

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## HP Octane Supreme

Infosafe No.: 5GF3I  
ISSUED Date : 28/01/2019  
ISSUED by: Australian Chemical Services

### 1. IDENTIFICATION

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**GHS Product Identifier**

HP Octane Supreme

**Company Name**

AUSTECH CHEMICALS PTY LTD (ABN 84 124 370 761)

**Address**

45 Magnesium Street Narangba  
QLD 4504 Australia

**Telephone/Fax Number**

Tel: 07 3204 8511  
Fax: 07 3204 8522

**Emergency phone number**

07 3204 8511

**E-mail Address**

nicholas@auschem.com

**Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use**

Use according to manufacturers instructions.

### 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

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**GHS classification of the substance/mixture**

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety Regulations, Australia.

Classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

Flammable Liquids: Category 3

Acute Toxicity - Dermal: Category 3

Acute Toxicity - Inhalation: Category 3

Acute Toxicity - Oral: Category 3

Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2A

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 2

STOT Single Exposure: Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation)

STOT Repeated Exposure: Category 2

Aspiration Hazard: Category 1

Toxic to Reproduction: Category 1B

Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Acute Hazard: Category 2

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

**Signal Word (s)**

DANGER

**Hazard Statement (s)**

Flammable liquid and vapour.

Toxic if swallowed.

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Toxic in contact with skin.

Causes skin irritation.

Causes serious eye irritation.

Toxic if inhaled.

May cause respiratory irritation.

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

May damage fertility or the unborn child.

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.  
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### Precautionary Statement (s)

Keep out of reach of children.  
Read label before use.

#### Pictogram (s)

Flame, Skull and crossbones, Health hazard, Environment



#### Precautionary statement – Prevention

Obtain special instructions before use.  
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking.  
Keep container tightly closed.  
Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.  
Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment.  
Take precautionary measures against static discharge.  
Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.  
Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling.  
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
Avoid release to the environment.  
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

#### Precautionary statement – Response

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.  
Rinse mouth.  
Do NOT induce vomiting.  
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.  
If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.  
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.  
IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.  
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.  
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.  
Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.  
Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.  
In case of fire: Use water spray, fog or foam for extinction.  
Collect spillage.

#### Precautionary statement – Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.  
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.  
Store locked up.

#### Precautionary statement – Disposal

Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste facility.

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

#### Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Solvent Naptha (Petroleum) , Light Aromatic	64742- 95- 6	> 60 %
Tetraethyl lead	78- 00- 2	0- <2 %
Ethylene dibromide	106- 93- 4	0- <1 %
Ethylene dichloride	107- 06- 2	0- <1 %

Dye	N/A	0- <1 %
Other ingredients classified as non hazardous at the concentrations used according to the criteria of Safework Australia		-

## 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

### First Aid Measures

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone eg. Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0 800 764 766) or a doctor.

### Inhalation

Remove the source of contamination or move the victim to fresh air. Ensure airways are clear and have qualified person give oxygen through a face mask if breathing is difficult. If victim has stopped breathing begin artificial respiration, or if heart has stopped, cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Seek immediate medical attention.

### Ingestion

Seek immediate medical assistance.

DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Wash out mouth with water and give plenty of water to drink. Seek immediate medical attention.

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully.

### Skin

Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use.

Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse or discard. If symptoms develop seek medical attention.

### Eye contact

Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

### Advice to Doctor

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to xylene:

- Gastro-intestinal absorption is significant with ingestions. For ingestions exceeding 1-2 ml (xylene)/kg, intubation and lavage with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended. The use of charcoal and cathartics is equivocal.
- Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest.
- Primary threat to life from ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO<sub>2</sub> < 50 mm Hg or pCO<sub>2</sub> > 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- Gastric acids solubilise lead and its salts and lead absorption occurs in the small bowel.
- Particles of less than 1 um diameter are substantially absorbed by the alveoli following inhalation.
- Lead is distributed to the red blood cells and has a half-life of 35 days. It is subsequently redistributed to soft tissue & bone-stores or eliminated. The kidney accounts for 75% of daily lead loss; integumentary and alimentary losses account for the remainder.
- Neurasthenic symptoms are the most common symptoms of intoxication. Lead toxicity produces a classic motor neuropathy. Acute encephalopathy appears infrequently in adults. Diazepam is the best drug for seizures.

## 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

### Suitable Extinguishing Media

Foam, water spray or fog.

Dry powder or BCF extinguishers are unsuitable and should NOT be used on lead alkyl fires

### Hazards from Combustion Products

Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes including carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

### Special Protective Equipment for fire fighters

Fire-fighters should wear full protective clothing and self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

### Hazchem Code

.3Y

### Other Information

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### Spills & Disposal

#### MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

#### MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

### Environmental Precautions

Prevent from entering drains, waterways or sewers.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### Precautions for Safe Handling

- Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.
- Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
- Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge ( $\leq 1$  m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then  $\leq 7$  m/sec).
- Avoid splash filling.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Do not store this material in open or unlabelled containers.

Lead alkyls:

- react with active metals and rust.
- react violently with strong oxidisers, halogens, concentrated acids sulfuryl chloride, potassium permanganate, tetrachlorotrifluoromethylphosphorane
- may react violently with aluminium metal or its alloys
- decompose in water forming alkyl salts, inorganic lead salt.
- Vigorous reactions, sometimes amounting to explosions, can result from the contact between aromatic rings and strong oxidising agents.
- Aromatics can react exothermically with bases and with diazo compounds.

For alkyl aromatics:

The alkyl side chain of aromatic rings can undergo oxidation by several mechanisms. The most common and dominant one is the attack by oxidation at benzylic carbon as the intermediate formed is stabilised by resonance structure of the ring.

