

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Avgas 100LL ($\geq 0.1\%$ Benzene)

Section 1. Identification

GHS product identifier Avgas 100LL ($\geq 0.1\%$ Benzene)

Product code SAV2103A.

SDS no. SAV2103A

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

**Use of the substance/
mixture** Use only as a motor fuel for aviation. Should NOT be used as a solvent nor cleaning agent.
For specific application advice see appropriate Technical Data Sheet or consult our company representative.

Manufacturer

Supplier

BP Australia Pty Ltd
Level 17, 717 Bourke Street
Docklands, Victoria 3008
ABN 53 004 085 616
www.bp.com.au

Tel: +61 (03) 9268 4111
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EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

1800 638 556 (24 hour)

OTHER PRODUCT INFORMATION

Technical Helpline Number: 1300 139 700

Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2
ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4
ACUTE TOXICITY (dermal) - Category 4
ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4
SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2
GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY - Category 1B
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1B
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Unborn child) - Category 2
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) -
Category 3
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 2
ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word

DANGER

Hazard statements

H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H302 + H312 + H332 - Harmful if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled.
H315 - Causes skin irritation.
H340 - May cause genetic defects.
H350 - May cause cancer.
H361 - Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

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Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

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

Precautionary statements

General

P103 - Read label before use.
P102 - Keep out of reach of children.
P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

Prevention

P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P281 - Use personal protective equipment as required.
P280 - Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Wear protective clothing.
P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting and all material-handling equipment.
P242 - Use only non-sparking tools.
P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P233 - Keep container tightly closed.
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P260 - Do not breathe vapour.
P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Response

P314 - Get medical attention if you feel unwell.
P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.
P304 + P340 + P312 - IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell.
P301 + P310 + P330 + P331 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.
P302 + P352 + P312 + P362-2 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell. Take off contaminated clothing.
P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention.

Storage

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

Disposal

P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Supplemental label elements

Not applicable.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

Air contaminants may be formed during use of the product.
Contains n-hexane which may cause peripheral nerve damage.

Section 3. Composition and ingredient information

Substance/mixture Mixture

A complex mixture of volatile hydrocarbons containing paraffins, naphthenes, olefins and aromatics with carbon numbers predominantly between C4 and C12. May also contain small quantities of proprietary performance additives. Contains lead. May be dyed.

Ingredient name	% (w/w)	CAS number
Gasoline	≥90	86290-81-5
Tetraethyl lead (Lead alkyls)	≥0.05 - <0.125	78-00-2

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

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Section 4. First-aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

Eye contact	In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids should be held away from the eyeball to ensure thorough rinsing. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Get medical attention.
Inhalation	If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Get medical attention. If exposure to vapour, 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.
Skin contact	In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Drench contaminated clothing with water before removing. This is necessary to avoid the risk of sparks from static electricity that could ignite contaminated clothing. Contaminated clothing is a fire hazard. Contaminated leather, particularly footwear, must be discarded. Get medical attention.
Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Get medical attention immediately.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Notes to physician	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 endotracheal intubation. Monitor for cardiac dysrhythmias.
Specific treatments	No specific treatment.
Protection of first-aiders	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	In case of fire, use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguisher or spray.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain. Highly flammable liquid and vapour. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. Vapours can form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours are heavier than air and can spread along the ground or float on water surfaces to remote ignition sources. Vapours may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Liquid will float and may reignite on surface of water.

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Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Hazardous thermal decomposition products	Combustion products may include the following: carbon dioxide carbon monoxide
Special protective actions for fire-fighters	Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	Fire-fighters should wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.
Hazchem code	3YE

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel	Immediately contact emergency personnel. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Floors may be slippery; use care to avoid falling. Eliminate all ignition sources.
For emergency responders	Entry into a confined space or poorly ventilated area contaminated with vapour, mist or fume is extremely hazardous without the correct respiratory protective equipment and a safe system of work. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Wear a suitable chemical protective suit. Chemical resistant boots. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".
Environmental precautions	Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. In case of small spillages in closed waters (i.e. ports), contain product with floating barriers or other equipment. Collect spilled product by absorbing with specific floating absorbents. If possible, large spillages in open waters should be contained with floating barriers or other mechanical means. If this is not possible, control the spreading of the spillage, and collect the product by skimming or other suitable mechanical means. The use of dispersants should be advised by an expert, and, if required, approved by local authorities. Collect recovered product and other contaminated materials in suitable tanks or containers for recycle, recovery or safe disposal.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Small spill	Eliminate all ignition sources. Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Absorb with an inert material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. The method and equipment used must be in conformance with appropriate regulations and industry practice on explosive atmospheres.
Large spill	Eliminate all ignition sources. Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Dike spill area and do not allow product to reach sewage system and surface or ground water. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. The method and equipment used must be in conformance with appropriate regulations and industry practice on explosive atmospheres. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

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Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Avoid contact of spilt material and runoff with soil and surface waterways. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Do not reuse container. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not swallow. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Never siphon by mouth.

