NEUMANN PETROLEUM PTY LTD
23 THEODORE STREET
EAGLE FARM
QUEENSLAND 4007
07 3845 6700 (TEL)
07 3845 6770 (FAX)

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT: UNLEADED PETROL

ISSUED: November, 2006

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

UN No	1203
DG CLASS	3
HAZCHEM CODE	3[Y]E:
PACKAGING METHOD	5.9.3RT1
PACKING GROUP	II
CORRECT SHIPPING NAME	PETROL

INGREDIENTS:

Petrol (Gasoline)	100 %

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION / PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE	Purple in color
BOILING POINT	30 – 230oC Test Method: ASTM D 86
VAPOR PRESSURE	30 – 100 kpa @ 20'C Test Method: ASTM D 323
DENSITY	735kg/m3 @ 15'C Test Method: ASTM D 1298
FLASH POINT	-40 C (PMC) Test Method: ASTM D 93
FLAMMABILITY LIMITS	LEL 1.4% UEL 7.6%

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PRODUCT USE:
Use only as a motor fuel for spark ignition engines. Not for aviation use. Should not be used as a solvent or cleaning agent. For specific application advice, consult your Neumann Petroleum representative.

Other Information
This data sheet and the health, safety and environmental information it contains are considered to be accurate as of the date specified above. We have reviewed any information contained herein which we received from sources outside the Neumann Group of Companies. However no warrantee or representation , expressed or implied is made as to the accuracy or completeness of the data and information contained in this data sheet. Health and safety precautions and environmental advice noted in this data sheet may not be accurate for all individuals and/or situations.

COMPOSITION & INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

A complex mixture of volatile hydrocarbons containing paraffins, naphthenes, olefins and aromatics with carbon numbers predominantly between C4 and C12. May contain oxygenates. May also contain small quantities of proprietary performance additives.

Hazardous Components
Benzene, EINECS No 200-753-7, CAS No 71 – 43 – 2 F, T, R11 Highly flammable, R45 may cause cancer, R48/23/24/25. Toxic : Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. Gasoline, EINECS No 289-220-8, CAS No 86290-81-5, T, R45 may cause cancer, R65 harmful may cause lung damage if swallowed, R38 irritating to skin, >90%

HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classified as hazardous. Extremely Flammable Liquid. Explosive air/vapor mixtures may form at ambient temperature. Likely to cause skin irritation. May cause cancer, classified as a category 1 carcinogen. Contains Benzene. Prolonged or repeated exposure to benzene can cause anemia and other blood diseases, including leukemia. Harmful if swallowed – aspiration hazard. Vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Vapor is heavier than air and may travel to remote sources of ignition (eg. Along drainage systems, in basements etc.). Abuse involving deliberate

inhalation of very high concentrations of vapor, even for short periods can produce unconsciousness and/or result in a sudden fatality.

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HEALTH EFFECTS

Inhalation
Likely to be irritating to the respiratory tract if high concentrations of mists or vapour are inhaled. May cause nausea, dizziness, headaches and drowsiness if high concentrations of vapour are inhaled. Abuse involving deliberate inhalation of very high concentrations of vapour, even for short periods, can produce unconsciousness and/or result in a sudden fatality.

Ingestion
Unlikely to cause harm if accidentally swallowed in small doses, though larger quantities may cause nausea and diarrhoea. Will injure the lungs if aspiration occurs, eg. during vomiting.

Skin
Likely to cause skin irritation. Likely to result in chemical burns following prolonged wetting of the skin (eg. after a road traffic accident). As with all similar products, frequent or prolonged contact may defat the skin and lead to dermatitis.

Eye
Unlikely to cause more than transient stinging or redness if accidental eye contact occurs.

Subchronic/ChronicToxicity
Exposure to benzene may result in affects to the hematopoietic system causing blood disorders including anaemia and leukaemia. Benzene is classified by NOHSC as a category 1 carcinogen - substances known to be carcinogenic to man. IARC assessment: benzene - carcinogenic to humans (Group 1).

FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation
If exposure to vapor, mists or fumes causes drowsiness, headache, blurred vision or irritation of the eyes, nose or throat, remove immediately to fresh air. Keep patient warm and at rest. If any symptoms persist obtain medical advice. Unconscious patients must be placed in the recovery position. Monitor breathing and pulse rate

and if breathing has failed, or is deemed to be inaccurate, respiration must be assisted, preferably by the mouth to mouth method. Administer external cardiac massage if necessary. Seek medical attention immediately.

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Ingestion
If contamination of the mouth occurs, wash out thoroughly with water. Except as a deliberate act, the ingestion of large amounts of product is unlikely. If it should occur, do NOT induce vomiting; obtain medical advice.

Skin
Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water as soon as reasonably practicable.
Remove heavily contaminated clothing and wash underlying skin. In extreme situations of saturation with this product, drench with water, remove clothing as soon as possible and wash skin with soap and water. Seek medical advice if skin becomes red, swollen or painful.

Eye
Wash eye thoroughly with copious amounts of water, ensuring eyelids are held open. Obtain medical advice if any pain or redness develops or persists.

Advice to doctor
Treatment should in general be symptomatic and directed to relieving any effects.
Product can be aspirated on swallowing or following regurgitation of stomach contents, and can cause severe and potentially fatal chemical pneumonitis, which will require urgent treatment. Because of the risk of aspiration, induction of vomiting and gastric lavage should be avoided. Gastric lavage should be undertaken only after end tracheal intubations. Monitor for cardiac dysrhythmias.

FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

For major fires call the Fire Service. Ensure an escape path is always available from any fire. There is a danger of flashback if sparks or hot surfaces ignite vapour. Use foam, dry powder or water fog. DO NOT use water jets. Fires in confined spaces should be dealt with by trained personnel wearing approved breathing apparatus. Any spillage should be regarded as a potential fire risk.

Hazards from Combustion of Products
Toxic fumes may be evolved on burning or exposure to heat.

HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling
Ensure good ventilation and avoid as far as reasonably practicable the inhalation and contact with vapours, mists or fumes which may be generated during use. If such vapour, mists or fumes are generated, their concentration in the
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workplace air should be controlled to the lowest reasonably practicable level. Avoid contact with skin and observe good personal hygiene. Avoid contact with eyes. If splashing is likely to occur wear a full face visor or chemical goggles as appropriate. Do not siphon product by mouth. Whilst using do not eat, drink or smoke. Take all necessary precautions against accidental spillage into soil or water.

Conditions for Safe Storage
Store and dispense only in well ventilated areas away from heat and sources of ignition. Store and use only in equipment/containers designed for use with this product. Containers must be properly labelled and kept closed when not in use. Do not remove warning labels from containers. Empty packages may contain some remaining product. Retain hazard warning labels on empty packages as a guide to the safe handling, storage and disposal of empty packaging. Do not enter storage tanks without breathing apparatus unless the tank has been well ventilated and the tank atmosphere has been shown to contain hydrocarbon vapour concentrations of less than 1% of the lower flammability limit and an oxygen concentration of at least 20% volume. Always have sufficient people standing by outside the tank with appropriate
breathing apparatus and equipment to effect a quick rescue. Keep out of reach of children.

Other Information
Light hydrocarbon vapours can build up in the headspace of tanks. Tank headspaces should always be regarded as potentially flammable and care should be taken to avoid static electrical discharge and all ignition sources during filling, ullaging and sampling from storage tanks. When the product is pumped (e.g. during filling, discharge or ullaging) and when sampling, there is a risk of static discharge. Ensure equipment used is properly earthed or bonded to the tank structure. Electrical equipment should not be used unless it is intrinsically safe (i.e. will not produce sparks). Explosive air/vapour mixtures may form at ambient temperature. If product comes into contact with hot surfaces, or leaks occur from pressurised fuel pipes, the vapour or mists generated will create a flammability or explosion hazard. Product contaminated rags, paper or material used to absorb spillages, represent a fire hazard, and should not be allowed to accumulate. Dispose of safely immediately after use. Empty containers represent a fire hazard as they may contain some remaining
flammable product and vapour. Never cut, weld, solder or braze empty containers.
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EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Classified as hazardous according to criteria of NOHSC. If vapour, mists or fumes are generated, their concentration in the workplace air should be controlled to the lowest reasonably practicable level. Relevant exposure limits are:
Petrol (Gasoline)
Worksafe Australia Exposure Standard: 900 ppm (8hr TWA)
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Benzene
Workplace Australia Exposure Standard: 5ppm (8hr TWA). Carcinogen category notice: Category 1. Established human carcinogen known to be carcinogenic to humans. There is sufficient evidence to establish a causal association between human exposure to these substances and the development of cancer. See Chapter 13: Guidance Note on the Interpretation of Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment, published by National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (NOHSC). No standard should be applied without reference to the Guidance Note on the Interpretation of Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment [NOHSC:3008(1995)], and to the related documentation. Documentation notice: National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (NOHSC)documentation available for these values.
Carcinogen Category 1 (Confirmed Human Carcinogen) Note: Several comprehensive reviews have been made of benzene toxicity over the recent years. It is not, therefore, the intention of this documentation to exhaustively review all related scientific literature, but to summarise theavailable quantitative dose-response information with regard to exposure tolow concentrations of benzene. This information was used to provide guidelines for the Exposure Standards Working Group to set an exposure standard for benzene.

Respiratory Protection
If operations are such that exposure to vapour, mist or fume may be anticipated, then suitable approved respiratory equipment should be worn. The use of respiratory equipment must be strictly in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions and any statutory requirements governing its selection and use.

Body Protection
Wear face visor or goggles in circumstances where eye contact can accidentally occur. If skin contact is likely, wear impervious protective clothing and/or gloves. Protective clothing should be regularly inspected and maintained; overalls should be dry-cleaned and laundered after use.

SPILL AND DISPOSAL

As this product has a very low flash point any spillage or leak is a severe fire and/or explosion hazard. Spilled material may make surfaces slippery. It is advised that stocks of suitable absorbent material should be held in quantities sufficient to deal with any spillage which may be reasonably anticipated. Vapour is heavier than air and may travel to remote sources of ignition (eg. along drainage systems, in basements etc.). Isolate spillage from all ignition sources including road traffic. Evacuate all non essential personnel from the immediate area. If spillage has occurred in a confined space, ensure adequate ventilation and check that a safe, breathable atmosphere is

present before entry. Ensure good ventilation. Wear protective clothing. See Exposure Controls/Personal Protection, section 8, of this Safety Data Sheet. Large and uncontained spillages should be smothered with foam to reduce the risk of ignition. The foam blanket should be maintained until the area is declared safe. Recovery of large spillages should be effected by specialist personnel. Protect drains from potential spills to minimise contamination. Do not wash product into drainage system. In the case of spillage on water, prevent the spread of product by the use of

suitable barrier equipment. Recover product from the surface. Protect environmentally sensitive areas and water supplies. Regular surveillance on the location of the spillage should be maintained. In the event of spillages contact the appropriate authorities.

End of MSDS