



Safety Data Sheet

Conforms to the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) in Australia
Date of Revision: 08/17/2022
Revision: 03 Replaces all Previous Safety Data Sheets

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

1.1 Product Name: ROO99 reg

1.2 Synonyms: Blend

1.3 Manufacture: VP Racing Fuels, Inc., 7124 Richter Road, Elmendorf, TX 78112, 210.635.7744

1.4 Supplier: VP Racing Fuels Pty Ltd, Unit 24 85-115 Alfred Road, Chipping Norton, NSW 2170, Australia 02 9723 4233, **Emergency Telephone:** 0421 116 838.

1.5 Recommended Use: Racing Fuels

1.6 RESTRICTIONS on USE THIS FUEL IS FOR RACING VEHICLE USE ONLY!

NOT LEGAL FOR STREET-DRIVEN MOTOR VEHICLES.

1.7 Emergency Response Number: CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300

International Emergency Telephone Number: +1-703-527-3887

CHEMTREC Australia (Sydney) +(61) 290372994

1.8 Poison Control Centre: 13 11 26, 24 hours a day from anywhere in Australia.

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

2.1 GHS HAZARD

Hazard Classes

Flammable liquid

Specific Target Organs toxicity single exposure

Specific Target Organs repeated exposure

Skin Irritation

Acute Toxicity Inhalation

Mutagenicity

Carcinogen

Reproductive Toxicity

Aspiration Hazard

Toxic to Aquatic Life Long Lasting Effects

Hazard Categories

Category 1

Category 3

Category 2

Category 2

Category 4

Category 1B

Category 1B

Category 2

Category 1

Category 2

ROO99 reg

Conforms to the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) in Australia

GHS Classification Scale (1= severe hazard; 4= slight hazard)

2.2 Signal Word: **Danger**



Flam

Health

Irritant

Aquatic

Keep away from children

2.3 Pictograms:

2.4 Hazard Statements

PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

H224: Extremely flammable liquid and vapor.

HEALTH HAZARDS:

H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enter the airway.

H315: Causes skin irritation.

H332: Harmful if inhaled.

H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H340: May cause genetic defects.

H350: May cause cancer.

H361: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:

P102: Keep out of reach of children.

P203: Obtain special instructions before use.

READ SDS BEFORE USE.

P210: Keep away from sparks and open flames- No smoking.

P233: Keep the container tightly closed.

P240: Ground or bond container and receiving equipment.

P241: Use explosion-proof equipment.

P242 Use only non-sparking tools.

P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

P260: Do not breathe vapors and mist.

P264: Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

P270: Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product.

P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P273: Avoid release to the environment.

ROO99 reg

Conforms to the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) in Australia

P280: Wear protective gloves, clothing, and eye protection.

RESPONSE STATEMENTS:

P301 +P310+ P331: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately Call National POISON CENTER at 13 11 26, 24 hours a day from anywhere in Australia. DO NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353: IF ON SKIN: Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.
P308+P313: If exposed or concerned, get medical attention.
P313+P332: If skin irritation persists, get medical attention.
H314: Get medical attention if you feel unwell.
P362+P363: IF ON CLOTHING, take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P370+P378: In case of fire, use foam, carbon dioxide, or dry chemical to extinguish a fire.
P391 Collect spillage.

STORAGE STATEMENTS:

P403+P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405: Store locked up.

DISPOSAL STATEMENTS:

P501: Dispose of content and container following local, regional, national, or international regulations.

2.5 Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC) or not covered by GHS: AUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking. IF IN THE EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for at least 15 minutes.

Section 3 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

3.1

CAS#	EC#	Chemical Names	Percent	Classifications
64741-64-6	265-066-7	Naphtha (petroleum), full range alkylate	75-85	Asp. Tox. 1 H304, Muta. 1B H340, Carc. 1B H350
1634-04-4	216-653-1	Methyl tert-butyl ether	15-25	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Skin Irrit. 2
110-54-3	203-777-6	*n-Hexane	<1.0	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Asp. Tox. H304, Skin irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H336, STOI RE 2 H373, Repr. 2 H361, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411

*Constituent of Naphtha (petroleum), full-range alkylate

3.2 Trade Secret Provision and Chemical Concentration Disclosure: In accordance with GHS Regulations, we have withheld specific percentages of the chemicals in this mixture. The chemical concentrations have been disclosed as a blend and apply to the hazards identified in this Safety Data Sheet.

ROO99 reg

Conforms to the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) in Australia

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

4.1.1 General information: Ensure medical personnel knows the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves.

4.1.2 Following Inhalation: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a poison center or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

4.1.3 Following Skin contact: Flush skin with plenty of soap and water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical aid immediately. Wash clothing before reuse.

