



**PERMIT TO ALLOW MINOR USE OF AN AGVET CHEMICAL PRODUCT**

**FOR CONTROL OF ABANDONED OR DISEASED EUROPEAN HONEYBEE HIVES**

**PERMIT NUMBER – PER12843**

This permit is issued to the Permit Holder in response to an application granted by the APVMA under section 112 of the Agvet Codes of the jurisdictions set out below. This permit allows a person, as stipulated below, to use the product in the manner specified in this permit in the designated jurisdictions. This permit also allows any person to claim that the product can be used in the manner specified in this permit.

**THIS PERMIT IS IN FORCE FROM 24 FEBRUARY 2012 to 30 SEPTEMBER 2020**

**Permit Holder:**

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, JOBS, TRANSPORT AND  
RESOURCES  
1 Taylor Street  
EPSOM VIC 3551

**Persons who can use the product under this permit:**

Beekeepers and staff employed or contracted by the Victorian Department of Department of Economic Development, Jobs, Transport and Resources only.

## CONDITIONS OF USE

### Product to be used:

UNLEADED PETROL

Containing: 99 % LIGHT HYDROCARBONS as the only active constituent.

### Directions for Use:

Situation	Purpose	Dose
Beehives requiring Treatment under the <i>Livestock Disease Control Act, 1994</i>	Euthanasia of diseased European honey bees  Including outbreaks of American foul brood and other notifiable diseases	Apply at a rate of 125 – 250 mL petrol per hive

### Critical Use Comments:

- Close all hive exits and apply petrol to a cloth placed under the lid, or directly to the frames.
- Seal hive for 5-15 minutes, until bees are dead.
- Only use and handle petrol in accordance with an appropriate MSDS (refer Attachment 1).

### All frames exposed to petrol MUST be burnt and buried following treatment.

- In addition to the WHP period stated below, DO NOT restock equipment until disease appropriate decontamination procedures have been completed.
- Beeswax or honey exposed to petrol must not be provided for human or animal consumption.

### Withholding period

DO NOT restock equipment for a minimum of four (4) weeks after euthanasia of diseased bees.

### Jurisdiction:

Victoria only.

### Additional Conditions:

This PERMIT provides for the use of a product in a manner other than specified on the approved label of the product. Unless otherwise stated in this permit, the use of the product must be in accordance with instructions on its label.

PERSONS who wish to prepare for use and/or use products for the purposes specified in this permit must read, or have read to them, the DETAILS and CONDITIONS of this permit.

Issued by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority

Note:

12/10/2015. Expiry date extended to 30/09/2020. Permit holder details updated. Issued as version 2.

**ATTACHMENT 1:**

**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**

**PRODUCT: UNLEADED PETROL**

ISSUED: September, 2009

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**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 – 230°C Test Method: ASTM D 86  
VAPOR PRESSURE 30 – 100 kpa @ 20°C Test Method: ASTM D 323  
DENSITY 735kg/m<sup>3</sup> @ 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%

**PRODUCT USE:**

Use only for the euthanasia of managed bees within a hive. The petrol should not be used as a solvent or cleaning agent.

**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 outside sources. However no warranty 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.

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**COMPOSITION & INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

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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.

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### 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%

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### 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.

### 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. 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/Chronic Toxicity

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).

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### 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

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assisted, preferably by the mouth to mouth method. Administer external cardiac massage if necessary. Seek medical attention immediately.

### **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**

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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 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. 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

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tanks. When the product is pumped (e.g. during filling, discharge or ullaging) and when sampling, there is a risk of static discharge.

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.

### 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)

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 the available quantitative dose-response information with regard to exposure to low 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

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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