Trinity Petroleum

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

1.1 Product identifier

Product name **PREMIUM 95 UNLEADED PETROL (PULP)**

Synonyms 010066-85, 22004-85, 929141-85 - PRODUCT CODES ● EXTRA 95 ● EXTRA PREMIUM 95 ● PREMIUM 95 ● PREMIUM 95 KC ● PREMIUM 98 ● PREMIUM 98 KC ● PREMIUM 98 UNLEADED – ADDITISED ● PREMIUM UNLEADED PETROL ● PULP ● SPECIAL ULP ● SPECIAL ULP 91 ● SPECIAL UNLEADED ● SUPREME+ 98 ● SUPREME+ PREMIUM 98 ● ULP ● UNLEADED 91 ● UNLEADED 91 - ADDITISED ● UNLEADED 91 KC ● UNLEADED PETROL

1.2 Uses and uses advised against

Uses ENGINE FUEL ● FUEL ● PETROL

1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

Supplier name **TRINITY PETROLEUM**

Address 145 Hartley Street, Portsmith, QLD, 4870, AUSTRALIA

Telephone 07 4050 5607

Email operations@trinitypet.com.au

1.4 Emergency telephone numbers

Emergency 0439 466 610 (Transport & Terminalling); 0438 014 925 (EHS)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

Physical Hazards

Flammable Liquids: Category 1

Health Hazards

Aspiration Hazard: Category 1
Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 2
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Category 3 (Narcotic Effects)
Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Category 1B
Carcinogenicity: Category 1B
Toxic to Reproduction: Category 1A
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Category 2

Environmental Hazards

Not classified as an Environmental Hazard

2.2 GHS Label elements

Signal word **DANGER**

Pictograms

Hazard statements

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.
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Prevention statements

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 thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection.

Response statements

P301 + P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.
P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P308 + P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P321	Specific treatment is advised - see first aid instructions.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P362 + P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P370 + P378	In case of fire: Use appropriate media to extinguish.

Storage statements

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

Disposal statements

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with relevant regulations.

2.3 Other hazards

Physical / Chemical Hazards:
Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an ignition. Material can release vapours that readily form flammable mixtures. Vapour accumulation could flash and/or explode if ignited. Small leaks of this material can result in groundwater contamination levels above taste and odor thresholds for ether oxygenates (methyl tertiary butyl ether, ethyl tertiary butyl ether, tertiary amyl methyl ether or diisopropyl ether).Groundwater becomes unpalatable well below ether oxygenate concentrations that could affect human health.

Health Hazards:
High-pressure injection under skin may cause serious damage. May be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, and lungs. Exposure to benzene is associated with cancer (acute myeloid leukaemia and myelodysplastic syndrome), damage to the blood-producing system, and serious blood disorders (see Section 11).

Environmental Hazards:
Ether oxygenates are significantly more soluble than other components of gasoline like benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene and xylenes (BTEX) if released into groundwater. Ether oxygenates may also biodegrade more slowly, have the potential to move farther and faster in groundwater and have the potential to contaminate larger areas of groundwater than BTEX if released into groundwater. Expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances / Mixtures

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content
GASOLINE (>0.1% W/W BENZENE)	8006-61-9	232-349-1	<100%
GASOLINE (>0.1% W/W BENZENE)	86290-81-5	289-220-8	<100%
TOLUENE	108-88-3	203-625-9	<30%
XYLENE	1330-20-7	215-535-7	<10%

BENZENE	71-43-2	200-753-7	<5%
CUMENE (ISOPROPYL BENZENE)	98-82-8	202-704-5	<5%
ETHYLBENZENE	100-41-4	202-849-4	<5%
N-PROPYLBENZENE	103-65-1	203-132-9	<5%
TRIMETHYL BENZENE	25551-13-7	247-099-9	<5%
N-HEXANE	110-54-3	203-777-6	<3%

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

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.

Inhalation If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. To protect rescuer, use a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator or an Air-line respirator (in poorly ventilated areas). Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.

Skin If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Ingestion For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once). If swallowed, do not induce vomiting.

First aid facilities Eye wash facilities and safety shower should be available.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Dry agent, carbon dioxide or foam. Prevent contamination of drains and waterways.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Highly flammable. May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition. Vapour may form explosive mixtures with air. Eliminate all ignition sources including cigarettes, open flames, spark producing switches/tools, heaters, naked lights, pilot lights, mobile phones, etc when handling. Earth containers if dispensing fluids.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic gases may be evolved in a fire situation. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.

5.4 Hazchem code

3YE

3 Normal Foam (protein based foam that is not alcohol resistant).

Y Risk of violent reaction or explosion. Wear full fire kit and breathing apparatus. Contain spill and run-off.

E Evacuation of people in and around the immediate vicinity of the incident should be considered.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in section 8 of the SDS. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Ventilate area where possible. Contact emergency services where appropriate.

