

SAFETY DATA SHEET

This SDS is compiled in accordance with the GHS

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: AvPulp

Synonyms: Gasoline, Motor Spirit, Pul, Mogas

Product Use: Aviation Fuel

Supplier: IOR Pty Ltd

Address: 99 Southgate Ave, Cannon Hill, 4170, QLD, Queensland, Australia 4171

General Information: +61 7 3895 4444

Emergency Contact: 000 (Australia Only)

Poisons Information Centre: 13 11 26

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code

GHS Classification:

Physical Hazard(s)	Highly Flammable Liquid - Category 2
Health Hazard(s)	Skin Irritation - Category 2 Aspiration Toxicity - Category 1 Germ Cell Mutagenicity – Category 1B Carcinogenicity – Category 1B Toxic to Reproduction – Category 2 STOT (Specific Target Organ Toxicity), Single Exposure - Category 3 Narcotic Effects
Environment Hazard(s)	Chronic Aquatic Toxicity – Category 2

GHS Label Elements	
Signal Word	DANGER

Hazard Statement(s)

H224	Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H340	May cause genetic defects
H350	May cause cancer
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary Statement(s): Prevention

P102	Keep out of reach of children
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting and all other equipment.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261	Avoid breathing dust, fume, gas, mist, vapours or spray.
P264	Wash hands, face and all exposed skin thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required

Precautionary Statement(s): Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISONS CENTRE (13 11 26) or doctor/physician.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Precautionary Statement(s): Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
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Precautionary Statement(s): Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations.
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3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Name	CAS	Proportion
Gasoline, low boiling point naphtha	86290- 81- 5	90- 100 %
Xylene	1330— 20—7	10— <15 %
Toluene	108- 88- 3	10- <15 %

Ethylbenzene	100- 41- 4	5- <10 %
cyclohexane	110- 82- 7	2- 5 %
n- hexane	110- 54- 3	1-5°0
Trimethyl Benzene	25551- 13- 7	<2. 5 %
BENZENE	71- 43- 2	<=1%

Preparation Description

Complex mixture of hydrocarbons consisting of paraffins, cycloparaffins, aromatic and olefinic hydrocarbons (including benzene at 1.0%v/v maximum), with carbon numbers predominantly in the C4 to C12 range. May also contain several additives at <0.1% v/v each.

Other Information

Contains Benzene, CAS # 71-43-2. Contains Toluene, CAS # 108-88-3. Contains Ethylbenzene, CAS # 100-41-4. Contains n-Hexane, CAS # 110-54-3. Contains Xylene (Mixed Isomers), CAS # 1330-20-7. Contains Naphthalene, CAS # 91-20-3. Contains Cyclo-hexane, CAS# 110- 82-7. Contains Tri-methyl-benzene (all isomers), CAS# 25551-13-7. Dyes and markers can be used to indicate tax status and prevent fraud.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

IF IN EYES: Wash eye thoroughly with copious quantities of water, ensuring eyelids are held open. Obtain medical advice if any pain or redness develops or persists.

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Immediately remove all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin thoroughly with water/shower. For skin burns, cover with a clean, dry dressing until medical help is available. If blistering occurs, do NOT break blisters. If swelling, redness, blistering, or irritation occurs seek medical assistance.

IF SWALLOWED: Call a Poisons Information Centre on **131 126**/or doctor if you feel unwell. **Do NOT induce vomiting.**

IF INHALED: If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.

Advice to Physician: Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Foam, Dry chemical, CO₂, and water fog.

Fire Fighting Procedures: Extremely flammable liquid and vapour. Use water to cool fire-exposed containers. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapours and to protect personnel attempting to stop leak. Water spray may be used to flush spills away from exposures. Prevent runoff from fire control or dilution from entering waterways, sewers or drinking water supply. For fires in enclosed areas, fire fighters must use self-contained breathing apparatus.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Flammable liquid. Vapour accumulation could flash and/or explode if in contact with open flames. Toxic fumes of carbon monoxide may be produced during combustion. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Notification Procedure: Report spills as required to appropriate authorities. If spills are likely to enter any drain, waterway or groundwater, contact the Area Water Authority. In case of accident or road spill, contact police and fire brigade and if appropriate, the Area Water Authority.

