

Aviation Gasoline

Safety Data Sheet

According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations
Date of Issue: 10/30/2023

Version: 1.0

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product Identifier

Product Form: Substance

Product Name: Aviation Gasoline

Synonyms: Avgas 100 LL

1.2. Intended Use of the Product

Use of the Substance/Mixture: Aviation Fuel

1.3. Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party

Company

Delek Refining, Ltd.

425 McMurrey Drive

Tyler, TX 75702

USA

+1 903-579-3400

www.delekus.com

1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number

: 800-424-9300 - 24 Hour CHEMTREC - National

+1 703-527-3887 - 24 Hour CHEMTREC - International

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

GHS-US Classification

Flammable liquids Category 2	H225
Acute toxicity (oral) Category 4	H302
Skin corrosion/irritation Category 2	H315
Germ cell mutagenicity Category 1B	H340
Carcinogenicity Category 1A	H350
Reproductive toxicity Category 2	H361
Specific target organ toxicity – Single exposure, Category 3, Narcosis	H336
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 1	H372
Hazardous to the aquatic environment – Acute Hazard Category 2	H401
Hazardous to the aquatic environment – Chronic Hazard Category 2	H411

2.2. Label Elements

GHS-US Labeling

Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US)



Signal Word (GHS-US)

: Danger

Hazard Statements (GHS-US)

: H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor.
H302 - Harmful if swallowed.
H315 - Causes skin irritation.
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H340 - May cause genetic defects.
H350 - May cause cancer.
H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H372 - Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H401 - Toxic to aquatic life.
H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements (GHS-US)

: P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233 - Keep container tightly closed.
P240 - Ground/Bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment.

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P242 - Use only non-sparking tools.
P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P260 - Do not breathe vapors, mist, or spray.
P264 - Wash hands, forearms, and other exposed areas 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.
P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye protection.
P301+P312 - If swallowed: Call a poison center or doctor if you feel unwell.
P303+P361+P353 - If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304+P340 - If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P308+P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P312 - Call a poison center or doctor if you feel unwell.
P321 - Specific treatment (see section 4 on this SDS).
P330 - Rinse mouth.
P332+P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P370+P378 - In case of fire: Use appropriate media (see section 5) to extinguish.
P391 - Collect spillage.
P403+P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405 - Store locked up.
P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.

2.3. Other Hazards

Exposure may aggravate pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions.

2.4. Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US)

No data available

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substance

Name : Aviation Gasoline

Name	Synonyms	Product Identifier	%	GHS US classification
Gasoline	Gasoline, motor fuel / Benzine (motor fuel) / Petrol / Benzine / Motor spirit / Gasolines / Gasoline (A complex combination of hydrocarbons consisting primarily of paraffins, cycloparaffins, aromatic and olefinic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly >C3 and boiling in the range of 30-260 °C (86-500 °F).)	(CAS-No.) 86290-81-5	100	Flam. Liq. 1, H224 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Muta. 1B, H340 Carc. 1B, H350 Repr. 2, H361 STOT SE 3, H336 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411
Contains:				
Naphtha, petroleum, light alkylate	Ligroine (petroleum), light alkylate / Hydrocarbons, C7-C9, isoalkanes / Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate; Low boiling point modified naphtha [A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by distillation of the reaction products of isobutane with monoolefinic hydrocarbons usually ranging in carbon numbers from C3 through C5. It consists of predominantly branched chain saturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C7 through C10 and boiling in the range of approximately 90°C to 160°C (194 °F to 320 °F).] / Alkylated naphtha	(CAS-No.) 64741-66-8	70 – 100	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 STOT SE 3, H336 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Acute 2, H401 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411

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Toluene	Benzene, methyl- / Methylbenzene / Phenylmethane	(CAS-No.) 108-88-3	≤ 20	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Repr. 2, H361 STOT SE 3, H336 STOT RE 2, H373 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Acute 2, H401 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412
Benzene	Cyclohexatriene / Benzol	(CAS-No.) 71-43-2	≤ 1	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2A, H319 Muta. 1B, H340 Carc. 1A, H350 STOT SE 3, H336 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT RE 1, H372 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Acute 2, H401 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412
Tetraethyllead	Lead tetraethyl / Lead, tetraethyl- / Plumbane, tetraethyl- / Tetraethylplumbane / Tetraethyl lead / Tetraalkyl lead	(CAS-No.) 78-00-2	< 0.1	Acute Tox. 1 (Oral), H300 Acute Tox. 1 (Dermal), H310 Acute Tox. 1 (Inhalation), H330 Carc. 1A, H350 Repr. 1A, H360 STOT RE 2, H373 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410
1,2-Dibromoethane	Ethane, 1,2-dibromo- / Ethylene dibromide / Soilbrom / Soilfume / sym-Dibromoethane / Dibromoethane, 1,2- / EDB / Ethylene bromide	(CAS-No.) 106-93-4	< 0.01	Acute Tox. 3 (Oral), H301 Acute Tox. 3 (Dermal), H311 Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation), H331 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2A, H319 Carc. 1B, H350 STOT SE 3, H335 Aquatic Acute 2, H401 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