4.1.4 Following eye contact: Flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical aid.

4.1.5 Following ingestion: Do NOT induce vomiting. Get medical aid immediately.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:

4.2.1: Contact with the eyes can cause serious irritation. Symptoms may include discomfort or pain and redness. Severe overexposure can result in swelling of the conjunctiva along with tissue damage.

4.2.2: Prolonged and repeated liquid contact with the skin can cause defatting and drying and lead to irritation and dermatitis.

4.2.3: Liquid ingestion can cause inebriation, headache, gastrointestinal pain, nausea, and vomiting leading to central nervous system depression. Aspiration of liquid into the lungs must be avoided as even small quantities can produce chemical pneumonia, pulmonary edema, and even death.

4.2.4: Prolonged breathing of high vapor concentrations can produce headaches, dizziness, nausea, and impaired vision. Excessive overexposure can cause central nervous system depression, loss of consciousness, liver damage, and death resulting from respiratory failure.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed: The severity of outcome following exposure may be related to the time between the exposure and treatment rather than the amount of the exposure. Therefore, there is a need for rapid treatment of any exposure.

Note to Physicians: If you determine that a medical emergency exists. The specific chemical identity is necessary for emergency or first-aid treatment and will be immediately disclosed the specific chemical identity. Call CHEMTREC 800-424-9300 or +1-703-527-3887. We will require a written statement of need and confidentiality agreement as soon as circumstances permit. In non-emergency situations, we will, upon written request, disclose a specific chemical identity.

Section 5 - Fire-Fighting Measures

General fire hazards: Highly flammable liquid and vapor.

5.1 Extinguishing media:

Suitable extinguishing media: Water fog. Alcohol-resistant foam. Dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide (CO₂).

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use a water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

ROO99 reg

Conforms to the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) in Australia

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture: Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flashback. During a fire, gases hazardous to health may be formed.

5.3 Advice for firefighters: Firefighters should wear full-face, self-contained breathing apparatus and impervious protective clothing. Firefighters should avoid inhaling any combustion products.

Additional information: Do not release runoff from fire to sewers or waterways.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment, and emergency procedures:

6.1.1 For non-emergency personnel: Keep unnecessary personnel away. Keep people away from and upwind of spills and leaks. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Eliminate all ignition sources. No smoking, flames, sparks, or flames in the immediate area. Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. Avoid breathing mist/vapors. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

6.1.2 For emergency responders: Keep unnecessary personnel away. Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. Use personal protection recommended in Section 8 of the SDS.

6.2 Environmental precautions: Avoid direct contact with the material. Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from the spill area. Prevent entry into sewers or waterways.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:

6.3.1 For containment: Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in the immediate area). Keep combustibles such as wood, paper, and oil) away from spilled material. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use only non-sparking tools. The product is immiscible with water and will spread on the water surface. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements, or confined areas.

6.3.2 For clean-up:

6.3.2.1 Small spill; Absorb with earth, sand, or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers for later disposal. Clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination.

6.3.2.2 Large spill: Stop the material flow if this is without risk. Contain the spilled material, where this is possible. Use a non-combustible material like vermiculite, sand, or earth to soak up the product and place it into a container for later disposal. Following product recovery, flush the area with water.

6.3.3 Other information: Never return spills to original containers for re-use. Put material in suitable, covered, labeled containers.

6.4 Reference to other sections: See section 8 of the SDS for personal protection. For waste disposal, see section 13 of the SDS.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling: Avoid breathing vapors. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid contact with eyes. Observe good industrial hygiene practices. Provide adequate ventilation. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Eliminate all ignition sources. No smoking, flames, sparks, or flames in the immediate area., Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

ROO99 reg

Conforms to the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) in Australia

Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse. Avoid release to the environment. Observe good industrial hygiene practices.

7.1.1 Bonding and grounding plastic containers:

When bonding and grounding two non-conductive containers, a static electrical charge can be generated when two dissimilar materials (Metal and Plastic) pass quickly by one another. Their many factors affect the size and strength of the static charge or potential that may develop, such as speed of transfer, humidity, and container size. Therefore, the transfer of flammable liquids between plastic or other non-conductive containers should be under the following conditions:

1. A non-conductive container must be equipped with an approved metallic suction pump and draw tube for taking liquid from the top of a plastic container. The pump must be electrically grounded.
2. The non-conductive container must be equipped with a metallic, self-closing faucet that can be grounded electrically.

Additionally, flammable liquids between small containers may not require special bonding and grounding techniques. NFPA 77-1993 states that glass containers or other non-conductive materials of five gallons or less capacity are usually filled without special precautions." However, NFPA 77-1993 suggests that special techniques should handle flammable liquids in plastic containers with 5 to 60 gallons for larger containers would consider compliance with NFPA 77-1993 regarding the bonding and grounding of plastic containers holding flammable liquids.).

