

Material Safety Data Sheet

Racing Fuel No.1

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

Product Type. Fuel for racing engines and jet boats. **Should NOT be used as an aviation or on-road fuel, or as a solvent or cleaning agent. Do not use in petrol stoves.**

Supplier Telephone Numbers

Petroleum Logistics Limited
PO Box 45 180
Waterloo
Lower Hutt
NEW ZEALAND

Emergency Tel.

0800 42 83 83

Telephone/Fax Number

Tel: 0800 42 83 83 Fax: 04 5650 738

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Preparation Description

Complex mixture of hydrocarbons consisting of paraffins, cycloparaffins, aromatic and olefinic hydrocarbons with carbon numbers predominantly in the C4 to C12 range. Contains lead alkyl anti-knock additives. Maximum lead concentration: 0.85 g/l. Maximum tetraethyl lead content is 0.189% w/w. May also contain several additives at <0.1% v/v each. Total aromatic hydrocarbons present are typically in the range of 10-20%v/v. This product is dyed for grade identification.

Name CAS EINECS Proportion Hazard R Phrase

Gasoline, low boiling
point naphtha 86290-81-5 289-220-8 90-100 % F+, T, Xi,
N
R12, R45, R46,
R38, R63, R65,
R67, R51/53
Benzene 71-43-2 200-753-7 0.1-5 % F, T, Xi
R11, R45, R46,
R48/23/24/25,
R36/38, R65
Tetraethyl lead 78-00-2 201-075-04 0-0.189 % T+, N
R26/27/28, R61,
R62, R33,
R50/53

Other Information

See Section 16 'Other Information' for full text of each relevant Risk Phrase.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazards Identification

Classified as hazardous according to HSNO Regulations 2001.

3.1A Flammable liquid (very high hazard)

6.1E Substances with toxic properties.

6.3B Substances that are mildly irritating to the skin.

6.7B Substances that are suspected human carcinogens.

6.8A Substances that are known or presumed human reproductive or development toxicants.

Racing Fuel No.1

Version No. 3.1 14/10/2005 Page 1 of 11

9.1B Substances that are ecotoxic in the aquatic environment.

Human Health Hazards

May cause harm to the unborn child. Toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. 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 neurobehavioural effects in the unborn child.

Hydrocarbon Components: May cause cancer. Product classified as a Category 2 carcinogen. May cause heritable genetic damage. Product classified as a Category 2 mutagen. Possible risk of harm to the unborn child. Product is classified as a Category 3 Reproductive toxicant. Irritating to skin. Harmful, may cause lung damage if swallowed. Aspiration into the lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal. Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This product contains benzene, which is known to cause leukaemia and n-hexane, which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic. This product contains toluene. There are indications from animal studies that prolonged exposure to high concentrations of toluene may lead to hearing loss.

Safety Hazards

Extremely flammable. Risk of generating electrostatic charges during handling. 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.

Other Information

This product is intended for use as a fuel in a closed system. If used for any other purpose, in open systems or as a spray, ignition and exposure risks will increase and a careful risk assessment should be carried out.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Symptoms and Effects

Not expected to give rise to an acute hazard under normal conditions of use. Irritating to skin. Aspiration into the lungs may occur directly or following ingestion. This may cause chemical pneumonitis which may be fatal. Splashes into the eye may cause irritation. Prolonged exposure to vapour concentrations above the recommended occupational exposure standard may cause headache, dizziness, nausea, irritation of the eyes, upper respiratory tract, asphyxiation, unconsciousness and even death.

Inhalation

Remove to fresh air. If breathing but unconscious, place in the recovery position. If breathing has stopped, apply artificial respiration. If heartbeat absent, give external cardiac compression. Monitor breathing and pulse. Seek urgent medical advice.

Skin

Wash skin with water using soap if available. Note that contaminated clothing may be a fire hazard. Contaminated clothing should be soaked with water before being removed. It must be laundered before reuse. When using high pressure equipment, injection of product under the skin can occur. If high pressure injuries

occur, the casualty should be sent immediately to a hospital. Do not wait for symptoms to develop.

Eye

Flush eye with copious quantities of water. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

Ingestion

DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Protect airway if vomiting begins. Give nothing by mouth. If breathing but unconscious, place in recovery position. If breathing has stopped, apply artificial respiration. OBTAIN MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

Advice to Doctor

The concentration of lead alkyl compounds present is not significant in the context of treating acute poisoning unless the person has been laying in a pool of the product for some time. 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. 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.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Specific Hazards

Combustion is likely to give rise to a complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases, including carbon monoxide and unidentified organic and inorganic compounds. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible. Will float and may be reignited on surface water.

