

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

# ExxonMobil

AVGAS 100 / AVGAS 100/130

## Section 1. Identification

**Product name** : AVGAS 100 / AVGAS 100/130

**Product description** : Hydrocarbons and Additives

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

**Identified uses** : Aviation fuel

**Uses advised against** : This product is not recommended for any industrial, professional or consumer use other than the Identified Uses above.

**Supplier** : A.B.N. 88 004 052 984  
12 Riverside Quay  
Southbank  
Victoria 3006 Australia

**24 Hour Emergency Telephone** : +61 2 9037 2994/1800 862 115 (CHEMTREC)

**Product Technical Information** : 1-800-033-863

**Supplier General Contact** : 1-800-631-296

**SDS Internet Address** : [www.sds.exxonmobil.com](http://www.sds.exxonmobil.com)

## Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

**Classification of the substance or mixture** : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 1  
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2  
GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY - Category 1B  
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1B  
REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - Category 2  
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Narcotic effects) - Category 3  
ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

### GHS label elements

**Hazard pictograms** :



**Signal word** : DANGER

**Hazard statements** : H224 - Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.  
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
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.

### Precautionary statements

**Prevention** : 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.  
P240 - Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.  
P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating or lighting equipment.  
P242 - Use non-sparking tools.

## Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

	<p>P243 - Take action to prevent static discharges.</p> <p>P261 - Avoid breathing vapour.</p> <p>P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.</p> <p>P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.</p> <p>P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection, or hearing protection.</p>
<b>Response</b>	<p>: P301 + P331, P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.</p> <p>P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.</p> <p>P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.</p> <p>P304 + P312, P340 - IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.</p> <p>P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention.</p> <p>P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.</p> <p>P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.</p> <p>P370 + P378 - In case of fire: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO2) to extinguish flames.</p>
<b>Storage</b>	<p>: P403 + P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.</p> <p>P403 + P235 - Keep cool.</p> <p>P405 - Store locked up.</p>
<b>Disposal</b>	<p>: P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.</p>
<b>Contains</b>	<p>: naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate; toluene and benzene</p>
<b>Other hazards which do not result in classification</b>	<p>: None known.</p>
<b>Nota</b>	<p>: This material should not be used for any other purpose than the intended use in Section 1 without expert advice. Health studies have shown that chemical exposure may cause potential human health risks which may vary from person to person.</p>

## Section 3. Composition and ingredient information

<b>Substance/mixture</b>	: Substance
<b>Chemical identity</b>	: naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate

Ingredient name	% (w/w)	Identifiers
naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate	80 - 90	CAS: 64741-66-8
toluene	1 - 5	CAS: 108-88-3
benzene	1 - 5	CAS: 71-43-2

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

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

## Section 4. First-aid measures

### Description of necessary first aid measures

<b>Eye contact</b>	: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.
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## Section 4. First-aid measures

- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Skin contact** : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Get medical attention.
- Ingestion** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

#### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- 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
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
nausea or vomiting

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

- Notes to physician** : If ingested, material may be aspirated into the lungs and cause chemical pneumonitis. Treat appropriately. This material, or a component, may be associated with cardiac sensitization following very high exposures (well above occupational exposure limits) or with concurrent exposure to high stress levels or heart-stimulating substances like epinephrine. Administration of such substances should be avoided.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.

## Section 4. First-aid measures

- 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.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

## Section 5. Firefighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray (fog) or foam.

- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

- Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : Extremely flammable liquid and vapour. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapour/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapours may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. This material is toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

- Hazardous combustion products** : Aldehydes, Incomplete combustion products, Oxides of carbon, Smoke, Fume, sulfur oxides

- Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials. Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Assure an extended cooling down period to prevent re-ignition. Prevent run-off from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers or drinking water supply. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

### NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

In the event of a spill or accidental release, notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations.

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-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. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate.

- For emergency responders** : If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. 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. Collect spillage.