Spill/Release Procedure: In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. Evacuate the spill area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel. Immediately call the Fire Brigade. Wear full protective clothing including eye/face protection. All skin areas should be covered. See below under Personal Protection regarding Australian Standards relating to personal protective equipment. Suitable materials for protective clothing include rubber, polyvinyl alcohol, Teflon, PE/EVAL. Eye/face protective equipment should comprise as a minimum, protective goggles. If there is a significant chance that vapours or mists are likely to build up in the cleanup area, we recommend that you use a respirator. It should be fitted with a type A cartridge, suitable for organic vapours.

Methods & Materials for containment and clean-up: Stop leak if safe to do so, and contain spill. Absorb onto sand, vermiculite or other suitable absorbent material. If spill is too large or if absorbent material is not available, try to create a dike to stop material spreading or going into drains or waterways. Avoid using sawdust or other combustible material. Any electrical equipment should be non-sparking. Any equipment

capable of building an electrostatic charge should be electrically grounded. Sweep up and shovel or collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling or salvage, and dispose of promptly. Recycle containers wherever possible after careful cleaning. After spills, wash area preventing runoff from entering drains. If a significant quantity of material enters drains, advise emergency services. This material may be suitable for approved landfill. Ensure legality of disposal by consulting regulations prior to disposal. Thoroughly launder protective clothing before storage or re-use. Advise laundry of nature of contamination when sending contaminated clothing to laundry.

Environmental Procedures: Prevent spills from entering storm sewers or drains and contact with soil.

Personal Precautions: Refer to Section 8.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Keep exposure to this product to a minimum, and minimize the quantities kept in work areas. Check Section 8 of this MSDS for details of personal protective measures, and make sure that those measures are followed. The measures detailed below under "Storage" should be followed during handling in order to minimize risks to persons using the product in the workplace. Also, avoid contact or contamination of product with incompatible materials listed in Section 10.

Storage: Observe all relevant regulations regarding sale, transport and storage of this product. Store in a cool, well-ventilated area, and make sure that surrounding electrical devices and switches are suitable. Check containers periodically for leaks. Containers should be kept closed in order to minimize contamination and possible evaporation. Make sure that the product does not come into contact with substances listed under "Incompatibilities" in Section 10.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Name	TWA PPM	TWA (mg/m ³)	Stel PPM	Stel (mg/m ³)
Gasoline, low boiling point naphtha		900		
Xylene	80	350	150	655
Toluene	50	191	150	574
Ethylbenzene	100	434	125	543
cyclohexane	100	350	300	1050
n- hexane	20	72		
Trimethyl Benzene	25	123		
BENZENE	1	3.2		

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.

'Sk' Notice: Absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure. The exposure standard is invalidated if such contact should occur.

Source: Safe Work Australia

Biological Monitoring

Name: n-hexane

SDS – Unleaded Petrol

Determinant: 2,5-Hexanedione in urine Value: 0.5 mg/l
Sampling time: End of shift. without hydrolysis

Name: Benzene

Determinant: S-Phenylmercapturic acid in urine Value: 25 pg/g creatinine
Sampling time: End of shift.

Determinant: t,t-Muconic acid in urine Value: 500 pg/g creatinine
Sampling time: End of shift.

Name: Xylenes 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.

Name: Toluene

Determinant: Toluene in blood Value: 0.02 mg/L
Sampling time: Prior to last shift of workweek

Determinant: Toluene in urine Value: 0.03 mg/L
Sampling time: End of shift.

Determinant: o-Cresol in urine* Value: 0.3 mg/g creatinine Sampling time: End of shift.
* with hydrolysis

Source: American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)

Engineering Controls: No special equipment is usually needed when occasionally handling small quantities. For large quantities, use only in a well-ventilated area.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Eye Protection: Protective glasses or goggles should be worn when this product is being used. Failure to protect your eyes may cause them harm. Emergency eye wash facilities are also recommended in an area close to where this product is being used.

Skin Protection: Prevent skin contact by wearing impervious gloves, clothes and, preferably, apron. Make sure that all skin areas are covered. Suitable material types include rubber, butyl rubber, EDPM.

Respiratory Protection: Usually, no respirator is necessary when using this product. Approved respiratory protective equipment must be used when vapour or mist concentrations exceed applicable standards.

Hand Protection

Wear gloves of impervious material nitrile gloves may be suitable. (Breakthrough time of > 240 minutes.) For incidental contact/splash protection Neoprene, PVC gloves may be suitable. 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. Thermal Hazards

No further relevant information available.

