Material Safety Data Sheet

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

Material Name	:	**AVGAS 100**
Recommended Uses	:	Leaded aviation gasoline fuel for piston engined aircraft.
Other names	:	GASOLINE
Product Code	:	002C0937
Manufacturer/Supplier	:	**The Shell Company of Australia Limited** (ABN 46 004 610 459) 8 Redfern Road Hawthorn East Victoria 3123 Australia
Telephone	:	+61 (0)3 9666 5444
Fax	:	+61 (0)3 8823 4800
Emergency Telephone Number	:	1800 651 818 (within Australia only) +61 3 9663 2130 (International)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS.
Classified as hazardous according to the criteria of NOHSC, and as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Dangerous Goods Code.

Symbol(s)	:	F+ Extremely flammable. T Toxic. N Dangerous for the environment.
R-phrase(s)	:	R46 May cause heritable genetic damage. R63 Possible risk of harm to the unborn child. R65 Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. R67 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. R38 Irritating to skin. R45 May cause cancer. R51/53 Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. R12 Extremely flammable. R33 Danger of cumulative effects. R23/24/25 Toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. R61 May cause harm to the unborn child.
S-phrase(s)	:	S2 Keep out of reach of children. S29 Do not empty into drains. 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.
Health Hazards	:	Harmful by inhalation. Slightly irritating to respiratory system.

		Irritating to skin. Harmful in contact with skin. Moderately irritating to eyes. Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. Toxic if swallowed. Harmful if swallowed. Possibility of organ or organ system damage from prolonged exposure; see Chapter 11 for details. Target organ(s): Blood-forming organs. Peripheral nervous system. May cause heritable genetic damage. May cause harm to the unborn child. Danger of cumulative effects. This product contains tetraethyl lead which is known to accumulate in the human body. There are indications from human epidemiological studies that exposure to tetraethyl lead may cause developmental and neurobehavioral effects in the unborn child. A component or components of this material may cause cancer. This product contains benzene which may cause leukaemia (AML acute myelogenous leukaemia).
Signs and Symptoms	:	Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters. Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and a temporary redness of the eye. If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever. The onset of respiratory symptoms may be delayed for several hours after exposure. Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death. Damage to blood-forming organs may be evidenced by: a) fatigue and anaemia (RBC), b) decreased resistance to infection, and/or excessive bruising and bleeding (platelet effect). Peripheral nerve damage may be evidenced by impairment of motor function (incoordination, unsteady walk, or muscle weakness in the extremities, and/or loss of sensation in the arms and legs). Auditory system effects may include temporary hearing loss and/or ringing in the ears.
Aggravated Medical Condition	:	Pre-existing medical conditions of the following organ(s) or organ system(s) may be aggravated by exposure to this material: Blood-forming organs. Peripheral nervous system. Skin.
Safety Hazards	:	Extremely flammable. Electrostatic charges may be generated during handling. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Liquid evaporates quickly and can ignite leading to a flash fire, or an explosion in a confined space.
Environmental Hazards	:	Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Additional Information	:	This product contains tetraethyl lead which may accumulate in the human body. There are indications from human epidemiological studies that excessive prenatal exposure to tetraethyl lead may cause developmental and neurobehavioural effects in children. This product is intended for use in closed systems only.
SUSDP Schedule	:	S6

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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Preparation description : Complex mixture of hydrocarbons consisting of paraffins, cycloparaffins, aromatic and olefinic hydrocarbons with carbon numbers predominantly in the C4 to C12 range. Includes benzene at 0.1 - 5% v/v. Contains lead alkyl anti-knock additives. Maximum lead concentration: 0.85 g/l. May also contain several additives at <0.1% v/v each. This product is dyed for grade identification.

Hazardous Components

Chemical Identity	CAS	EINECS	Symbol(s)	R-phrase(s)	Conc.
Gasoline, low boiling point naphtha	86290-81-5	289-220-8	F+, Xi, Xn, N	R12; R38; R51/53; R63; R65; R67	90.00 - 100.00 %
Tetraethyl lead	78-00-2	201-075-4	T+, N	R26/27/28; R61; R62; R33; R50/53	0.00 - 0.189 %

Additional Information : 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 Benzene, CAS # 71-43-2. Contains n-Heptane, CAS # 142-82-5. Contains Naphthalene, CAS # 91-20-3. Contains Cumene, CAS# 98-82-8 Contains Cyclo-hexane, CAS# 110-82-7. Contains Cyclopentane, CAS # 287-92-3 Contains methyl cyclohexane, CAS No 108-87-2.
Dyes and markers can be used to indicate tax status and prevent fraud.
Refer to chapter 16 for full text of EC R-phrases.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation : Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