Extinguishing Media

Foam, fine water spray and dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide, Clean Agents (e.g. Inergen, Argonite etc.), sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use water in a jet.

Protective Equipment

Proper protective equipment must be worn, this should include breathing apparatus when approaching a fire in a confined space.

Other Information

Keep adjacent drums and tanks cool by spraying with water from a safe location. If possible remove them from the danger zone. If adequate cooling cannot be achieved, the area needs to be evacuated, and further fire fighting and cooling attempts should be carried out from safe location.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions

Vapour can travel for considerable distances both above and below the ground surface. Underground services (drains, pipelines, cable ducts) can provide preferential flow paths. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Evacuate all personnel. Contaminated clothing may be a fire hazard and therefore should be soaked with water before being removed. Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly. Do not breathe fumes, vapour. Do not operate electrical equipment. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, clothing. Wear chemical resistant knee length safety boots and PVC jacket and trousers. Wear safety glasses or full face shield if splashes are likely to occur.

Environmental Precautions

Prevent from spreading or entering into drains and surface waters (e.g. lakes, ponds, ditches, rivers and streams) by using sand, earth, or other appropriate non-combustible barriers. Inform local authorities if impacts cannot be prevented.

Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages

To minimize soil and groundwater contamination, absorb liquid with sand earth or other recommended sorbant material, as soon as safe to do so after the spill. Sweep up and remove to a suitable, clearly marked container for disposal in accordance with local regulations. Do not dispose into an interceptor.

Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages

Prevent from spreading by making a barrier with sand, earth or other containment material. Dispose of as for small spills.

Maritime Spillages

Maritime spillages should be dealt with using a Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP), as required by MARPOL Annex 1 Regulation 26.

Other Information

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. Observe all relevant local regulations. If contamination of sites occurs remediation may require specialist advice.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Exposures in Normal Use

Maintenance and Fuelling Activities - Avoid inhalation of vapours and contact with skin.

Handling

Never siphon by mouth. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and respiratory system. If using pressurised equipment, take extra care to avoid injection under the skin. Only use in well ventilated areas. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Ensure all equipment is properly bonded. Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols. When handling product in drums, safety footwear should be worn and proper handling equipment should be used. Prevent spillages. Cloth, paper and other materials that are used to absorb spills present a fire hazard. Avoid their accumulation by disposing of them safely and immediately. In addition to any specific recommendations given for controls of risks to health, safety and the environment, an assessment of risks must be made to help determine controls appropriate to local circumstances.

During aircraft re-fuelling and all other operations extreme care must be taken to avoid any source of ignition from igniting vapour.

Storage

This product must never be stored in buildings occupied by people. Small volumes (maximum 5 litres), may be stored in a suitably designed portable container. Such containers should be stored in well-ventilated areas, flameproof cabinets or stores. Use properly labelled and closeable containers. Keep container tightly closed in a dry, well-ventilated place away from direct sunlight and other sources of heat or ignition. Take suitable precautions when opening sealed containers, as pressure can build up during storage. Keep in a bunded area with a sealed (low permeability) floor, to provide containment against spillage. Prevent ingress of water. Stack drums to a height not exceeding 3 metres without the use of racking. Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition. Seek specialist advice for the design, construction and operation of bulk storage facilities.

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 into contact with aviation fuels.

Storage Temperatures

Ambient.

Product Transfer

Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding all equipment. 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. When filling tanks there is always a danger of static discharge leading to explosion. This is particularly hazardous when switch loading tanks.

Product transfer may give rise to light hydrocarbon vapour in the headspace of tanks. This vapour may explode if there is a source of ignition such as static discharge.

Partly filled containers present a greater hazard than those that are full, therefore handling, transfer and sampling activities need special care.

Tank Cleaning

Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of storage tanks is a specialist operation that requires the implementation of strict procedures and precautions. These include issuing of work permits, gas-freeing of tanks, using a manned harness, lifelines, and wearing air-supplied breathing apparatus. Prior to entry and whilst cleaning is underway, the atmosphere within the tank must be monitored using an oxygen meter and explosimeter.

Additional precautions are required where the tank may previously have contained leaded gasoline.