Body Protection

Suitable protective workwear, e.g. cotton overalls buttoned at recommended where large quantities are handled.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Liquid	Appearance	Red, Yellow or colourless liquid.
Colour	Red, Yellow or colourless	Odour	Hydrocarbon
Melting Point	Not available	Freezing Point	Not available
Boiling Point	35 — 210 °C	Decomposition Temperature	Not available
Solubility in Water	Not available	Specific Gravity	0.71 - 0.77 gm/cm ³ at 15°C
pH	Not available	Vapour Pressure	55 - 80 kPa at 37.8°C
Relative Vapour Density (Air=1)	Not available	Evaporation Rate	Not available
Odour Threshold	Not available	Volatile Component	Not available
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value)	2-6	Density	Typical 0.73 g/cm ³ at 15 °C
Flashpoint	<-40 °C	Flammability	Flammable
Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not available	Flammable Limits – Lower	1%(V)
Flammable Limits - Upper	8%(V)	Kinematic Viscosity	0.5-0.75mm ² /s at 40 °C
Particle Characteristics	Not available		

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable under normal conditions of use.

Conditions to Avoid: Heat, sparks, flame and build-up of static electricity.

Incompatibility: Halogens, strong acids and oxidising agents.

Hazardous Decomposition: Product does not decompose at ambient temperatures. Combustion forms carbon dioxide, and if incomplete, carbon monoxide and smoke. Water is also formed. Carbon monoxide poisoning produces headache, weakness, nausea, dizziness, confusion, dimness of vision, disturbance of judgment, and unconsciousness followed by coma and death.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Eye Contact: May cause irritation in contact with the eyes, which can result in redness, stinging and tearing.

Skin Contact: May cause irritation to the skin that may result in redness, itchiness and swelling. Repeated or prolonged contact may dry and defat the skin, resulting in skin irritation and possibly lead to dermatitis.

Inhalation: Mists and vapours generated may cause irritation of the upper respiratory tract. Inhalation of high concentration may lead to headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, drowsiness or narcosis.

Ingestion: Harmful, may cause lung damage if swallowed. Ingestion of this product will irritate the gastric tract causing nausea and vomiting. Aspiration into the lungs may result in chemical pneumonitis.

Chronic Effects: Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause skin irritation leading to dermatitis. Repeated or prolonged inhalation of high vapour concentrations can cause drowsiness and lead to narcosis or death.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity: Harmful to aquatic organisms may cause long term effects in the aquatic environment. Spills may form a film on water surfaces causing physical damage to organisms. Oxygen transfer could also be impaired.

Mobility: Spillages may penetrate the soil causing ground water contamination. This material may accumulate in sediments.

Persistence/Degradability: This product is inherently biodegradable

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS



Material Disposal: This product may be recycled if unused or not contaminated. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. As a final disposal option, consider controlled incineration, or landfill. Empty containers may still contain some remaining product.

Special Precautions: Materials contaminated with this product should be treated as highly flammable. Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.

Local Legislation: Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant (Marine Transport)	
Hazchem Code	3YE
IERG	14

Land Transport (ADG)

UN Number	1203
UN Proper Shipping Name	Petrol, Gasoline or Motor Spirit

Transport Hazard Class	Class 3 - Flammable Liquid according to The Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)
Packing Group	II

Air Transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN Number	1203
UN Proper Shipping Name	Petrol, Gasoline or Motor Spirit
Transport Hazard Class	Class 3 – Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air
Packing Group	II (packing instructions passenger & cargo: 353, cargo only: 364)
Special Provisions	A100

Marine Transport (IMO / IMDG)

UN Number	1203
UN Proper Shipping Name	Petrol, Gasoline or Motor Spirit (Marine Pollutant)
Transport Hazard Class	Class 3 – Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG) for transport by sea
Packing Group	II
EMS	F-E, S-E
Special Provisions	243

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.

SUSMP Schedule : S5. When packed in containers having a capacity of 20 litres or less.

SUSMP Schedule Not scheduled when packed in containers having capacity of greater than 20 litres.

International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)

This product is classified as Oils under AMRPOL Annex I. MARPOL Annex I rules apply for bulk shipment by sea

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Compiled by:

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Notice to Reader:

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