australian Dangerous Goods Code.

Poison Schedule number allocated by the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) established under the Therapeutic Goods Act.

REGULATORY STATUS AND APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Complies with the following national/regional chemical inventory requirements: N/D

SECTION 16	OTHER INFORMATION
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KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS:

N/D = Not determined, N/A = Not applicable, STEL = Short-Term Exposure Limit, TWA = Time-Weighted Average

KEY TO THE RISK CODES CONTAINED IN SECTION 2 AND 3 OF THIS DOCUMENT (for information only):

R20; Harmful by inhalation.
R21; Harmful in contact with skin.
R36; Irritating to eyes.
R38; Irritating to skin.
R45; May cause cancer.
R46; May cause heritable genetic damage.
R48/20; Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
R48/23; Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
R48/24; Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure in contact with skin.
R48/25; Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure if swallowed.

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R62; Possible risk of impaired fertility.
R63; Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.
R65; Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
R66; Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
R67; Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

THIS SAFETY DATA SHEET CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING REVISIONS:

Revision Changes:

Section 07: Handling and Storage - Storage was modified.
Section 05: Hazardous Combustion Products was modified.
Section 14: Transport Document Name was modified.
Section 14: Label(s) - Header was modified.
Section 14: Transport Document Name was modified.
Section 15: EU Contains was modified.
Section 14: Label(s) was modified.
Composition: Footnotes was modified.
Section 11: Chronic Tox - Component was modified.
Section 08: Exposure Limits Table was modified.
Section 11: Tox List Cited Table was modified.
Section 08: Biological Limits - Table was modified.
Section 14: Marine Pollutant - Header was added.
Section 14: Marine Pollutant was added.
Section 01: ADG - Header was deleted.
Section 01: ADG was deleted.
Section 01: AU Hazardous/Not Hazardous/May Be Hazardous was deleted.
Composition: Australia Refer to Regulatory Information Statement was deleted.

THIS SDS COVERS THE FOLLOWING MATERIALS: SYNERGY 2000 (PURPLE / BRONZE) | ULP (PURPLE / BRONZE) | UNLEADED PETROL (PURPLE / BRONZE)

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End of (M)SDS