Recommended Materials

For containers use mild steel, stainless steel or aluminium. For mild steel applications, internal lining may be required using an aviation approved coating.

For seals and gaskets consult manufacturer's literature for suitability.

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

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. Ensure that all local and international 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 fuelling of aircraft and laboratory testing (particularly sample bottle washing).

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Limits

Substance Regulations Exposure Duration

Exposure Limit Units Notes

Tetraethyl lead WES 2002 TWA 0.1 mg/m³

Benzene WES 2002 TWA 5.0 ppm

WES 2002 TWA 16 mg/m³

WES 2002 Workplace Exposure Standards 2001

Exposure Controls

The level of personal protection and the types of controls necessary will vary depending on exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Use sealed systems as far as possible. Use local, intrinsically safe, exhaust ventilation if there is a risk of inhalation of vapours, mists, or aerosols. Provide eye washes and showers for emergency use.

Respiratory Protection

Care should be taken to keep exposures below applicable occupational exposure limits. If this cannot be achieved, use of a respirator fitted with an organic vapour cartridge combined with a particulate pre-filter should be considered. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. where airborne concentrations are

high, there is a confined space or a risk of oxygen deficiency) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus.

Hand Protection

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN374, US F739). When prolonged or frequent repeated contact occurs, Nitrile gloves may be suitable. (Breakthrough time of > 240 minutes). For incidental contact/splash protection Neoprene or PVC gloves may be suitable. Breakthrough times for gloves varies depending on, e.g. chemical resistance, material thickness, frequency and duration of contact. Selection should also take into account other usage requirements, e.g. dexterity, heat resistance, other chemical substances handled. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. 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.

Eye Protection

Wear safety glasses or full face shield if splashes are likely to occur.

Body Protection

Minimise all forms of skin contact. In the event of risk from splashing wear e.g. Nitrile, PVC, or neoprene rubber apron. Wear safety shoes or boots which are chemical and petroleum distillate resistant.

Environmental Exposure Controls

Minimise release to the environment. An environmental assessment must be made to ensure compliance with local environmental legislation.

Exposure Measurement 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 Occupational Exposure Limit and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate. Information on suitable methods is available on request.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Colour Dyed green.

Form Liquid

Physical State Liquid.

Odour Characteristic.

pH Value Data not available.

Vapour Pressure 38 to 49 kPa at 38°C.

Initial Boiling Point circa 25°C.

Final Boiling Point circa 170°C.

Solubility in Water Negligible.

Density 690 to 760 kg/m³ at 15°C.

Flash Point <-40°C (Method: PMCC).

Flammable Limits - Upper 6-8%(V/V) maximum.

Flammable Limits - Lower 1%(V/V) minimum.

Auto-Ignition Temperature >250°C.

Kinematic Viscosity 0.5 to 0.75 mm²/s at 40°C.

Vapour Density (Air=1) >3.

Partition co-efficient, n-octanol/water log Pow 2 to 7.

Other Information The above properties are generic.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability

Stable under normal use conditions.

Conditions to Avoid

Heat, open flames, sparks and flammable atmospheres.

Materials to Avoid

Strong oxidizing agents e.g. chlorates and ammonium nitrate.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for Assessment

Fuels are typically made from blending several refinery streams. Toxicological 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 available data on the hydrocarbon blends and on a knowledge of the constituents.

Acute Toxicity - Oral

LD50 > 5000 mg/kg. Ingestion may lead to vomiting and aspiration into the lungs, this may result in chemical pneumonitis, which may be fatal.

Acute Toxicity - Dermal

LD50 > 2000 mg/kg.

Acute Toxicity - Inhalation

LC50 expected to be >5mg/l. Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Eye Irritation

Slightly irritating.

Skin Irritation

Irritating.

Respiratory Irritation

Expected to be slightly irritating.

Skin Sensitisation

Not a skin sensitizer.

Carcinogenicity

Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans. Inhalation exposure to rats causes kidney tumours which are not considered relevant to humans.

Mutagenicity

There is a large database of mutagenicity studies on gasoline and gasoline blending streams, which use a wide variety of endpoints and give predominantly negative results. All in vivo studies in animals and recent studies in exposed humans (e.g. petrol service station attendants) have shown negative results in mutagenicity assays.

Reproductive Toxicity

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.