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including incompatibilities: Store locked up in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place out of direct sunlight. Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame. Prevent electrostatic charge build-up by using common bonding and grounding techniques. Store in a tightly-closed container. Store in a. Store away from incompatible materials (see section 10).

7.3 Specific end use(s): Racing fuel only.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

8.1

Chemical Names	ACGIH- TLV	OEL
Naphtha (petroleum), full-range alkylate	None established	None established
Methyl tert-butyl ether	50 ppm TWA	25 ppm TWA
n-Hexane	50 ppm TWA	20 ppm TWA

8.2

ACGIH® = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. TLV® = Threshold Limit Value.

OEL = US Occupational Exposure Limits.

NOTE: TWA Means "TWA is the employee's average airborne exposure in any 8-hour work shift of a 40-hour workweek which shall not be exceeded.

8.3 Ventilation: Provide general or local exhaust ventilation systems to maintain airborne concentrations below TLV/PELs. Local exhaust ventilation is preferred because it prevents contaminant dispersion into the work area by controlling it at its source.

8.4 Contaminated Equipment: Separate contaminated work clothes from street clothes and launder them before reuse. Remove this material from your shoes and clean personal protective equipment.

ROO99 reg

Conforms to the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) in Australia

8.5 Personal protective equipment

8.5.1 Respiratory protection

Where risk assessment shows that air-purifying respirators are appropriate, use a full-face respirator with a multi-purpose combination (US) or type AXBEK (EN 14387) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied-air respirator. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).

8.5.2 Hand protection

Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected before use. Use proper glove removal techniques to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use. Select gloves tested to the **ANSI/ISEA 105-2011** or European EN374 Standard.

Full contact: Viton

Splash contact: Viton

Registered trademark of The Chemours Company FC, LLC.

8.5.3 Eye protection

Face shield and safety glasses Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU).

8.5.4 Skin and body protection

Impervious clothing flame retardant antistatic protective clothing, the type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

8.6 Protective Clothing Pictograms



Splash Goggles



Gloves



Protective Apron



Vapor Respirator

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1

Physical State: Liquid

Appearance: Lt green

Odor: Aromatic Hydrocarbon Odor

Vapor Pressure: Not Available

Vapor Density (Air=1): >1

Specific Gravity (H2O=1): 0.71 Estimated

Relative Density: Not Available

Odor Threshold: Not Available

Flammability (solid, gas): Not applicable.

Evaporation rate: Not Available

Partition coefficient octanol/water: Not Available

Water Solubility: Insoluble

Flash Point: -60 °C c.c.Estimated

Boiling Point/Range: 31.5-201.8 °C

Freezing/Melting Point: Not Available

Autoignition Temperature: Not Available

LEL: Not Available

UEL: Not Available

Viscosity: <20.5mm²/s @40°C

Decomposition temperature: Not Available

pH: None

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

10.1 Stability: Stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage.

10.2 Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization has not been reported.

10.3 Chemical Incompatibilities: Strong oxidizing agents.

ROO99 reg

Conforms to the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) in Australia

10.4 Hazardous Decomposition Products: Combustion produces carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

10.5 Conditions to Avoid: Avoid heat, sparks, open flames, and other ignition sources.

Section 11- Toxicological Information

11.1

Acute Toxicity Estimate:

ATE: Oral 6250 mg/kg

ATE: Dermal 2380 mg/kg

ATE: Inhalation vapor/mist 17.7mg/l

11.1.1 OECD Guideline Test results found in the European Chemical Agency Database show that no components of this product cause Harmful Oral Toxicity.

11.1.2 OECD Guideline Test results found in the European Chemical Agency Database show that no components of this product cause Harmful Dermal Toxicity.

11.1.3 OECD Guideline Test results found in the European Chemical Agency Database show that this product's components cause Harmful Inhalation Toxicity.

11.2 Route of Entry: Inhalation, Ingestion, Absorption, Skin, and Eye Contact

11.3 Aspiration Hazard: European Chemical Agency Database shows that components of this product may be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

11.4 Mutagenicity: OECD Guideline Test results found in the European Chemical Agency Database show components of this product cause genetic defects.

11.5 Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Harmonized classification in the European Chemical Agency Database show components of this product to cause skin irritation.

11.6 Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Harmonized classification in the European Chemical Agency Database shows no product components to cause serious eye irritation. However, it may cause serious eye irritation.

11.7 Reproductive toxicity: Harmonized classification in the European Chemical Agency Database show components of this product to cause damage to fertility or the unborn child.

11.8 Skin Sensitization Harmonized classification in the European Chemical Agency Database shows no product components to cause skin sensitivity.

11.9 Respiratory Sensitization Harmonized classification in the European Chemical Agency Database shows no product components to cause respiratory sensitivity.