Advice on general occupational hygiene

Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidising materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Store and use only in equipment/containers designed for use with this product. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Light hydrocarbon vapours can build up in the headspace of tanks. These can cause flammability/explosion hazards even at temperatures below the normal flash point (note: flash point must not be regarded as a reliable indicator of the potential flammability of vapour in tank headspaces). 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 tanks. Do not enter storage tanks. If entry to vessels is necessary, follow permit to work procedures. When the product is pumped (e.g. during filling, discharge or ullaging) and when sampling, there is a risk of static discharge. Ensure equipment used is properly earthed or bonded to the tank structure. 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. Entry into a confined space or poorly ventilated area contaminated with vapour, mist or fume is extremely hazardous without the correct respiratory protective equipment and a safe system of work.

Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

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Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Gasoline	<p>ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 300 ppm 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 5/1996 TWA: 890 mg/m³ 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 5/1996 STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes. Issued/Revised: 5/1996 STEL: 1480 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Issued/Revised: 5/1996</p>
toluene	<p>Safe Work Australia (Australia). Absorbed through skin. STEL: 574 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Issued/Revised: 8/2005 STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. Issued/Revised: 8/2005 TWA: 191 mg/m³ 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 8/2005 TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 8/2005</p>
ethylbenzene	<p>Safe Work Australia (Australia). STEL: 543 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Issued/Revised: 5/1995 STEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes. Issued/Revised: 5/1995 TWA: 434 mg/m³ 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 5/1995 TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 5/1995</p>
xylene	<p>Safe Work Australia (Australia). STEL: 655 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Issued/Revised: 5/1995 STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. Issued/Revised: 5/1995 TWA: 350 mg/m³ 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 5/1995 TWA: 80 ppm 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 5/1995</p>
n-hexane	<p>Safe Work Australia (Australia). TWA: 72 mg/m³ 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 11/2001 TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 11/2001</p>
Benzene	<p>Safe Work Australia (Australia). TWA: 3.2 mg/m³ 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 4/2003 TWA: 1 ppm 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 4/2003</p>
Tetraethyl lead (Lead alkyls)	<p>[Air contaminant] Safe Work Australia (Australia). Absorbed through skin. TWA: 0.1 mg/m³, (as Pb) 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 5/1995</p>

Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

Appropriate engineering controls

All activities involving chemicals should be assessed for their risks to health, to ensure exposures are adequately controlled. Personal protective equipment should only be considered after other forms of control measures (e.g. engineering controls) have been suitably evaluated. Personal protective equipment should conform to appropriate standards, be suitable for use, be kept in good condition and properly maintained.

Your supplier of personal protective equipment should be consulted for advice on selection and appropriate standards. For further information contact your national organisation for standards.

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the relevant airborne concentrations below their respective occupational exposure limits.

The final choice of protective equipment will depend upon a risk assessment. It is important to ensure that all items of personal protective equipment are compatible.

Environmental exposure controls

Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures

Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face protection

Chemical splash goggles.

Skin protection

Hand protection

Wear chemical resistant gloves.

Do not re-use gloves. Protective gloves must give suitable protection against mechanical risks (i.e. abrasion, blade cut and puncture). Protective gloves will deteriorate over time due to physical and chemical damage. Inspect and replace gloves on a regular basis. The frequency of replacement will depend upon the circumstances of use.

Skin protection

Use of protective clothing is good industrial practice.

Cotton or polyester/cotton overalls will only provide protection against light superficial contamination that will not soak through to the skin. Overalls should be laundered on a regular basis. When the risk of skin exposure is high (e.g. when cleaning up spillages or if there is a risk of splashing) then chemical resistant aprons and/or impervious chemical suits and boots will be required.

Wear suitable protective clothing.

Footwear highly resistant to chemicals.

When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For greatest effectiveness against static electricity, overalls, boots and gloves should all be anti-static.