Skin Contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately flush skin with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, and follow by washing with soap and water if available. If redness, swelling, pain and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

Eye Contact : Flush eyes with water while holding eyelids open. Rest eyes for 30 minutes. If redness, burning, blurred vision, or swelling persist, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

Ingestion : If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. Protect the airway if vomiting occurs. Give nothing by mouth. If breathing but unconscious, place in the recovery position. If breathing has stopped, apply artificial respiration. Obtain medical treatment immediately. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101 °F (37 °

C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

Advice to Physician : 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 (carbo medicinalis) may reduce absorption from the digestive tract. The concentration of lead alkyl compounds present is not significant in the context of treating acute poisoning unless the person had excessive and prolonged exposure to the material.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.

Specific Hazards : Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. Hazardous combustion products may include: A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke). Carbon monoxide. Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible. Will float and can be reignited on surface water.

Suitable Extinguishing Media : Foam, water spray or fog. 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.

Protective Equipment for Firefighters : Proper protective equipment including breathing apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space.

Additional Advice : Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water. If possible remove containers from the danger zone. If the fire cannot be extinguished the only course of action is to evacuate immediately. Contain residual material at affected sites to prevent material from entering drains (sewers), ditches, and waterways.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel. Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly. If contamination of sites occurs remediation may require specialist advice. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Avoid contact with spilled or released material. Immediately remove all contaminated clothing. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Chapter 13 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Observe all relevant local and international regulations.

Protective measures : Vapour can travel for considerable distances both above and below the ground surface. Underground services (drains, pipelines, cable ducts) can provide preferential flow paths. Do not breathe fumes, vapour. Take measures to minimise the effects on groundwater. Contain residual material at affected sites to prevent material from entering drains (sewers), ditches, and waterways. Shut off leaks, if possible without personal

risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate containment (of product and fire fighting
water) to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.

Clean Up Methods : For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.
For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labelled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

Additional Advice : Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. Maritime spillages should be dealt with using a Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP), as required by MARPOL Annex 1 Regulation 26.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

General Precautions : Avoid breathing vapours or contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material. Air-dry contaminated clothing in a well-ventilated area before laundering. Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires. Prevent spillages. Turn off all battery operated portable electronic devices (examples include: cellular phones, pagers and CD players) before operating gasoline pump. Contaminated leather articles including shoes cannot be decontaminated and should be destroyed to prevent reuse. For comprehensive advice on handling, product transfer, storage and tank cleaning refer to the product supplier. Do not use as a cleaning solvent or other non-motor fuel uses.
Maintenance and Fuelling Activities - Avoid inhalation of vapours and contact with skin.

Handling : When using do not eat or drink. Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks. Never siphon by mouth. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible. Avoid exposure.

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		Obtain special instructions before use.
Storage	:	Drums should be stacked to a maximum of 3 high. Use properly labelled and closeable containers. Take suitable precautions when opening sealed containers, as pressure can build up during storage. Tank storage: Tanks must be specifically designed for use with this product. Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded). Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition. Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of storage tanks is a specialist operation, which requires the implementation of strict procedures and precautions. In the interests of air safety, aviation fuels are subject to strict quality requirements and product integrity is of paramount importance. Precautions should be taken to avoid water coming in to contact with aviation fuels.
Product Transfer	:	Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (<= 1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then <= 7 m/sec). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations. Wait 2 minutes after tank filling (for tanks such as those on road tanker vehicles) before opening hatches or manholes. Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Wait 30 minutes after tank filling (for large storage tanks) before opening hatches or manholes. During aircraft re-fueling and all other operations extreme care must be taken to avoid any source of ignition from igniting vapour.
Recommended Materials	:	For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel. Aluminium may also be used for applications where it does not present an unnecessary fire hazard. Examples of suitable materials are: high density polyethylene (HDPE), polypropylene (PP), and Viton (FKM), which have been specifically tested for compatibility with this product. For container linings, use amine-adduct cured epoxy paint. For seals and gaskets use: graphite, PTFE, Viton A, Viton B.
Unsuitable Materials	:	Some synthetic materials 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.
Container Advice	:	Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapours. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Gasoline containers must not be used for storage of other products.
Additional Information	:	Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed. The following activities have been associated with high levels of exposure to gasoline vapours: Top-loading of tankers, open ship loading by deck crew, drum filling/emptying, overwing fueling of aircraft and laboratory testing (particularly sample bottle washing). In the interests of air safety, aviation fuels are subject to strict quality requirements and product integrity is of paramount importance.