6.2 Environmental precautions
Prevent product from entering drains and waterways.

6.3 Methods of cleaning up
Contain spillage, then cover / absorb spill with non-combustible absorbent material (vermiculite, sand, or similar), collect and place in suitable containers for disposal. Eliminate all sources of ignition.

6.4 Reference to other sections
See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling
Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, preferably flammables store, removed from direct sunlight, incompatible substances, heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Large storage areas should have appropriate ventilation and fire protection systems.

7.3 Specific end uses
No information provided.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters
Exposure standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³
Benzene	SWA [AUS]	1	3.2	--	--
Benzene	SWA [Proposed]	0.2	0.7	--	--
Cumene	SWA [AUS]	25	125	75	375
Cumene	SWA [Proposed]	0.1	0.5	--	--
Ethyl benzene	SWA [AUS]	100	434	125	543
Ethyl benzene	SWA [Proposed]	20	87	--	--
GASOLINE (>0.1% W/W BENZENE)	SWA [AUS]	--	900	--	--
Petrol (gasoline)	SWA [AUS]	--	900	--	--
Toluene	SWA [AUS]	50	191	150	574
Toluene	SWA [Proposed]	20	75	--	--
Trimethyl benzene	SWA [AUS]	25	123	--	--
Trimethylbenzene (all isomers)	SWA [Proposed]	20	100	--	--
Xylene	SWA [AUS]	80	350	150	655
n-Hexane	SWA [AUS]	20	72	--	--

Biological limits

Ingredient	Reference	Determinant	Sampling Time	BEI
BENZENE	ACGIH BEI	S-Phenylmercapturic acid in urine	End of shift	25 µg/g creatinine
	ACGIH BEI	t,t-Muconic acid in urine	End of shift	500 µg/g creatine
ETHYLBENZENE	ACGIH BEI	Sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid in urine	End of shift	0.15 g/g creatinine
N-HEXANE	ACGIH BEI	2,5-Hexanedione in urine (without hydrolysis)	End of shift	0.5 mg/L
TOLUENE	ACGIH BEI	o-Cresol in urine (with hydrolysis)	End of shift	0.3 mg/g creatinine
	ACGIH BEI	Toluene in urine	End of shift	0.03 mg/L
	ACGIH BEI	Toluene in blood	Prior to last shift of workweek	0.02 mg/L
XYLENE	ACGIH BEI	Methylhippuric acids in urine	End of shift	1.5 g/g creatinine

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering controls Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical explosion proof extraction ventilation is recommended. Flammable/explosive vapours may accumulate in poorly ventilated areas. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel some distance to an ignition source and flash back. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.

PPE

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is not normally required when occasionally handling in small quantities (ie. when handling dispensed).

Eye / Face When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear splash-proof goggles.

Hands When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear PVA or Viton® gloves.

Body When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear coveralls.

Respiratory Not required under normal conditions of use.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	YELLOW, RED OR COLOURLESS LIQUID
Odour	PETROLEUM/SOLVENT/HYDROCARBON ODOUR
Flammability	EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE
Flash point	-40°C
Boiling point	30°C to 210°C
Melting point	NOT AVAILABLE
Evaporation rate	NOT AVAILABLE
pH	NOT RELEVANT
Vapour density	3.5 (Air = 1)
Relative density	0.72
Solubility (water)	INSOLUBLE
Vapour pressure	53.2 kPa to 80 kPa @ 37.8°C
Upper explosion limit	8.0 %
Lower explosion limit	1.0 %
Partition coefficient	NOT AVAILABLE
Autoignition temperature	370°C
Decomposition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Viscosity	< 1.4 cSt @ 40°C
Explosive properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Oxidising properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Odour threshold	NOT AVAILABLE

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity
Carefully review all information provided in sections 10.2 to 10.6.

10.2 Chemical stability
Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions
Polymerization will not occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid
Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

10.5 Incompatible materials
Incompatible with oxidising agents (e.g. hypochlorites), acids (e.g. nitric acid), heat and ignition sources. Incompatible with halogenated compounds and alkalis (e.g. sodium hydroxide).

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and gastrointestinal irritation.

Information available for the ingredients:

Ingredient	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
GASOLINE (>0.1% W/W BENZENE)	60 mL/kg (mouse)	--	--
TOLUENE	5580 mg/kg (rat)	5000 mg/kg (rabbit)	25.7 - 30 mg/L/4hrs (rat)
XYLENE	> 2000 mg/kg (rat) (AICIS)	> 1700 mg/kg (rabbit)	20 mg/L/4h (rat) (AICIS)
BENZENE	930 mg/kg (rat)	> 9400 mg/kg (rabbit, guinea pig)	9980 ppm/7hrs (mouse)
CUMENE (ISOPROPYL BENZENE)	1400 mg/kg (rat)	12300 ug/kg (rabbit)	24700 mg/m³/2H (mouse)
ETHYLBENZENE	3500 mg/kg (rat)	17800 mg/kg (rabbit)	17.8 mg/l/4 hours (rat)
N-PROPYLBENZENE	6040 mg/kg (rat)	--	65000 ppm/2 hours (rat)
TRIMETHYL BENZENE	8970 mg/kg (rat)	--	--
N-HEXANE	25 g/kg (rat)	3000 mg/kg (rabbit)	48000 ppm/4 hours (rat)

Skin Contact may result in drying and defatting of the skin, rash and dermatitis.