When there is a risk of ignition wear inherently fire resistant protective clothes and gloves.

Work clothing / overalls should be laundered on a regular basis. Laundering of contaminated work clothing should only be done by professional cleaners who have been told about the hazards of the contamination. Always keep contaminated work clothing away from uncontaminated work clothing and uncontaminated personal clothes.

When the risk of skin exposure is high (from experience this could apply to the following tasks: cleaning work, maintenance and service, filling and transfer, taking samples and cleaning up spillages) then a chemical protective suit and boots will be required.

Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

Other skin protection

Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Respiratory protection

Use with adequate ventilation.

In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.

If there is a requirement for the use of a respiratory protective device, but the use of breathing apparatus (independent of ambient atmosphere) is not required, then a suitable filtering device must be worn.

The filter class must be suitable for the maximum contaminant concentration (gas/vapour/aerosol/particulates) that may arise when handling the product.

The correct choice of respiratory protection depends upon the chemicals being handled, the conditions of work and use, and the condition of the respiratory equipment. Safety procedures should be developed for each intended application.

Respiratory protection equipment should therefore be chosen in consultation with the supplier/manufacturer and with a full assessment of the working conditions.

Recommended: If ventilation is inadequate, use respirator that will protect against organic vapour and dust/mist.

Refer to standards:

Respiratory protection:AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716

Gloves:AS/NZS 2161.1

Eye protection:AS/NZS 1336 and AS/NZS 1337

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state	Liquid.
Colour	Blue.
Odour	Petrol
Odour threshold	Not available.
pH	Not available.
Melting point	Not available.
Boiling point	40 to 170°C (104 to 338°F)
Flash point	Closed cup: <-40°C (<-40°F)
Evaporation rate	Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable. Based on - Physical state
Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits	Not available.
Vapour pressure	38 to 49 kPa (285.02 to 367.53 mm Hg) [37.8°C (100°F)]
Vapour density	3 to 4 [Air = 1]
Relative density	710 kg/m ³ (0.71 g/cm ³) at 15°C
Solubility	Very slightly soluble in water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available.
Decomposition temperature	Not available.
Viscosity	Kinematic: <7 mm ² /s (<7 cSt) at 40°C

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	No specific test data available for this product. Refer to Conditions to avoid and Incompatible materials for additional information.
Chemical stability	The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur. Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Avoid excessive heat.

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Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Incompatible materials	Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidising materials.
Hazardous decomposition products	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Gasoline	Category 3	Not applicable.	Narcotic effects

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Tetraethyl lead (Lead alkyls)	Category 1	Not determined	blood system, central nervous system (CNS), kidneys and reproductive organs

Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
Gasoline	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Information on the likely routes of exposure

Routes of entry anticipated: Dermal, Inhalation.

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Inhalation	Harmful if inhaled. Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Skin contact	Harmful in contact with skin. Causes skin irritation.
Ingestion	Harmful if swallowed. Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach. Aspiration hazard if swallowed -- harmful or fatal if liquid is aspirated into lungs.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact	Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation watering redness
Inhalation	Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting headache drowsiness/fatigue dizziness/vertigo unconsciousness
Skin contact	Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation redness reduced foetal weight increase in foetal deaths skeletal malformations

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Section 11. Toxicological information

Ingestion

Adverse symptoms may include the following:
nausea or vomiting
reduced foetal weight
increase in foetal deaths
skeletal malformations

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

Inhalation

Vapour, mist or fume may irritate the nose, mouth and respiratory tract.

General

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. This product contains n-hexane. Overexposure to n-hexane may cause progressive and potentially irreversible damage to the peripheral nervous system, particularly in the arms and legs. Animal studies have also shown that n-hexane overexposure may cause testicular injury. However, animal studies conducted with commercial hexane, containing 53% n-hexane, showed neither peripheral nervous system damage nor testicular injury at inhalation exposures up to 9000 ppm. Solvent "sniffing" (abuse) or intentional overexposure to vapours can produce serious central nervous system effects, including unconsciousness, and possibly death.

Carcinogenicity

May cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

Mutagenicity

May cause genetic defects.

Teratogenicity

Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

Developmental effects

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Fertility effects

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Other information

Lead is a cumulative poison. It can cause anaemia, central nervous system effects, gastro-intestinal symptoms and kidney damage.

Section 12. Ecological information

Persistence and degradability

Expected to be biodegradable. Non-persistent per IMO criteria.