Repeated exposure of pregnant rats to high concentrations of toluene (around or exceeding 1000ppm) can cause developmental effects, such as lower birth weight and developmental neurotoxicity, on the foetus. However, in a two-generation reproductive study in rats exposed to gasoline vapour condensate, no adverse effects on the foetus were observed.

Human Effects

Prolonged/repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis and may make the skin more susceptible to irritation and penetration by other materials.

Other Information

This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic.

This product contains toluene. There are indications from animal studies that prolonged exposure to high concentrations of toluene may lead to hearing loss.

This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene from which there is evidence of tumours in rodents. This product contains tetraethyl lead which is known to accumulate in the body. High pressure injection of product into the skin may lead to local necrosis if the product is not surgically removed.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for Assessment

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.

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.

Persistence / Degradability

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

Bioaccumulation

Contains components with the potential to bioaccumulate.

Ecotoxicity

Product is classified as toxic to aquatic organisms, LL/EL50 1 -10 mg/l. (LL/EL50 expressed as the nominal amount of product required to prepare aqueous test extract). Films formed on water may affect oxygen transfer and damage organisms.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

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 to deal satisfactorily with this type of product 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.

Product Disposal

As for waste disposal.

Container Disposal

Recycle or dispose of in accordance with the legislation in force with a recognised collector or contractor. Do not pollute the soil, water or environment with the waste product.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

NZ - 5433 U.N. Number

1203

NZ - 5433 UN Class

3

NZ - 5433 Packing Group

II

NZ - 5433 HazChem Code

3[Y]E

NZ - 5433 Proper Shipping Name

GASOLINE

IMDG UN Number

1203

IMDG Hazard Class

3

IMDG Packing Group

II

IMDG Proper Shipping Name

GASOLINE

IATA UN Number

1203

IATA Hazard Class

3

IATA Packing Group

II

IATA Proper Shipping Name

GASOLINE

Other Information

Packed goods are not a marine pollutant under IMDG. MARPOL rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

EC Symbols F+ T N

EC Risk Phrase

R12 Extremely Flammable.

R23/24/25 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.

R51/53 Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

R61 May cause harm to the unborn child

R63 Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.

R65 Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.

R67 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness

EC Safety Phrase

S16 Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.

S2 Keep out of reach of children.

S23(4) Do not breathe vapour.

S24 Avoid contact with skin.

S29 Do not empty into drains.

S36/37 Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.

S43(1) In case of fire use alcohol resistant foam/dry powder/CO2. Never use water.

S45 In case of accident or if you feel unwell seek medical advice immediately

S53 Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

S61 Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheet.

National Legislation

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Limits 2001 (WES).
New Zealand Standard 5433:1999 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.
Racing Fuel No.1
Version No. 3.1 14/10/2005 Page 9 of 11
Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996.
Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations 2001 and Amendments 2004.
Hazardous Substances (Classification) Regulations 2001.
Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001.
Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001.
Hazardous Substances (Emergency Management) Regulations 2001.
Hazardous Substances (Forms and Information) Regulations 2001.
Hazardous Substances (Packaging) Regulations 2001.

Hazard Category

Toxic, Irritant, Carcinogenic (Category 2), Mutagen (Category 2), Extremely Flammable, Dangerous for the environment, Toxic for reproduction development Category 1

Packaging & Labelling

Contains gasoline, low boiling point naphtha, unspecified.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Revisions Highlighted

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION - Other Information

SDS Distribution

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.

References

For detailed advice on Personal Protective equipment, refer to the following Australian Standards :-
HB 9 (Handbook 9) Manual of industrial personal protection.
AS/NZS 1337 Eye protectors for industrial applications.
AS/NZS 1715 Selection, use and maintenance of respiratory protective devices.
AS/NZS 1716 Respiratory protective devices.

Poisons Schedule

NS.

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, or as a skin cleanser.

Not to be used as a fuel for automotive vehicles.

List of R Phrases in Section 2

R11 Highly flammable.
R12 Extremely Flammable.
R33 Danger of cumulative effects.
R38 Irritating to skin.
R45 May cause cancer.
R45 May cause cancer.
R46 May cause heritable genetic damage.
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

R36/38 Irritating to eyes and skin.

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.

Racing Fuel No.1

Version No. 3.1 14/10/2005 Page 10 of 11

R26/27/28 Very toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

R48/23/24/25 Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

Further Information

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 does not constitute a guarantee for any specific property of the product.

... End Of MSDS ...