

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

**UNLEADED PETROL**

Infosafe No.: LQ126  
ISSUED Date : 24/02/2022  
ISSUED by: UNITED PETROLEUM PTY LTD

## Section 1 - Identification

**Product Identifier**

UNLEADED PETROL

**Company Name**

UNITED PETROLEUM PTY LTD

**Address**

600 Glenferrie Road Hawthorn  
Vic 3122 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**

Unleaded gasoline. Fuel for spark ignition engines designed to run on unleaded fuel.

**Other Names**

Name	Product Code
91	
91 UNLEADED	
ULP	
U91	
UNLEADED 91	
PREMIUM 98	
P98	
98	
PREM 98	
PULP 98	
PREMIUM 95	
P95	
95 PREMIUM UNLEADED	
PREM 95	
PULP95	

## Section 2 - Hazard(s) 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 1B

Eye damage/irritation: Category 2A

Flammable liquids: Category 1

Germ cell mutagenicity: Category 1B

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

Reproductive toxicity: Category 2

Skin corrosion/irritation: Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure): Category 1

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): Category 3 (Narcotic)

### 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.

H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### Pictogram (s)

Health hazard, Exclamation mark, Flame, 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, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P233 Keep container tightly closed.

P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.

P241 Use explosion-proof [electrical/ventilating/lighting] equipment.

P242 Use non-sparking tools.

P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.

P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

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/hearing protection.

### Precautionary Statement – Response

P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

P314 Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

P370+P378 In case of fire: Use Foam, water fog and dry chemical powder. (Carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.) to extinguish.

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.

### **Section 3 - Composition and Information on Ingredients**

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#### **Ingredients**

<b>Name</b>	<b>CAS</b>	<b>Proportion</b>
Gasoline	86290-81-5	99-100 %

### **Section 4 - First Aid Measures**

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#### **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**

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**

Treat symptomatically. In cases of ingestion, consider gastric lavage. Gastric lavage must only be undertaken after cuffed endotracheal intubation in view of the risk of aspiration. Administration of carbon for medicinal use (carbomedicinalis) may reduce absorption from the digestive tract. In cases of chemical pneumonitis, antibiotic and corticosteroid therapy should be considered, but only under expert guidance and with special care facilities. High pressure injection injuries require prompt surgical intervention and possibly steroid therapy, to minimise tissue damage and loss of function.

#### **Other Information**

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

### **Section 5 - Firefighting Measures**

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#### **Suitable Extinguishing Media**

Foam, water fog and dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

#### **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 carbon monoxide, 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.

## **Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures**

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### **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.

## **Section 7 - Handling and Storage**

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### **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. Open containers cautiously as contents may be under pressure. Use only in a well ventilated area. DO NOT store or use in confined spaces. Bond all equipment during pumping. Avoid splash filling. Wait 2 minutes after tank filling (for tanks such as those on road tanker vehicles) before opening hatches or manholes. Wait 30 minutes after tank filling (for large storage tanks) before opening hatches or manholes. Never siphon via mouth. Any cleaning, inspection and maintenance of storage tanks is a specialist operation that requires the implementation of strict procedures and precautions.

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. Do not stack more than 3 pallets high.

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.

### **Storage Temperatures**

Ambient

### **Recommended Materials**

For containers or container linings, use mild steel or stainless steel. Examples of suitable materials are: high density polyethylene (HDPE), polypropylene (PP), and Viton (FKM), which have been specifically tested for compatibility with this product. For container linings, use amine-adduct cured epoxy paint. For seals and gaskets use: graphite, PTFE, Viton A, Viton B.

### **Unsuitable Materials**

Synthetic materials such as plastics and fibreglass may be unsuitable for containers or container linings depending on the material specification and 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.

### **Other Information**

This material is a static accumulator.

## **Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection**

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### **Occupational exposure limit values**

Petrol (gasoline)

TWA: 900 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Note: Carc.1B

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.

Carc. 1B: Presumed to have carcinogenic potential for humans.

Source: Safe Work Australia

### **Biological Monitoring**

No biological limits allocated.

### **Control Banding**

Not available

### **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 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 and Face 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 (series) - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

### **Hand Protection**

Wear gloves of impervious material such as nitrile. 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 neck and wrist is recommended. Chemical resistant apron is recommended where large quantities are handled.

## Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Liquid	Appearance	Clear - liquid of various colours
Colour	Various colours	Odour	Petroleum/solvent
Melting Point	Not available	Boiling Point	25-210°C
Decomposition Temperature	Not available	Solubility in Water	Negligible
Specific Gravity	0.72 - 0.78 (15°C)	pH	Not available
Vapour Pressure	>26.6-80 kPa (20°C)	Relative Vapour Density (Air=1)	3 at 101 kPa
Evaporation Rate	Not Available	Odour Threshold	Not Available
Viscosity	<1 cSt (1 mm <sup>2</sup> /s) at 40°C	Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value)	Log Pow: >1
Density	0.740 g/cm <sup>3</sup> (15°C)	Flash Point	< -40 °C (ASTM D-56)
Flammability	Extremely Flammable	Auto-Ignition Temperature	250°C
Flammable Limits - Lower	1.4% v/v	Flammable Limits - Upper	7.6% v/v
Particle Characteristics	Not applicable		

## Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

### Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

### Possibility of hazardous reactions

Not available

### Conditions to Avoid

Heat, open flames and other sources of ignition.

### Incompatible Materials

Halogens, strong acids, strong oxidising agents, alkalis, chlorates and ammonium nitrate.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

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

### Reactivity and Stability

Reacts with incompatible materials

### Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

## Section 11 - Toxicological Information

### Toxicology Information

Toxicity data for material given below.

#### Acute Toxicity - Oral

LD50 (Oral, Rat): > 2000 mg/kg

#### Acute Toxicity - Dermal

LD50 (Dermal, Rat): > 2000 mg/kg

#### Acute Toxicity - Inhalation

LC50 (Inhalation, Rat): expected to be > 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

**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.

**Eye**

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

**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.

**Reproductive Toxicity**

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Classified as a suspected human reproductive or developmental toxicant.

**STOT - Single Exposure**

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**STOT - Repeated Exposure**

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

**Aspiration Hazard**

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

## Section 12 - Ecological Information

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**Ecotoxicity**

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Persistence and degradability**

Major components are inherently biodegradable. Persists under anaerobic conditions. The volatile components oxidise rapidly by photochemical reactions in air.

**Mobility**

Floats on water. Contains volatile components. Evaporates within a day from water or soil surfaces. Large volumes may penetrate soil and could contaminate groundwater.

**Bioaccumulative Potential**

Contains components with the potential to bioaccumulate.

**Other Adverse Effects**

Not available

**Environmental Protection**

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

**Hazardous to the Ozone Layer**

This product is not expected to deplete the ozone layer.

## Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

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### 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. To minimise personal exposure to the chemical, refer to Section 8—Exposure controls and personal protection.

## Section 14 - Transport Information

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### 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: PETROL (MARINE POLLUTANT)

Packing Group: II

EMS : F-E, S-E

Special Provisions: 243

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: Petrol

Packing Group: II

Packaging Instructions (passenger & cargo): 353

Packaging Instructions (cargo only): 364

Hazard Label: Flammable Liquid

Special Provisions: A100

### ADG U.N. Number

1203

### ADG Proper Shipping Name

PETROL

### ADG Transport Hazard Class

3

### ADG Packing Group

II



**Hazchem Code**

3YE

**IERG Number**

14

**Special Precautions for User**

Not available

**IMDG Marine pollutant**

Yes

**Transport in Bulk**

Not available

## Section 15 - Regulatory Information

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**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

**Australia (AICS/AIIC)**

All components of this product are listed on the Inventory or exempted.

**Montreal Protocol**

Not listed

**Stockholm Convention**

Not available

**Rotterdam Convention**

Not available

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

Not available

**Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Act 1994**

Not available

**Basel Convention**

Not available

## Section 16 - Any Other Relevant Information

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**Date of Preparation**

SDS reviewed: February 2022, Supersedes: February 2017

**Version Number**

Version 3.0

**Literature 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.

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

Code of Practice for Supply Diversion into Illicit Drug Manufacture.

National Code of Practice for Chemicals of Security Concern.

Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Chemicals Act.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs.

Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).

Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International

Trade.

Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal.

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations.

International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code.

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. (7th revised edition)

Code of Practice: Managing Noise and Preventing Hearing Loss at Work.

## **END OF SDS**

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