3.2. Mixture

Not applicable

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of First-aid Measures

First-aid Measures General: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).

First-aid Measures After Inhalation: When symptoms occur: go into open air and ventilate suspected area. Obtain medical attention if breathing difficulty persists.

First-aid Measures After Skin Contact: Immediately remove contaminated clothing. If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. Rinse skin with water/shower for at least 15 minutes.

First-aid Measures After Eye Contact: Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists. Rinse cautiously with water for at least 15 minutes.

First-aid Measures After Ingestion: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Place affected person on their side. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

Symptoms/Injuries: May cause drowsiness and dizziness. May cause cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Causes skin irritation. May cause genetic defects. Harmful if swallowed. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

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Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression such as dizziness, vomiting, numbness, drowsiness, headache, and similar narcotic symptoms.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Redness, pain, swelling, itching, burning, dryness, and dermatitis.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: May cause slight irritation to eyes.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: This material is harmful orally and can cause adverse health effects or death in significant amounts. Aspiration into the lungs can occur during ingestion or vomiting and may cause lung injury.

Chronic Symptoms: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. May cause genetic defects. Lead: Exposure can result in lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), insomnia; facial pallor; anorexia, weight loss, malnutrition; constipation, abdominal pain, colic; anemia; gingival lead line; tremor; encephalopathy; kidney disease; hypertension. Contains benzene, a regulated human carcinogen. Benzene has the potential to cause anemia and other blood diseases, including leukemia, after repeated and prolonged exposure.

4.3. Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical powder, alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide (CO₂). Water may be ineffective but water should be used to keep fire-exposed container cool.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use a heavy water stream. A heavy water stream may spread burning liquid.

5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Highly flammable liquid and vapor. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel considerable distance to an ignition source and flash back to source of vapors.

Explosion Hazard: May form flammable or explosive vapor-air mixture.

Reactivity: Reacts violently with strong oxidizers. Increased risk of fire or explosion.

5.3. Advice for Firefighters

Precautionary Measures Fire: Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire.

Firefighting Instructions: Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. In case of major fire and large quantities: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion.

Protection During Firefighting: Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Carbon oxides (CO, CO₂). Lead compound. Nitrogen oxides. Sulfur compounds.

Other Information: Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

General Measures: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe vapor, mist or spray. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use special care to avoid static electric charges.

6.1.1. For Non-Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

Emergency Procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Stop leak if safe to do so.

6.1.2. For Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

Emergency Procedures: Upon arrival at the scene, a first responder is expected to recognize the presence of dangerous goods, protect oneself and the public, secure the area, and call for the assistance of trained personnel as soon as conditions permit. Eliminate ignition sources first, then ventilate the area.

6.2. Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters. Avoid release to the environment. Collect spillage.

6.3. Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

For Containment: Contain any spills with dikes or absorbents to prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams. As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area in all directions.

Methods for Cleaning Up: Use only non-sparking tools. Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Absorb and/or contain spill with inert material. Do not take up in combustible material such as: saw dust or cellulosic material. Transfer spilled material to a suitable container for disposal. Contact competent authorities after a spill.

6.4. Reference to Other Sections

See Section 8 for exposure controls and personal protection and Section 13 for disposal considerations.

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SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

Additional Hazards When Processed: Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable.

Precautions for Safe Handling: Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe mist, spray, vapors. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use only non-sparking tools. Handle empty containers with care because they may still present a hazard. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work.

Hygiene Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures.

7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Technical Measures: Comply with applicable regulations. Take action to prevent static discharges. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment.

Storage Conditions: Store in a dry, cool place. Keep/Store away from direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials. Store locked up/in a secure area. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep in fireproof place.

Incompatible Materials: Strong acids. Strong oxidizers.