For one source of information on international standards for the quality assurance of aviation fuels, see www.jointinspectiongroup.org.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Exposure Limits

Tetraethyl lead	AU OEL	TWA		0.1 mg/m3	as Pb
	AU OEL	SKIN_DES			Can be absorbed through the skin. as Pb
1,3,5-Trimethyl benzene	AU OEL	TWA	25 ppm	123 mg/m3	
Ethylbenzene	AU OEL	TWA	100 ppm	434 mg/m3	
	AU OEL	STEL	125 ppm	543 mg/m3	
n-Hexane	AU OEL	TWA	20 ppm	72 mg/m3	
Benzene	AU OEL	TWA	1 ppm	3.2 mg/m3	
		TWA	0.5 ppm	1.6 mg/m3	
		STEL	2.5 ppm	8 mg/m3	
Toluene	AU OEL	TWA	50 ppm	191 mg/m3	
	AU OEL	STEL	150 ppm	574 mg/m3	
	AU OEL	SKIN_DES			Can be absorbed through the skin.
Xylene	AU OEL	TWA	80 ppm	350 mg/m3	
	AU OEL	STEL	150 ppm	655 mg/m3	
Cyclohexane	AU OEL	TWA	100 ppm	350 mg/m3	
	AU OEL	STEL	300 ppm	1,050 mg/m3	
Naphthalene	AU OEL	TWA	10 ppm	52 mg/m3	
	AU OEL	STEL	15 ppm	79 mg/m3	

Additional Information : Skin notation means that significant exposure can also occur by absorption of liquid through the skin and of vapour through the eyes or mucous membranes.
SHELL IS is the Shell Internal Standard.

Material	Source	Hazard Designation
Benzene	AU OEL	Confirmed human carcinogen.

Exposure Controls : The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include: Use sealed systems as far as possible. Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits. Local exhaust ventilation is recommended. Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

Personal Protective : Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet

Equipment		recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers. AS/NZS 1337: Eye protectors for industrial applications. AS/NZS 2161: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance. AS/NZS 1715: Selection, use and maintenance of respiratory protective devices. AS/NZS 1716: Respiratory protective devices.
Respiratory Protection	:	If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus. All respiratory protection equipment and use must be in accordance with local regulations.
Hand Protection	:	Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. When prolonged or frequent repeated contact occurs, Nitrile gloves may be suitable. (Breakthrough time of > 240 minutes.) For incidental contact/splash protection Neoprene, PVC gloves may be suitable.
Eye Protection	:	Chemical splash goggles (chemical monogoggles).
Protective Clothing	:	Chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets, boots, and apron (where risk of splashing).
Monitoring Methods	:	Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.
Environmental Exposure Controls	:	Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	:	Green. Liquid.
Odour	:	Characteristic
pH	:	Data not available
Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range	:	ca. 25 - 170 °C / 77 - 338 °F
Melting / freezing point	:	Data not available
Flash point	:	-40 °C / -40 °F (Pensky-Martens Closed Cup)
Lower / upper Flammability	:	1 %(V) 6 - 8 %(V)

or Explosion limits		
Auto-ignition temperature	:	> 250 °C / > 482 °F
Vapour pressure	:	38 - 49 kPa at 38 °C / 100 °F
Specific gravity	:	Data not available
Density	:	690 - 760 kg/m3 at 15 °C / 59 °F
Water solubility	:	Negligible.
Solubility in other solvents	:	Data not available
n-octanol/water partition coefficient (log Pow)	:	2 - 7
Dynamic viscosity	:	Data not available
Kinematic viscosity	:	0.5 - 0.75 mm2/s at 40 °C / 104 °F
Vapour density (air=1)	:	> 3
Evaporation rate (nBuAc=1)	:	Data not available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability	:	Stable under normal conditions of use.
Conditions to Avoid	:	Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.
Materials to Avoid	:	Strong oxidising agents.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	:	Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage. Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for Assessment	:	Information given is based on product data, a knowledge of the components and the toxicology of similar products.
Acute Oral Toxicity	:	Low toxicity:LD50 >2000 mg/kg, Rat Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.
Acute Dermal Toxicity	:	Low toxicity:LD50 >2000 mg/kg, Rabbit
Acute Inhalation Toxicity	:	Low toxicity: LC50 >5 mg/l / 4 h, Rat High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.
Skin Irritation	:	Irritating to skin.
Eye Irritation	:	Moderately irritating to eyes (but insufficient to classify).
Respiratory Irritation	:	Based on human experience, breathing of vapours or mists may cause a temporary burning sensation to nose, throat and lungs.
Sensitisation	:	Not a skin sensitiser.
Repeated Dose Toxicity	:	Kidney: caused kidney effects in male rats which are not considered relevant to humans Blood-forming organs: repeated exposure affects the bone marrow. (Benzene) Peripheral nervous system: repeated exposure causes peripheral neuropathy in animals. (n-Hexane)
Mutagenicity	:	May cause heritable genetic damage. (Benzene)