- Following reaction with oxygen and under the influence of sunlight, a hydroperoxide at the alpha-position to the aromatic ring, is the primary oxidation product formed (provided a hydrogen atom is initially available at this position)
- this product is often short-lived but may be stable dependent on the nature of the aromatic substitution; a secondary C-H bond is more easily attacked than a primary C-H bond whilst a tertiary C-H bond is even more susceptible to attack by oxygen
- Monoalkylbenzenes may subsequently form monocarboxylic acids; alkyl naphthalenes mainly produce the corresponding naphthalene carboxylic acids.

### Other Information

- Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Drums of lead alkyls should be stored on a drained concrete pad which should be kept clean and free from obstruction. Portable tanks or bulk containers of lead alkyl should be unloaded into purpose-built, bunded horizontal or vertical bulk storage tanks fitted with a permanent sprinkler system.

- Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.

- Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### Occupational exposure limit values

Australian exposure standards:

Petrol (gasoline) - aromatic hydrocarbon solvent TWA: 900mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Tetraethyl lead (as Lead) TWA: 0.1mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ethylene dichloride TWA: 40mg/m<sup>3</sup>

### Appropriate Engineering Controls

Maintain concentration below recommended exposure limit.

Local exhaust ventilation system may be required.

Use in a well ventilated area only.

### Respiratory Protection

If ventilation is insufficient use a type AP Filter of sufficient capacity (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent).

### Eye Protection

Safety glasses with side shields, goggles or full-face shield as appropriate recommended. Final choice of appropriate eye/face protection will vary according to individual circumstances ie. methods of handling or engineering controls and according to risk assessments undertaken. Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

### Hand Protection

Chemically resistant gloves.

### Personal Protective Equipment

Overalls, PVC Apron, PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.

- Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.

- For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets), non sparking safety footwear.

### Body Protection

Overalls or similar protective apparel.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### Form

Liquid

### Odour

Hydrocarbon Solvent

### Boiling Point

Not available

### Solubility in Water

Insoluble

### Specific Gravity

Not available

### pH

Not applicable

### Flash Point

<60C

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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### Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions.

### Conditions to Avoid

Heat, direct sunlight, open flames or other sources of ignition.

**Incompatible materials**

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products**

Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, pyrolysis products of burning organic material.

**Hazardous Polymerization**

Will not occur.

**11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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**Ingestion**

Toxic effects may result from the accidental ingestion of the material; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 40 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733).

**Inhalation**

Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce toxic effects. The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal. Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.

**Skin**

Skin contact with the material may produce toxic effects; systemic effects may result following absorption. The material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering. Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.

**Eye**

There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain. There may be damage to the cornea. Unless treatment is prompt and adequate there may be permanent loss of vision. Conjunctivitis can occur following repeated exposure. The liquid produces a high level of eye discomfort and is capable of causing pain and severe conjunctivitis. Corneal injury may develop, with possible permanent impairment of vision, if not promptly and adequately treated.

**Carcinogenicity**

Lead compounds (organic) : IARC Group 3

Ethylene dibromide : IARC Group 2A

1,2-Dichloroethane : IARC Group 2B

**Chronic Effects**

Substance accumulation, in the human body, is likely and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

Ample evidence exists that developmental disorders are directly caused by human exposure to the material. Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Lead can cross the placenta, and cause miscarriage, stillbirths and birth defects. Exposure before birth can cause mental retardation, behavioural disorders and infant death. Lead can also cause reduced sex drive, impotence, sterility and damage the sperm of males, increasing the potential for birth defects. Periods in women can also be affected. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS].

**Other Information**

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a nonallergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.

For trimethylbenzenes:

Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after oral, inhalation, or dermal exposure. Occupationally, inhalation and dermal exposures are the most important routes of absorption although systemic intoxication from dermal absorption is not likely to occur due to the dermal irritation caused by the chemical prompting quick removal.

for petroleum:

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.

This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene from which there is evidence of tumours in rodents  
Carcinogenicity: Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans.  
The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.  
The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

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## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### Ecological information

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Avoid release to the environment.

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## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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### Disposal considerations

Dispose of waste according to federal, EPA, state and local regulations.

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## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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### Transport Information

This material is a Class 3 - Flammable Liquid according to The Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. Class 3 - Flammable Liquids are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following:

- Class 1, Explosives
- Class 2.1, Flammable Gases, if both the Class 3 and Class 2.1 dangerous goods are in bulk
- Class 2.3, Toxic Gases
- Class 4.2, Spontaneously Combustible Substances
- Class 5.1, Oxidising Agents and Class 5.2, Organic Peroxides
- Class 6, Toxic Substances (where the flammable liquid is nitromethane)
- Class 7, Radioactive Substances.

### U.N. Number

1993

### UN proper shipping name

FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.contains aromatic hydrocarbon solvent

### Transport hazard class(es)

3

### Packing Group

III

### Hazchem Code

.3Y

### IERG Number

14

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## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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### Poisons Schedule

S6

### Australia (AICS)

All components of this material are listed on or exempt from the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

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## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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### Date of preparation or last revision of SDS

Jan 2019

### Other Information

Reason for revision: GHS update

DO NOT MIX WITH OTHER CHEMICALS WITHOUT PRIOR CONSULTATION WITH THE MANUFACTURER. Always use product as directed. Never return any unused material to original drum.

The information sourced for the preparation of this document was correct and complete at the time of writing to the best of the writers knowledge. The document represents the commitment to the company's responsibilities surrounding the supply of this product, undertaken in good faith. This document should be taken as a safety guide for the product and its recommended uses but is in no way an absolute authority. Please consult the relevant legislation and regulations governing the use and storage of this type of product.

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## END OF SDS

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