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
ethylbenzene	-	-	Inherent

Bioaccumulative potential

This product is not expected to bioaccumulate through food chains in the environment.

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc})

Not available.

Mobility

Spillages may penetrate the soil causing ground water contamination.

Other ecological information

Spills may form a film on water surfaces causing physical damage to organisms. Oxygen transfer could also be impaired.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Significant quantities of waste product residues should not be disposed of via the foul sewer but processed in a suitable effluent treatment plant. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapour from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Special Precautions for Landfill or Incineration

No additional special precautions identified.

Section 14. Transport information

	ADG	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN1203	UN1203	UN1203
UN proper shipping name	GASOLINE or MOTOR SPIRIT	GASOLINE or MOTOR SPIRIT. Marine pollutant	GASOLINE or MOTOR SPIRIT
Transport hazard class(es)	3 	3 	3 
Packing group	II	II	II
Environmental hazards	No.	Yes.	No.
Additional information	Hazchem code 3YE Initial emergency response guide 14	The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg. Emergency schedules (EmS) F-E, S-E	The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.

Special precautions for user Not available.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Proper shipping name

MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.
Category: gasoline and spirits

Section 15. Regulatory information

[Standard Uniform Schedule of Medicine and Poisons](#)

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Section 15. Regulatory information

Consumer products - This material is a scheduled poison and must be stored, maintained and used in accordance with the relevant regulations.

Industrial Products - Labelling requirements for SUSMP do not apply to a poison that is packed and sold solely for industrial, laboratory or manufacturing use. However, this product is labelled in accordance with NOSHC National Code of Practice for labelling of workplace substances.

Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Scheduled Substances

<u>Ingredient name</u>	<u>Schedule</u>
Benzene	Restricted carcinogen [All uses involving benzene as a feedstock containing more than 50% of benzene by volume; Restricted use - Genuine research or analysis; For spray painting if the substance contains more than 1% by volume]
Tetraethyl lead (Lead alkyls)	Restricted hazardous chemical [For abrasive blasting at a concentration of greater than 0.1% as lead or which would expose the operator to levels in excess of those set in the regulations covering lead]

International lists

National inventory

REACH Status

For the REACH status of this product please consult your company contact, as identified in Section 1.

Australia inventory (AICS)

Contact local supplier or distributor.

Canada inventory

Contact supplier for regulatory information.

China inventory (IECSC)

At least one component is not listed.

Japan inventory (ENCS)

Not determined.

Korea inventory (KECI)

Not determined.

Philippines inventory (PICCS)

Not determined.

Taiwan inventory (CSNN)

Not determined.

United States inventory (TSCA 8b)

All components are listed or exempted.

Section 16. Any other relevant information

History

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<u>Date of previous issue</u>	No previous validation
<u>Version</u>	1

Product Stewardship

Key to abbreviations

ADG = Australian Dangerous Goods
ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IATA = International Air Transport Association
IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
MARPOL 73/78 = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)

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Section 16. Any other relevant information

NOHSC = National Occupational Health and Safety Commission

STEL = Short term exposure limit

SUSMP = Standard Uniform Schedule of Medicine and Poisons

UN = United Nations

TWA = Time weighted average

VOC = Volatile Organic Compound

SADT = Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature

Varies = may contain one or more of the following 101316-69-2, 101316-70-5, 101316-71-6, 101316-72-7, 64741-88-4, 64741-89-5, 64741-95-3, 64741-96-4, 64741-97-5, 64742-01-4, 64742-44-5, 64742-45-6, 64742-52-5, 64742-53-6, 64742-54-7, 64742-55-8, 64742-56-9, 64742-57-0, 64742-58-1, 64742-62-7, 64742-63-8, 64742-64-9, 64742-65-0, 64742-70-7, 72623-85-9, 72623-86-0, 72623-87-1, 74869-22-0, 90669-74-2

Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
Flam. Liq. 2, H225	On basis of test data
Acute Tox. 4, H302	Expert judgment
Acute Tox. 4, H312	Expert judgment
Acute Tox. 4, H332	On basis of test data
Skin Irrit. 2, H315	Calculation method
Muta. 1B, H340	Expert judgment
Carc. 1B, H350	Expert judgment
Repr. 2, H361 (Unborn child)	Expert judgment
STOT SE 3, H336	Calculation method
STOT RE 2, H373	Calculation method
Asp. Tox. 1, H304	Calculation method

✔ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

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