		Mutagenicity studies on gasoline and gasoline blending streams have shown predominantly negative results.
Carcinogenicity	:	Known human carcinogen. (Benzene) May cause leukaemia (AML - acute myelogenous leukemia). (Benzene) Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans.
Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity	:	Causes foetotoxicity at doses which are maternally toxic. (Toluene) Causes adverse effects on the foetus based on animal studies. (Toluene) Many case studies involving abuse during pregnancy indicate that toluene can cause birth defects, growth retardation and learning difficulties. (Toluene) This product contains tetraethyl lead which may cause harm to the unborn child. Exposure to tetraethyl lead is associated with developmental effects which include reduced birth weight, reduced gestational age and neurobehavioral effects.
Additional Information	:	Exposure to very high concentrations of similar materials has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac arrest. Prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations have resulted in hearing loss in rats. Solvent abuse and noise interaction in the work environment may cause hearing loss. (Toluene) Abuse of vapours has been associated with organ damage and death. (Toluene) Myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) was observed in individuals exposed to very high levels (50 ppm to 300 ppm range) of benzene over a long period of time in the workplace. The relevance of these results to lower levels of exposure is not known. (Benzene)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Fuels are typically made from blending several refinery streams. Ecotoxicological studies have been carried out on a variety of hydrocarbon blends and streams but not those containing additives. Information given is based on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products.

Acute Toxicity	:	Toxic:LL/EL/IL50 1-10 mg/l(to aquatic organisms)(LL/EL50 expressed as the nominal amount of product required to prepare aqueous test extract).
Mobility	:	Floats on water. Evaporates within a day from water or soil surfaces. Large volumes may penetrate soil and could contaminate groundwater. Contains volatile constituents.
Persistence/degradability	:	Major constituents are expected to be inherently biodegradable, but the product contains components that may persist in the environment. The volatile constituents will oxidize rapidly by photochemical reactions in air.
Bioaccumulation	:	Contains constituents with the potential to bioaccumulate.
Other Adverse Effects	:	Films formed on water may affect oxygen transfer and damage organisms.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Material Disposal	:	Recover or recycle if possible. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations. Waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning should be disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand. Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses. Do not dispose of tank water bottoms by allowing them to drain into the ground. This will result in soil and groundwater contamination.
Container Disposal	:	Drain container thoroughly. After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire. Residues may cause an explosion hazard. Do not, puncture, cut, or weld uncleaned drums. Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.
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

ADG

UN number	1203
Proper shipping name	GASOLINE
Class	3
Packing group	II
Hazchem Code	3YE

IMDG

Identification number	UN 1203
Proper shipping name	PETROL
Class / Division	3
Packing group	II
Marine pollutant:	Yes

IATA (Country variations may apply)

UN No.	:	1203
Proper shipping name	:	Gasoline
Class / Division	:	3
Packing group	:	II

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

SUSDP Schedule	:	S6
AICS	:	All components are listed or exempt
Classification triggering components	:	Contains gasoline, low boiling point naphtha, unspecified. Contains tetraethyl lead.
Other Information	:	National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets [NOHSC:2011] List of Designated Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:10005]. Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008]. Adopted National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment [NOHSC:1003]. Australian Dangerous Goods Code. Standard Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional Information	:	This document contains important information to ensure the safe storage, handling and use of this product. The information in this document should be brought to the attention of the person in your organisation responsible for advising on safety matters.

R-phrase(s)

R12	Extremely flammable.
R23/24/25	Toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R26/27/28	Very toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R33	Danger of cumulative effects.
R38	Irritating to skin.
R45	May cause cancer.
R46	May cause heritable genetic damage.
R50/53	Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R51/53	Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R61	May cause harm to the unborn child.
R62	Possible risk of impaired fertility.
R63	Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.
R65	Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
R67	Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

MSDS Version Number	:	1.0
MSDS Effective Date	:	19.03.2010
MSDS Revisions	:	A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.
MSDS Regulation	:	
Uses and Restrictions	:	This product must not be used in applications other than those recommended in Section 1, without first seeking the advice of

		the supplier. This product is not to be used as a solvent or cleaning agent; for lighting or brightening fires; as a skin cleanser. Not to be used as a fuel for automotive vehicles.
MSDS Distribution	:	The information in this document should be made available to all who may handle the product.
Disclaimer	:	This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.