

**SOUTHERN
OIL REFINERIES**

PTY LIMITED

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Light Fuel Oil

HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO CRITERIA OF WORKSAFE AUSTRALIA.

COMPANY DETAILS

Company Name Southern Oil Refineries
Address 42 Lewington St
Bomen, NSW, Australia 2650
Emergency Tel. (02) 69 319 022
Product and MSDS Info: (02) 69 319 022

IDENTIFICATION

Product Name LIGHT FUEL OIL
Chemical Name PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS

Physical Data

Appearance Liquid
Colour Dark Amber
Odour Strong, sharp, sulphurous
Odour threshold NE
Boiling point >140 °C
Melting point NA
Flash point (SetaCC) <18 °C Typ. (ASTM D-93)
Flammability NE
Auto Flammability NE
Solubility in Water Negligible

Other Properties

pH NA
Oxidizing Properties NA
Vapour Pressure NE
Evaporation Rate NE
Relative Density 0.83 typical (@15°C)
Partition Coefficient NA
Viscosity 1.0 – 2.0 cSt (@ 40°C)
Freezing Point NE

NA=NOT APPLICABLE NE=NOT ESTABLISHED

Ingredients

Ingredients	Name	Proportion	CAS
	Light Fuel Oil	100 %	68476335
Information on Composition	Chemical Family: Petroleum Hydrocarbon		

HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

Health Effects

Warning	FLAMMABLE. MAY RELEASE HYDROGEN SULFIDE GAS. HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED. GAS MAY ACCUMULATE IN CONFINED SPACES. DO NOT RELY ON ODOR TO WARN OF PRESENCE OF GASES. MAY CAUSE SKIN IRRITATION. MAY CAUSE EYE AND RESPIRATORY IRRITATION. CONTAINS MIDDLE DISTILLATE WHICH MAY BE HARMFUL. LOW VISCOSITY PETROLEUM MIXTURE CAN CAUSE LUNG INJURY. CONTAINS MIDDLE DISTILLATE AND POLYNUCLEAR HYDROCARBONS WHICH MAY BE HARMFUL. USE ONLY AS A FUEL.
Acute – Swallowed	Can cause moderate irritation to the mouth, throat and gastro-intestinal track with nausea and vomiting. The principle risk is of chemical pneumonia from the aspiration of the liquid into the lungs during vomiting. Chemical pneumonia, evidenced by coughing and fever, can cause pulmonary injury and possibly death.
Acute – Eye	May cause slight to moderate eye irritation. This can result in a stinging sensation, watering of the eyes and inflammation of the eyelids.
Acute – Skin	May be slightly irritating to the skin. This can result in itching and redness of the skin. Poisoning may occur from prolonged or massive skin contact.
Acute – Inhalation	Vapours can cause headache, nausea with vomiting, dizziness, confusion and other effects of central nervous system depression. Loss of consciousness can occur at high concentrations followed by convulsions and death.
Chronic	Defats the skin. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause irritation.

First Aid

Swallowed	DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING due to the risk of the material entering the lungs. DO NOT give anything to drink to victim who is unconscious or losing consciousness. Thoroughly rinse victim's mouth with water. Give one to two cups of water to drink to dilute material in stomach. If vomiting occurs naturally, lean the victim forward to reduce the risk of the material entering the lungs (aspiration). Repeat administration of water.
Eye	Flush eyes immediately with fresh water for several minutes while holding the eyelids open.
Skin	Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water.

Inhaled	Remove victim from exposure - avoid becoming a casualty. If breathing laboured and patient cyanotic (blue), ensure airways are clear and have qualified person give oxygen through a face mask. If breathing has stopped apply artificial respiration at once. In the event of cardiac arrest, apply cardio pulmonary resuscitation.
Advice to Doctor	This product may present an aspiration hazard. See related comments in this MSDS. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

Exposure Limits	The ACGIH TLV for hydrogen sulfide is 10 ppm as an daily 8 hour exposure. SOR recommends a ceiling limit of 15 ppm not be exceeded at any time.
Eng. Controls	Use adequate ventilation to keep the airborne concentrations of this material below the recommended exposure standard(s). Local exhaust ventilation and/or enclosure of the processes is preferred in these cases

Personal Protection

Eye Protection	Safety glasses
Clothing	Overalls, safety shoes and gloves.
Work/Hygienic Practices	Avoid skin and eye contact and inhalation of vapours. Wear overalls, safety glasses and impervious gloves. Use with adequate ventilation. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

Flammability

Fire Hazards	See Safe Handling Information.
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SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION

Storage and Transport

Transport	Classified as dangerous by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG) for transport by road or rail. UN Number: 1268 Dangerous Good Class: 3.1 Proper Shipping Name: Petroleum Products N.O.S. Hazchem Code (Aus/NZ): 3(Y)E
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Storage Regulations	Store in a well ventilated area. Store away from halogens, strong acids, alkalis, oxidizing agents and foodstuffs.
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Spills and Disposal

Spills & Disposal	Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye exposure and inhalation of vapours/mists. Work upwind or increase ventilation. Contain any spillage using absorbent soil, sand or any other inert material and prevent runoff to drains and waterways. Collect, seal and label drums for disposal. Wash down with detergent and excess water.
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Disposal Refer to State Land Waste Management Authority. Normally suitable for incineration by approved agent.

Fire/Explosion Hazard

Fire/Explosion Hazard Full body flame-resistant clothing and/or turn-out gear recommended for persons attempting leak or spill control and for fire-fighting. Hydrogen sulfide H₂S may be released when heated.

Extinguishing Media Foam, dry agent (CO₂ or dry chemical powder).

OTHER INFORMATION

Toxicology The primary hazard of H₂S is inhalation overexposure. Odour is an unreliable indicator of concentration as olfactory fatigue occurs rapidly. Inhalation of H₂S at airborne levels of approximately 50 to 70 ppm may result in irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract mucosa. Overexposure to higher concentrations may produce signs and symptoms of headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, coughing and a sensation of dryness and pain of the nose, throat and chest. An atmosphere containing 1000 to 2000 ppm H₂S may be immediately hazardous to life. Prolonged or frequently repeated exposure to H₂S may result in chronic health effects characterized by local irritation of the eyes, respiratory tract and skin. Small amounts of H₂S can be absorbed through the skin, but absorption is too slow to result in poisoning. <>The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has concluded that there is sufficient evidence that this type of material can cause skin cancer in animal toxicology studies. While brief or intermittent skin contact with this product is not expected to have serious effects, skin contact and inhalation of vapour or mists should be reduced to a minimum.

Environmental Protection Avoid contaminating waterways.
Harmful to aquatic organisms.
May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

CONTACT POINT

Contact Southern Oil Refineries
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This form has been prepared in accordance with WORKSAFE AUSTRALIA NATIONAL CODE OF PRACTICE FOR THE PREPARATION OF MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS [NOHSC:2011 (1994)] issued by the NATIONAL OCCUPATION HEALTH AND SAFETY COMMISSION MARCH 1994.

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