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Eliminate all ignition sources. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. 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 (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Do not confine in area of spill. Allow liquid to evaporate from the surface. Seek the advice of a specialist before using dispersants. Advise occupants and shipping in downwind areas of fire and explosion hazard and warn them to stay clear. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Water spill and land spill recommendations are based on the most likely spill scenario for this material; however, geographic conditions, wind, temperature, (and in the case of a water spill) wave and current direction and speed may greatly influence the appropriate action to be taken. For this reason, local experts should be consulted. Note: Local regulations may prescribe or limit action to be taken.

## Section 7. Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. 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. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by earthing and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container. It is dangerous and/or unlawful to put petrol into unapproved containers. Do not fill container while it is in or on a vehicle. Static electricity may ignite vapour and cause fire. Place container on ground when filling and keep nozzle in contact with container. Do not use electronic devices (including but not limited to cellular phones, computers, calculators, pagers or other electronic devices, etc.) during safety critical tasks, such as bulk fuel loading or unloading operations, or in storage areas where vapours may be present, unless the devices are certified intrinsically safe by an approved national testing agency and to the safety standards required by national and/or local laws and regulations. For use as a motor fuel only. Do not 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. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

## Section 7. Handling and storage

- Static Accumulator** : This material is a static accumulator. A liquid is typically considered a nonconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m ( $100 \times 10^{-12}$  Siemens per meter) and is considered a semiconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m. Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semiconductive, the precautions are the same. A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, anti-static additives and filtration can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.
- 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. 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. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

## Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate	<b>ExxonMobil (COMPANY)</b> TWA 8 hours: 100 ppm. Form: Vapour.. TWA 8 hours: 300 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . Form: Vapour..
naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate	<b>ExxonMobil (COMPANY)</b> STEL 15 minutes: 200 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 100 ppm.
toluene	<b>Safe Work Australia (Australia, 10/2022)</b> Absorbed through skin. STEL 15 minutes: 574 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . STEL 15 minutes: 150 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 191 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm.
benzene	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024)</b> Ototoxicant. TWA 8 hours: 20 ppm. <b>Safe Work Australia (Australia, 10/2022)</b> TWA 8 hours: 3.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . TWA 8 hours: 1 ppm.
	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024)</b> Absorbed through skin. TWA 8 hours: 0.02 ppm.
	<b>ExxonMobil (COMPANY)</b> Absorbed through skin. STEL 15 minutes: 1 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 0.2 ppm.
isopentane	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024) [Pentane]</b> TWA 8 hours: 1000 ppm.

- Appropriate engineering controls** : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.
- 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.



## Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

### 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** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.
- Skin protection**
- Hand protection** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. < 1 hour (breakthrough time): Nitrile, minimum 0.38 mm thickness or comparable protective barrier material
- Body protection** : 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. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.
- 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** : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use. Recommended: organic vapour filter (Type A)

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

**Note: Physical and chemical properties are provided for safety, health and environmental considerations only and may not fully represent product specifications. Contact the Supplier for additional information.**

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

### Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid.
- Colour** : Clear (May Be Dyed)
- Odour** : Petroleum/Solvent
- Odour threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not applicable.
- Melting point/freezing point** : Not available.
- Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range** : >20°C (>68°F)
- Flash point** : Closed cup: <-40°C (<-40°F) [ASTM D-56]
- Evaporation rate** : Not available.
- Flammability** : Flammable liquids - Category 1

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

<b>Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit</b>	: Lower: 1.4% Upper: 7.6%
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	: 200 mm Hg [20 °C]
<b>Relative vapour density</b>	: 3 [Air = 1]
<b>Relative density</b>	: 0.69 to 0.76
<b>Solubility in water</b>	: Negligible
<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>	: >1
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	: Not available.
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	: Not available.
<b>Viscosity</b>	: <1 cSt [40 °C]

### Particle characteristics

**Median particle size** : Not applicable.

### Particle characteristics

**Median particle size** : Not applicable.

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

**Reactivity** : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

**Chemical stability** : The product is stable.

**Possibility of hazardous reactions** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

**Conditions to avoid** : Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Do not allow vapour to accumulate in low or confined areas. Heat, sparks, flame, and build up of static electricity.