7.3. Specific End Use(s)

Aviation Fuel

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control Parameters

For substances listed in section 3 that are not listed here, there are no established exposure limits from the manufacturer, supplier, importer, or the appropriate advisory agency including: ACGIH (TLV), AIHA (WEEL), NIOSH (REL), or OSHA (PEL).

Gasoline (86290-81-5)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH OEL TWA	300 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH OEL STEL	500 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans
Toluene (108-88-3)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH OEL TWA	20 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
USA ACGIH	BEI BLV	0.02 mg/l Parameter: Toluene - Medium: blood - Sampling time: prior to last shift of workweek 0.03 mg/l Parameter: Toluene - Medium: urine - Sampling time: end of shift 0.3 mg/g Kreatinin Parameter: o-Cresol with hydrolysis - Medium: urine - Sampling time: end of shift (background)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL TWA	375 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL TWA	100 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL STEL	560 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL STEL	150 ppm
USA IDLH	IDLH	500 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL TWA	200 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL C	300 ppm
USA OSHA	Acceptable Maximum Peak Above The Acceptable Ceiling Concentration For An 8-Hr Shift	500 ppm Peak (10 minutes)
Benzene (71-43-2)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH OEL TWA	0.5 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH OEL STEL	2.5 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Confirmed Human Carcinogen, Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route
USA ACGIH	BEI BLV	25 µg/g Kreatinin Parameter: S-Phenylmercapturic acid - Medium: urine - Sampling time: end of shift (background) 500 µg/g Kreatinin Parameter: t,t-Muconic acid - Medium: urine - Sampling time: end of shift (background)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL TWA	0.1 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL STEL	1 ppm
USA IDLH	IDLH	500 ppm

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USA OSHA	OSHA PEL TWA	10 ppm 1 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL STEL	5 ppm (see 29 CFR 1910.1028)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL C	25 ppm
USA OSHA	Acceptable Maximum Peak Above The Acceptable Ceiling Concentration For An 8-Hr Shift	50 ppm Peak (10 minutes)
USA OSHA	OSHA Action Level/Excursion Limit	0.5 ppm (Action Level, see 29 CFR 1910.1028)

Tetraethyllead (78-00-2)

USA ACGIH	ACGIH OEL TWA	0.1 mg/m ³
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen, Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL TWA	0.075 mg/m ³
USA IDLH	IDLH	40 mg/m ³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL TWA	0.075 mg/m ³
USA OSHA	Limit value category	prevent or reduce skin absorption

1,2-Dibromoethane (106-93-4)

USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans, Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL TWA	0.045 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL C	0.13 ppm
USA IDLH	IDLH	46 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL TWA	20 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL C	30 ppm
USA OSHA	Acceptable Maximum Peak Above The Acceptable Ceiling Concentration For An 8-Hr Shift	50 ppm Peak (5 minutes)

Lead compounds

USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL TWA	0.05 mg/m ³
USA IDLH	IDLH	100 mg/m ³

8.2. Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls

: Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed. Gas detectors should be used when flammable gases or vapors may be released. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Use explosion-proof equipment.

Personal Protective Equipment

: Gloves. Protective clothing. Protective goggles. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection.



Materials for Protective Clothing

: Chemically resistant materials and fabrics. Wear fire/flammable resistant/retardant clothing.

Hand Protection

: Wear protective gloves.

Eye and Face Protection

: Chemical safety goggles.

Skin and Body Protection

: Wear suitable protective clothing.

Respiratory Protection

: If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, approved respiratory protection should be worn. In case of inadequate ventilation, oxygen deficient atmosphere, or where exposure levels are not known wear approved respiratory protection.

Other Information

: When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.

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SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	: Liquid
Appearance	: Blue
Odor	: Mild, gasoline like
Odor Threshold	: No data available
pH	: No data available
Evaporation Rate	: No data available
Melting Point	: No data available
Freezing Point	: No data available
Boiling Point	: 29.4 – 162.8 °C (85 – 325 °F)
Flash Point	: > -46 °C (-50.8 °F)
Auto-ignition Temperature	: No data available
Decomposition Temperature	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not applicable
Vapor Pressure	: 310 – 365 mm Hg
Relative Vapor Density at 20°C	: 4 (air = 1)
Relative Density	: 0.715 (water = 1)
Solubility	: Water: Slightly miscible
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water	: No data available
Viscosity	: No data available

9.2. Other Information

No additional information available

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity

Reacts violently with strong oxidizers. Increased risk of fire or explosion.