Eye Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain and redness.

Sensitisation Not classified as causing skin or respiratory sensitisation.

Mutagenicity May cause genetic defects. Several studies have demonstrated induction of both numerical and structural chromosomal aberrations, sister chromatid exchanges and micronuclei in experimental animals and humans after in vivo benzene exposure.

Carcinogenicity May cause cancer. Benzene is classified as carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 1). This product may contain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PCAHs), some of which are classified as probably carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 2A).

Reproductive May damage fertility or the unborn child.

STOT - single exposure Over exposure may result in irritation of the nose and throat with coughing, as well as central nervous system (CNS) effects including headache, drowsiness and dizziness.

STOT - repeated exposure Repeated exposure to some solvents have been reported to cause adverse effects to the central nervous system (CNS), liver and kidney.

Aspiration Aspiration into the lungs may result in chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity
Expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms. Films formed on water may affect oxygen transfer and damage organisms.

12.2 Persistence and degradability
Major components are expected to be inherently biodegradable. Persists under anaerobic conditions. The volatile components oxidise rapidly by photochemical reactions in air. May contain components with the potential to bioaccumulate.

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

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

12.5 Other adverse effects
Ensure appropriate measures are taken to prevent this product from entering the environment.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods
Waste disposal Dispose of by controlled incineration, by licensed or competent personnel. Contact the manufacturer/supplier for additional information (if required). Prevent contamination of drains and waterways as aquatic life may be threatened and environmental damage may result. Empty Container Warning (where applicable): Empty containers may contain residue and can be dangerous. Do not attempt to refill or clean containers without proper instructions. Empty drums should be completely drained and safely stored until appropriately reconditioned or disposed. Empty containers should be taken for recycling, recovery, or disposal through suitably qualified or licensed contractor and in accordance with governmental regulations. DO NOT PRESSURISE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.

Legislation Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE

	LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
14.1 UN Number	1203	1203	1203
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	PETROL	PETROL	PETROL
14.3 Transport hazard class	3	3	3
14.4 Packing Group	I	I	I

14.5 Environmental hazards
Marine Pollutant.

14.6 Special precautions for user
Special Provisions: Emergency Response Guide No. 14

Hazchem code 3YE

GTEPG 3A1

EmS F-E, S-E

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture
Poison schedule Classified as a Schedule 5 (S5) Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

Classifications Safe Work Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS Revision 7).

Inventory listings **AUSTRALIA: AIIC (Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals)**
All components are listed on AIIC, or are exempt.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional information

MOBILE PHONES - FLAMMABILITY RISK: Mobile phones have the potential to ignite flammable vapours when refuelling at a service station. Although the risk is low, ignition of flammable vapours could occur from sparking when a switch or keypad is operated or during accidental or deliberate removal of batteries. SOLUTION: Switch off your phone before entering the service station. If you are expecting a call and the phone rings, stop dispensing petrol and move away (at least 4 metres) to answer the call.

EXPOSURE STANDARDS - TIME WEIGHTED AVERAGE (TWA) or WES (WORKPLACE EXPOSURE STANDARD) (NZ): Exposure standards are established on the premise of an 8 hour work period of normal intensity, under normal climatic conditions and where a 16 hour break between shifts exists to enable the body to eliminate absorbed contaminants. In the following circumstances, exposure standards must be reduced: Strenuous work conditions; hot, humid climates; high altitude conditions; extended shifts (which increase the exposure period and shorten the period of recuperation).

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:
The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as form of product, method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:
It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: form of product; frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

Abbreviations

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CAS #	Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds
CNS	Central Nervous System
EC No.	EC No - European Community Number
EMS	Emergency Schedules (Emergency Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous Goods)
GHS	Globally Harmonized System
GTEPG	Group Text Emergency Procedure Guide
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
LC50	Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration
LD50	Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose
mg/m³	Milligrams per Cubic Metre
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
pH	relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).
ppm	Parts Per Million
STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit
STOT-RE	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)
STOT-SE	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons
SWA	Safe Work Australia
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TWA	Time Weighted Average

Report status

This document has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer, importer or supplier of the product and serves as their Safety Data Sheet ('SDS').

It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the manufacturer, importer or supplier or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer, importer or supplier.

While RMT has taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, RMT accepts no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this SDS.

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