

SAFETY DATA SHEET

E10

Infosafe No.: LQ12A
ISSUED Date: 23/02/2017
Issued by: UNITED PETROLEUM PTY LTD

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier

E10

Product Code

Company Name

UNITED PETROLEUM PTY LTD

Address

200 Hoddle Street Abbotsford
Vic 3067 Australia

Telephone/Fax Number

Tel: (03)9413 1400

Fax: (03)9413 1401

Emergency phone number

1300 131 001

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Fuel, Gasoline

Other Names

Name	Product Code
10% ETHANOL	
UNLEADED E10	
PLUS ULP	
E10 ULP	

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia

Classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

Aspiration Hazard: Category 1

Carcinogenicity category 1A

Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2A

Flammable Liquids: Category 1

Germ cell mutagenicity category 1B

Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Acute Hazard: Category 2

Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Long-Term Hazard: Category 2

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 2

STOT Repeated Exposure: Category 2

STOT Single Exposure: Category 3 (narcotic)

Toxic to Reproduction: Category 1

Signal Word (s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)

H224 Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H340 May cause genetic defects.
H350 May cause cancer.
H360 May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Pictogram (s)

Flame, Exclamation mark, Health hazard, Environment



Precautionary statement – Prevention

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking.
P233 Keep container tightly closed.
P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment.
P242 Use only non-sparking tools.
P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement – Response

P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
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.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P370+P378 In case of fire: Use carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam for extinction.
P391 Collect spillage.

Precautionary statement – Storage

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

Precautionary statement – Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Gasoline	86290-81-5	>90 %
Toluene	108-88-3	<30 %
Xylene	1330-20-7	<10 %
Ethanol	64-17-5	<10 %
Benzene	71-43-2	<5 %
Cumene	98-82-8	<5 %
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	<5 %
Propylbenzene	103-65-1	<5 %
Trimethyl Benzene	25551-13-7	<5 %
Hexane	110-54-3	<3 %

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation

If inhaled, remove affected person from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Seek medical attention.

Ingestion

Do NOT induce vomiting. Wash out mouth and lips with water. Where vomiting occurs naturally have affected person place head below hip level in order to reduce risk of aspiration. Seek immediate medical attention.

Skin

Remove all contaminated clothing immediately. Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse or discard. Seek medical attention.

Eye contact

If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Remove contact lenses. Continue flushing for several minutes until all contaminants are washed out completely. Seek medical attention.

First Aid Facilities

Eyewash, safety shower and normal washroom facilities.

Advice to Doctor

If ingested, material may be aspirated into the lungs and cause chemical pneumonitis. Treat appropriately. This light hydrocarbon material, or a component, may be associated with cardiac sensitisation following very high exposures (well above occupational exposure limits) or with concurrent exposure to high stress levels or heart-stimulating substances like epinephrine. Administration of such substances should be avoided.

Other Information

For advice in an emergency, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131 126) or a doctor at once.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use water in a jet.

Hazards from Combustion Products

Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes, smoke and gases including sulphur oxides, aldehydes, carbon monoxide, incomplete combustion products, carbon dioxide and oxides of nitrogen.

Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical

Extremely flammable liquid and vapour. Keep containers and fire-exposed surfaces cool with water spray. Shut off any leak if safe to do so and remove sources of re-ignition. Vapour/air mixtures may ignite explosively. Flashback along the vapour trail may occur. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

Hazchem Code

3YE

Decomposition Temperature

Not available

Precautions in connection with Fire

Fire fighters should wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode. In case of fire the product may be violently or explosively reactive. Use water spray to disperse vapours. This product should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedures

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition and stop leak if safe to do so. Increase ventilation. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. If possible contain the spill. Place inert absorbent, non-combustible material onto spillage. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect the material and place into suitable labelled containers for subsequent recycling or disposal. Dispose of waste according to the applicable local and national regulations. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authorities in accordance with local regulations.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Handle and use the material in a well-ventilated area, away from sparks, flames and other ignition sources. Have emergency equipment (for fires, spills, leaks, etc.) readily available. Work from suitable, labelled, fire-resistant containers. Open containers carefully as they may be under pressure. Keep containers tightly closed. Flameproof equipment is necessary in areas where the product is being used. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Earth or bond all equipment. Do not empty into drains. Ensure a high level of personal hygiene is maintained when using this product, that is, always wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet facilities. Avoid exposure. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. It is recommended that pregnant or breastfeeding women should not handle this product unless adequate exposure protection can be assured at all times. Female personnel planning pregnancy should be made aware of the potential risks.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from sources of ignition, oxidising agents, strong acids, foodstuffs, and clothing. Keep containers closed when not in use, securely sealed and protected against physical damage. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Have appropriate fire extinguishers available in and near the storage area. Take precautions against static electricity discharges. Use proper grounding procedures. Ensure that storage conditions comply with applicable local and national regulations.

For information on the design of the storeroom, reference should be made to Australian Standard AS1940 - The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids.