10.2. Chemical Stability

Highly flammable liquid and vapor. May form flammable or explosive vapor-air mixture.

10.3. Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

10.4. Conditions to Avoid

Direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures, heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, incompatible materials, and other ignition sources.

10.5. Incompatible Materials

Strong acids. Strong oxidizers.

10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products

Thermal decomposition may produce: Carbon oxides (CO, CO₂). Lead compounds. Nitrogen oxides. Sulfur oxides.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on Toxicological Effects

Acute Toxicity (Oral): Harmful if swallowed.

Acute Toxicity (Dermal): Not classified

Acute Toxicity (Inhalation): Not classified

Aviation Gasoline	
ATE (Oral)	478.64 mg/kg body weight
Gasoline (86290-81-5)	
LD50 Oral Rat	92 g/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 5 ml/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 5.2 mg/l/4h
Naphtha, petroleum, light alkylate (64741-66-8)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 7000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 6.31 mg/l/4h
Toluene (108-88-3)	
LD50 Oral Rat	2600 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	12000 mg/kg

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LC50 Inhalation Rat	12.5 mg/l/4h
LC50 Inhalation Rat	25.7 mg/l/4h
Benzene (71-43-2)	
LD50 Oral Rat	810 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 8200 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	44.66 mg/l/4h
Tetraethyllead (78-00-2)	
LD50 Oral Rat	12300 µg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	990 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	0.48 mg/l/4h (850 mg/m ³ /1h - reported)
LC50 Inhalation Rat	0.425 mg/l/4h
ATE (Oral)	0.50 mg/kg body weight
ATE (Dermal)	5.00 mg/kg body weight
1,2-Dibromoethane (106-93-4)	
LD50 Oral Rat	117 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	300 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	2.31 mg/l/4h
LC50 Inhalation Rat	350 ppm
ATE (Dust/Mist)	0.50 mg/l/4h

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Causes skin irritation.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Not classified

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: Not classified

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: May cause genetic defects.

Carcinogenicity: May cause cancer.

Gasoline (86290-81-5)	
IARC group	2B
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.

Benzene (71-43-2)	
IARC group	1
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Known Human Carcinogens, Evidence of Carcinogenicity.
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.
OSHA Specifically Regulated Carcinogen List	In OSHA Specifically Regulated Carcinogen list.

Tetraethyllead (78-00-2)	
Additional data	Lead (metal and compounds)
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Reasonably anticipated to be Human Carcinogen.
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.

1,2-Dibromoethane (106-93-4)	
IARC group	2A
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Reasonably anticipated to be Human Carcinogen, Evidence of Carcinogenicity.
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.

Reproductive Toxicity: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration Hazard: Not classified

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression such as dizziness, vomiting, numbness, drowsiness, headache, and similar narcotic symptoms.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Redness, pain, swelling, itching, burning, dryness, and dermatitis.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: May cause slight irritation to eyes.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: This material is harmful orally and can cause adverse health effects or death in significant amounts. Aspiration into the lungs can occur during ingestion or vomiting and may cause lung injury.

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Chronic Symptoms: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. May cause genetic defects. Lead: Exposure can result in lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), insomnia; facial pallor; anorexia, weight loss, malnutrition; constipation, abdominal pain, colic; anemia; gingival lead line; tremor; encephalopathy; kidney disease; hypertension. Contains benzene, a regulated human carcinogen. Benzene has the potential to cause anemia and other blood diseases, including leukemia, after repeated and prolonged exposure.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - General : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Naphtha, petroleum, light alkylate (64741-66-8)	
EC50 Crustacea	2 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Mysidopsis bahia)
Toluene (108-88-3)	
LC50 Fish	15.22 – 19.05 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [flow-through])
EC50 Crustacea	5.46 – 9.83 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna [Static])
LC50 Fish	12.6 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [static])
EC50 Crustacea	11.5 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)
NOEC Chronic Fish	1.4 mg/l (Oncorhynchus kisutch)
NOEC Chronic Crustacea	0.74 mg/l (Ceriodaphnia dubia)
Benzene (71-43-2)	
LC50 Fish	10.7 – 14.7 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [flow-through])
EC50 Crustacea	8.76 – 15.6 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna [Static])
LC50 Fish	5.3 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss [flow-through])
EC50 Crustacea	10 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)
ErC50 Algae	29 mg/l
NOEC Chronic Fish	0.8 mg/l
Tetraethyllead (78-00-2)	
LC50 Fish	84 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Lepomis macrochirus)
EC50 Crustacea	0.085 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Artemia salina)
LC50 Fish	19.3 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas)
1,2-Dibromoethane (106-93-4)	
LC50 Fish	27.6 – 37.4 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oryzias latipes [flow-through])
EC50 Crustacea	3.61 mg/l

12.2. Persistence and Degradability

Aviation Gasoline	
Persistence and Degradability	May cause long-term adverse effects in the environment.