11.10 Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Harmonized classification in the European Chemical Agency Database shows no components of this product to cause organ damage due to a single exposure. However, it may cause damage to the following organs: The central nervous system (CNS).

ROO99 reg

Conforms to the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) in Australia

11.11 Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Harmonized classification in the European Chemical Agency Database shows components of this product to cause organ damage due to repeat exposure. It may contain chemicals that may cause damage to the following organs: kidneys, lungs, liver, upper respiratory tract, skin, eyes, and central nervous system (CNS).

11.12 Signs and Symptoms: Effects due to exposure may include: Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Metabolic Acidosis, Coma, and Seizures. Symptoms may be delayed.

11.13 Carcinogenicity: Harmonized classification in the European Chemical Agency Database show components of this product to cause cancer.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

12.1

Product Name	Results	Species	Exposure
Naphtha (petroleum), full range alkylate	LC50 5.2 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
Naphtha (petroleum), full-range alkylate	NOELR 2.6 mg/l	Daphnia	21 hours
Methyl tert-butyl ether	LC50 672 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
n-Hexane	LC50 2.1 mg/l	Fish	96 hours

Toxicity: OECD Guideline Test results found in the European Chemical Agency Database show components of this product cause long-term toxicity to aquatic life.

12.2 Mobility: Floats on water.

12.3 Persistence/degradability: Inconclusive technical data.

12.4 Bioaccumulation: Inconclusive technical data.

12.5 Other adverse effects: Inconclusive technical data.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

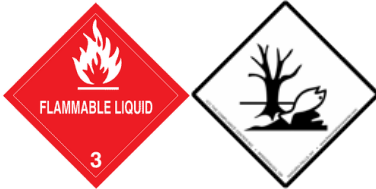
13.1 Disposal: DO NOT REUSE EMPTY CONTAINER! Empty containers retain some liquid and vapor residue and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other ignition sources. The container should be completely emptied before discarding. Contact a licensed contractor for detailed recommendations. Follow applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

ROO99 reg

Conforms to the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) in Australia

Section 14 - Transport Information

14.1 Australian Transport Information



ID No.: UN 1203

Shipping Name: Gasoline

Hazard Class: 3

Packing Group: II

Label: Flammable

Placard: Flammable

Marking: MARINE POLLUTANT n-Hexane

HAZCHEM Code: 3YE, HIN 33

Special provision 243: Gasoline, motor spirit, and petrol for use in spark-ignition engines (e.g., in automobiles, stationary engines, and other engines) must be assigned to this entry regardless of variations in volatility.

14.2 IMDG Transport Information



ID No.: UN 1203

Shipping Name: GASOLINE

Hazard Class: 3

Packing Group: II

Flash Point: (-60°C c.c.) Estimated

EmS Number: F-E, S-E

Label: Flammable

Placard: Flammable

Marking: Marine n-Hexane

Special provision 243: Gasoline, motor spirit, and petrol for use in spark-ignition engines (e.g., in automobiles, stationary engines, and other engines) must be assigned to this entry regardless of variations in volatility.

14.3 UN Dangerous Goods Transport Information



ID No.: ID No.: UN1203

Shipping Name: Gasoline

Hazard Class: 3

Packing Group: II

Label: Flammable

ROO99 reg

Conforms to the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) in Australia

Placard: Flammable **Marking:** Marine n-Hexane

Special provision 243: Gasoline, motor spirit, and petrol for use in spark-ignition engines (e.g., in automobiles, stationary engines, and other engines) must be assigned to this entry regardless of variations in volatility.

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

15.1

Australian manufacturers and importers' obligations under the WHS Regulations: All components of this product are on the Inventory or are exempt from Inventory requirements.

Section 16 - Other Information

16.1 Disclaimer: The information presented in this Safety Data Sheet is based on data believed to be accurate as of the date this Safety Data Sheet was prepared. HOWEVER, NO responsibility is assumed for any damage or injury resulting from abnormal use or failure to adhere to recommended practices. The information provided above is furnished on the condition that the person receiving them shall determine the product's suitability for their particular purpose and on the condition that they assume the risk of their use.

16.2 References: CHEMpendium database of the Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS), European Chemical Agency Database, and MSDS and SDS of chemicals in this mixture.

16.3 SDS Preparation Date 09/16/2018

SDS Previous issue Date: None

SDS Revision Date: 09/28/2020

SDS Revision Date: 01/04/2022

SDS Revision Date: 08/17/2022

Revised Sections: 1,2,3,8,9,11,12,13,14,15,16

Revised Sections: 2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,11,12,13,14,16

Revised Sections: 1,4,5,6,7,8,9,12,14,16

Prepared by SJC Compliance Education, Inc

PO Box 886

Rosharon, TX. 77583

steve@sjcedu.org

END OF SAFETY DATA SHEET