Other Information

This material is a static accumulator.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limit values

Ethanol

TWA: 1000 ppm, 1800 mg/m³

Benzene

TWA: 1 ppm, 3.2 mg/m³

Cumene

TWA: 25 ppm, 125 mg/m³
STEL: 75 ppm, 375 mg/m³

Ethylbenzene

TWA: 100 ppm, 434 mg/m³
STEL: 125 ppm, 543 mg/m³

N-Hexane

TWA: 20 ppm, 72 mg/m³

Toluene

TWA: 50 ppm, 191 mg/m³
STEL: 150 ppm, 574 mg/m³

Trimethyl benzene

TWA: 25 ppm, 123 mg/m³

Xylene

TWA: 80 ppm, 350 mg/m³
STEL: 150 ppm, 655 mg/m³

TWA (Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit): The average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour workday.

Biological Limit Values

Name: Benzene

Determinant: S-Phenylmercapturic acid in urine

Value: 25 µg/g creatinine

Sampling time: End of shift

Determinant: t,t-Muconic acid in urine

Value: 00 µg/g creatinine

Sampling time: End of shift

Name: Xylene

Determinant: Methylhippuric acids

Specimen: Creatinine in urine.

Value: 1.5g/g

Sampling time: End of shift.

Name: Ethylbenzene

Determinant: Sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid.

Specimen: Creatinine in urine.

Value: 0.15 g/g

Sampling time: End of shift at end of work week.

Name: N-Hexane

Determinant: 2,5-Hexanedion in urine

Value: 0.4 mg/L

Sampling time: End of shift at end of workweek

Name: Toluene

Determinant: Toluene in Blood

Value: 0.02mg/l

Sampling time: Prior to last shift of workweek

Determinant: Toluene in urine

Value: 0.03mg/l

Sampling time: End of shift

Determinant: o-cresol in urine with hydrolysis

Value: 0.3mg/g creatinine

Sampling time: End of shift

Source: American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)

Appropriate Engineering Controls

This substance is hazardous and should be used with a local exhaust ventilation system, drawing vapours away from workers' breathing zone. A flame-proof exhaust ventilation system is required. If the engineering controls are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of vapours/mists below the exposure standards, suitable respiratory protection must be worn. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning ventilation requirements.

Refer to AS 1940 - The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids and AS/NZS 60079.10.1:2009 Explosive atmospheres - Classification of areas - Explosive gas atmospheres, for further information concerning ventilation requirements.

Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable vapor/mist filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements.

Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

Eye Protection

Safety glasses with side shields, chemical goggles or full-face shield as appropriate should be used. Final choice of appropriate eye/face protection will vary according to individual circumstances. Eye protection devices should conform to relevant regulations.

Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

Hand Protection

Wear gloves of impervious material such as nitrile, viton. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances. i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Occupational protective gloves should conform to relevant regulations.

Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

Body Protection

Suitable protective workwear, e.g. cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist is recommended. Chemical resistant apron is recommended where large quantities are handled.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Liquid	Appearance	Liquid
Colour	Clear (May Be Dyed)	Odour	Petroleum/Solvent
Decomposition Temperature	Not available	Melting Point	Not available
Boiling Point	30 - 230°C	Solubility in Water	Moderate
Specific Gravity	Not available	pH	Not available
Vapour Pressure	30 kPa (225 mm Hg) at 20 C - 100 kPa (750 mm Hg) at 20 °C	Vapour Density (Air=1)	Not available
Evaporation Rate	>10 (n-butyl acetate=1)	Odour Threshold	Not available
Viscosity	<1 cSt (1 mm ² /s) at 40°C	Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available
Density	0.735 (15°C)	Flash Point	< -40 °C (ASTM D-56)
Flammability	Extremely Flammable	Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not available
Flammable Limits - Lower	1.4% v/v	Flammable Limits - Upper	7.6% v/v

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

Reactivity and Stability

Reacts with incompatible materials

Conditions to Avoid

Heat, open flames and other sources of ignition.

Incompatible materials

Halogens, strong acids, strong oxidising agents, alkalies.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Thermal decomposition may result in the release of toxic and/or irritating fumes, smoke and gases including: oxides of nitrogen, carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Not available

Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology Information

Toxicity data for material given below.

Acute Toxicity - Oral

LD50(rat): > 5000 mg/kg

Acute Toxicity - Inhalation

LC50(rat): expected to be > 5 mg/m³

Acute Toxicity - Dermal

LD50(rat): > 5000 mg/kg

Ingestion

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the respiratory system during ingestion or from vomiting may cause severe pulmonary injury that may lead to death. May cause irritation to the mouth, throat, esophagus and stomach with symptoms of nausea, abdominal discomfort, vomiting and diarrhoea.

Inhalation

May cause irritation to the mucous membrane and upper airways, especially where vapours or mists are generated. Symptoms include sneezing, coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath, headache, dizziness, drowsiness, nausea and vomiting.

Skin

Causes skin irritation. Skin contact will cause redness, itching and swelling. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking and may lead to dermatitis.

Species: rabbit

Irritating to the skin. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.

Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 404

Eye

Causes serious eye irritation. On eye contact this product will cause tearing, stinging, blurred vision, and redness.