**Incompatible materials** : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidising materials, strong acids, Halogens, Strong oxidisers, Alkalies

**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

#### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Test	Species	Result	Duration
naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	>5000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>2000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-

### Conclusion/Summary

**Inhalation** : Minimally Toxic. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 403

**Dermal** : Minimally Toxic. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 402

**Oral** : Minimally Toxic. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 401



## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Irritation/Corrosion

#### Conclusion/Summary

- Skin** : Irritating to the skin. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 404
- Eyes** : May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 405
- Respiratory** : Negligible hazard at ambient/normal handling temperatures. No end point data for material. Elevated temperatures or mechanical action may form vapours, mist, or fumes which may be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, or lungs.

### Respiratory or skin sensitization

#### Conclusion/Summary

- Skin** : Not expected to be a skin sensitizer. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 406
- Respiratory** : Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer. No end point data for material.

### Mutagenicity

- Conclusion/Summary** : May cause genetic defects. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 471 475 476

### Carcinogenicity

- Conclusion/Summary** : May cause cancer. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 451

### Classification

Product/ingredient name	IARC
toluene	3
benzene	1

### Reproductive toxicity

- Conclusion/Summary** : May damage the unborn child. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 416 421

### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

- Conclusion/Summary** : May cause drowsiness or dizziness. No end point data for material.

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Product/ingredient name	Category	Target organs
naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate	Not applicable.	-

- Conclusion/Summary** : Not expected to cause organ damage from prolonged or repeated exposure. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 410 412 453

### Aspiration hazard

- Conclusion/Summary** : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Based on physico-chemical properties of the material. Data available.

### Other information

- Contains** : Light alkylate naphtha: Carcinogenic in animal tests. Chronic inhalation studies resulted in kidney tumours in male rats. This result was not considered significant for human health risk assessment by the United States EPA and others. Did not cause mutations in-vitro or in-vivo. Inhalation of vapours did not result in reproductive or developmental effects in test animals. Inhalation of high concentrations in animals resulted in reversible central nervous system depression, but no persistent toxic effect on the nervous system. Non-sensitizing in test animals. BENZENE: Caused cancer (acute myeloid leukemia and myelodysplastic syndrome), damage to the blood-producing system, and serious blood disorders in human studies. Caused genetic effects and effects on the immune system in laboratory animal and some human studies. Caused toxicity to the fetus and cancer in laboratory animal studies. TOLUENE : Concentrated, prolonged or deliberate inhalation may cause brain and nervous system damage. Prolonged and repeated exposure of pregnant animals (>

## Section 11. Toxicological information

1500 ppm) have been reported to cause adverse fetal developmental effects. LEAD: Lead may produce maternal toxicity, toxicity to the fetus, and adverse effects to blood, bone marrow, central/peripheral nervous systems, kidney, liver, and reproductive system.

### Product

: Vapour concentrations above recommended exposure levels are irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract, may cause headaches and dizziness, are anaesthetic and may have other central nervous system effects. Laboratory animal studies have shown that prolonged and repeated inhalation exposure to light hydrocarbon vapours in the same boiling range as this product can produce adverse kidney effects in male rats. However, these effects were not observed in similar studies with female rats, male and female mice, or in limited studies with other animal species. Additionally, in a number of human studies, there was no clinical evidence of such effects at normal occupational levels. In 1991, The U.S. EPA determined that the male rat kidney is not useful for assessing human risk. Aviation gasoline leaded: Chronic inhalation studies resulted in liver tumours in female mice and kidney tumours in male rats. Neither result considered significant for human health risk assessment by United States EPA and others. Did not cause mutations in-vitro or in-vivo. Negative in inhalation developmental studies and reproductive toxicity studies. Inhalation of high concentrations in animals resulted in reversible central nervous system depression, but no persistent neurotoxic effects. Non-sensitising in test animals. Caused nerve damage in humans from abusive use (sniffing). Lead may produce maternal toxicity, toxicity to fetus, and adverse effects to blood, bone marrow, central/peripheral nervous systems, kidney, liver, and reproductive systems. Exposure to this material, or one of its components, in situations where there is the potential for high levels, such as in confined spaces or with abuse, may result in abnormal heart rhythm (arrhythmia). High-level exposure to hydrocarbons (above occupational exposure limits) may initiate arrhythmia in a worker that is undergoing stress or is taking a heart-stimulating substance such as epinephrine, a nasal decongestant, or an asthma or cardiovascular drug. Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema.