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

Aviation Gasoline	
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not established.
Toluene (108-88-3)	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	2.73 at 20 °C (at pH 7)
Benzene (71-43-2)	
BCF Fish	3.5 – 4.4
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	2.13
Tetraethyllead (78-00-2)	
BCF Fish	92 – 3189
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	4.32 at 20 °C
1,2-Dibromoethane (106-93-4)	
BCF Fish	10
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	1.93

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12.4. Mobility in Soil

No additional information available

12.5. Other Adverse Effects

Other Information : Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste Treatment Methods

Waste Disposal Recommendations: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.

Additional Information: Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable.

Ecology - Waste Materials: This material is hazardous to the aquatic environment. Keep out of sewers and waterways. Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The shipping description(s) stated herein were prepared in accordance with certain assumptions at the time the SDS was authored, and can vary based on a number of variables that may or may not have been known at the time the SDS was issued.

14.1. In Accordance with DOT

Proper Shipping Name : GASOLINE
Hazard Class : 3
Identification Number : UN1203
Label Codes : 3
Packing Group : II
Marine Pollutant : Marine pollutant
ERG Number : 128



14.2. In Accordance with IMDG

Proper Shipping Name : GASOLINE
Hazard Class : 3
Identification Number : UN1203
Packing Group : II
Label Codes : 3
EmS-No. (Fire) : F-E
EmS-No. (Spillage) : S-E
Marine Pollutant : Marine pollutant



14.3. In Accordance with IATA

Proper Shipping Name : GASOLINE
Packing Group : II
Identification Number : UN1203
Hazard Class : 3
Label Codes : 3
ERG Code (IATA) : 3H



SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1. US Federal Regulations

Aviation Gasoline	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Health hazard - Acute toxicity (any route of exposure) Health hazard - Aspiration hazard Health hazard - Carcinogenicity Health hazard - Germ cell mutagenicity Health hazard - Reproductive toxicity Health hazard - Skin corrosion or Irritation Health hazard - Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) Physical hazard - Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)
Naphtha, petroleum, light alkylate (64741-66-8)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory - Status: Active	
Toluene (108-88-3)	

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Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory - Status: Active Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
CERCLA RQ	1000 lb
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1 %
Benzene (71-43-2)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory - Status: Active Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
CERCLA RQ	10 lb
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	0.1 %
Tetraethyllead (78-00-2)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory - Status: Active Listed on the United States SARA Section 302	
EPA TSCA Regulatory Flag	TP - TP - indicates a substance that is the subject of a proposed Section 4 test rule under TSCA.
CERCLA RQ	10 lb
SARA Section 302 Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ)	100 lb
1,2-Dibromoethane (106-93-4)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory - Status: Active Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
CERCLA RQ	1 lb
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	0.1 %
Lead compounds	
Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	

15.2. US State Regulations

Gasoline (86290-81-5)
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
Toluene (108-88-3)
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List
Benzene (71-43-2)
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Special Hazardous Substances U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List
Tetraethyllead (78-00-2)
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List
1,2-Dibromoethane (106-93-4)
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Special Hazardous Substances U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List

California Proposition 65



WARNING: This product can expose you to Benzene, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Chemical Name (CAS No.)	Carcinogenicity	Developmental Toxicity	Female Reproductive Toxicity	Male Reproductive Toxicity
Toluene (108-88-3)		X		

Aviation Gasoline

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Benzene (71-43-2)	X	X		X
1,2-Dibromoethane (106-93-4)	X	X		X
Lead compounds	X	X	X	X

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

Date of Preparation or Latest Revision : 10/30/2023

Other Information : This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200

GHS Full Text Phrases:

H224	Extremely flammable liquid and vapor
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapor
H300	Fatal if swallowed
H301	Toxic if swallowed
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H310	Fatal in contact with skin
H311	Toxic in contact with skin
H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H330	Fatal if inhaled
H331	Toxic if inhaled
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H340	May cause genetic defects
H350	May cause cancer
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life
H401	Toxic to aquatic life
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.

SDS US (GHS HazCom)