Species: rabbit

May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes.

Based on test data for structurally similar materials.

Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 405

Respiratory sensitisation

Not expected to be a respiratory sensitiser.

Skin Sensitisation

Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.

Germ cell mutagenicity

May cause genetic defects. Classified as Known or presumed to induce heritable mutations.

Carcinogenicity

May cause cancer. Classified as a Known or presumed human carcinogen.

Benzene is listed as a Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans according to International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). Ethylbenzene and Cumene are listed as a Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans according to International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). Toluene and Xylene are listed as a Group 3: Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans according to International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Reproductive Toxicity

May damage fertility or the unborn child. Classified as a Known or presumed human reproductive or developmental toxicant.

STOT-single exposure

May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT-repeated exposure

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration Hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Other Information

BENZENE: Caused cancer (acute myeloid leukemia and myelodysplastic syndrome), damage to the blood-producing system, and serious blood disorders in human studies. Caused genetic effects and effects on the immune system in laboratory animal and some human studies. Caused toxicity to the fetus and cancer in laboratory animal studies.

CUMENE: Repeated inhalation exposure of cumene vapour produced damage in the kidney of male rats only. These effects are believed to be species specific and are not relevant to humans. **ETHANOL:** Prolonged or repeated exposure to high concentrations of ethanol vapour or overexposure by ingestion may produce adverse effects to brain, kidney, liver, and reproductive organs, birth defects in offspring, and developmental toxicity in offspring.

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.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Persistence and degradability

Expected to be inherently biodegradable. Expected to degrade rapidly in air

Mobility

Majority of components -- Highly volatile, will partition rapidly to air. Not expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.

Low molecular wt. component -- Moderate potential to migrate through soil.

High molecular wt. component -- Low potential to migrate through soil.

Bioaccumulative Potential

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

Environmental Protection

Do not discharge this material into waterways, drains and sewers.

Acute Toxicity - Fish

Acute toxicity

LL50(fish): 1 - 100 mg/l/96h: data for similar materials

Acute Toxicity - Daphnia

Acute toxicity

EL50(daphnia magna): 1 - 100 mg/l/48h: data for similar materials

Chronic toxicity
NOELR:(daphnia magna): 1 - 10 mg/l/21d: data for similar materials

Acute Toxicity - Algae

Acute toxicity
EL50(pseudokirchneriella subcapitata): 1 - 1000 mg/l/72h: data for similar materials

Chronic toxicity
NOELR(pseudokirchneriella subcapitata): 1 - 10 mg/l/72h: data for similar materials

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal considerations

Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations. Labels should not be removed from containers until they have been cleaned. Advise flammable nature. Empty containers may contain flammable residues. Do not cut, puncture or weld on or near containers. Contaminated containers must not be treated as household waste. Containers should be cleaned by appropriate methods and then re-used or disposed of by landfill or incineration as appropriate. Do not incinerate closed containers. Wastes including emptied containers are controlled wastes and should be disposed of in accordance with all applicable local and national regulations. Do not allow into drains or watercourses or dispose of where ground or surface waters may be affected.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport Information

Road and Rail Transport (ADG Code):

This material is a Class 3 - Flammable Liquid according to The Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

Class 3 - Flammable Liquids are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following:

- Class 1, Explosives
- Division 2.1, Flammable Gases, (Division 2.1 and Class 3 are incompatible in transport if both are in tanks or other receptacles with a capacity individually exceeding 500 L.)
- Division 2.3, Toxic Gases
- Division 4.2 Spontaneously Combustible Substances
- Division 5.1 Oxidising Agents and Division 5.2, Organic Peroxides
- Class 6 Toxic or Infectious Substances (where the flammable liquid is nitromethane)
- Class 7: Radioactive materials unless specifically exempted

Marine Transport (IMO/IMDG):

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

Class/Division: 3

UN No: 1203

Proper Shipping Name: MOTOR SPIRIT (MARINE POLLUTANT)

Packing Group: II

EMS : F-E, S-E

Special Provisions: 243, 363

Air Transport (ICAO/IATA):

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

Class/Division: 3

UN No: 1203

Proper Shipping Name: Motor spirit

Packing Group: II

Packaging Instructions (passenger & cargo): 353

Packaging Instructions (cargo only): 364

Hazard Label: Flammable Liquid

Special Provisions: A100

U.N. Number

1203

UN proper shipping name

PETROL

Transport hazard class(es)

3

Packing Group

II

Hazchem Code

3YE

Special Precautions for User

Not available

IERG Number

14

IMDG Marine pollutant

Yes

Transport in Bulk

Not available

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory information

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of classification and labelling of chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.

Classified as a Scheduled Poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP)

Poisons Schedule

S5

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Date of preparation or last revision of SDS

SDS reviewed: February 2017, Supersedes: May 2012

References

Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice.

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons.

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail.

Model Work Health and Safety Regulations, Schedule 10: Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.

Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants.

Adopted biological exposure determinants, American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

Globally Harmonised System of classification and labelling of chemicals.

END OF SDS

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