## Section 12. Ecological information

The information given is based on data for the material, components of the material, or for similar materials, through the application of bridging principals.

### Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Duration	Species	Result
naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate	72 hours	Algae - <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i>	Acute EL50 1 to 1000 mg/l data for similar materials
	48 hours	daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i>	Acute EL50 1 to 100 mg/l data for similar materials
	96 hours	Fish - <i>Fish</i>	Acute LL50 1 to 100 mg/l data for similar materials
	72 hours	Algae - <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i>	Chronic NOEL 1 to 100 mg/l data for similar materials
	21 days	daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i>	Chronic NOEL 1 to 10 mg/l data for similar materials

### Conclusion/Summary

**Acute toxicity** : Toxic to aquatic life.

**Chronic toxicity** : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Qualifier	Media
naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate	Ready Biodegradability	<60 % - 28 days	data for similar materials	water

## Section 12. Ecological information

- Biodegradability** : Material -- Expected to be inherently biodegradable
- Atmospheric Oxidation** : Majority of components -- Expected to degrade rapidly in air

### Bioaccumulative potential

- Conclusion/Summary** : Majority of components -- Has the potential to bioaccumulate, however metabolism or physical properties may reduce the bioconcentration or limit bioavailability.

### Mobility in soil

- Mobility** : High molecular wt. component -- Low potential to migrate through soil. Low molecular wt. component -- Moderate potential to migrate through soil. Majority of components -- Highly volatile, will partition rapidly to air. Moderate potential to migrate through soil. Not expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.

### Other ecological information





- Other adverse effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## Section 13. Disposal considerations

- Disposal methods** : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. 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. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Empty Container Warning (where applicable): Empty containers may contain residue and can be dangerous. Do not attempt to refill or clean containers without proper instructions. Empty drums should be completely drained and safely stored until appropriately reconditioned or disposed. Empty containers should be taken for recycling, recovery, or disposal through suitably qualified or licensed contractor and in accordance with governmental regulations. DO NOT PRESSURISE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.

## Section 14. Transport information

	ADG	IMDG	IATA
<b>UN number</b>	UN1203	UN1203	UN1203
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	GASOLINE (naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate, isopentane)	GASOLINE (naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate, isopentane)	Gasoline (naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate, isopentane)
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	3	3	3
<b>Label(s) / Mark(s)</b>		 	
<b>Packing group</b>	II	II	II
<b>Environmental hazards</b>	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.	Yes.	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.

## Section 14. Transport information

### Additional information

<b>ADG</b>	: <b>Hazchem code</b> 3YE <b>Special provisions</b> 243
<b>IMDG</b>	: The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg. <b>Emergency schedules</b> F-E, S-E <b>Special provisions</b> 243 Flash point <-40 °C C.C.
<b>IATA</b>	: The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations. <b>Quantity limitation</b> Passenger and Cargo Aircraft: 5 L. Packaging instructions: 353. Cargo Aircraft Only: 60 L. Packaging instructions: 364. Limited Quantities - Passenger Aircraft: 1 L. Packaging instructions: Y341. <b>Special provisions</b> A100
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	: <b>Transport within user's premises:</b> always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.
<b>Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments</b>	: Not applicable.

## Section 15. Regulatory information

### Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons

7

#### Inventory list

<b>Australia inventory (AIC)</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Canada inventory (DSL-NDSL)</b>	: Not determined.
<b>China inventory (IECSC)</b>	: Not determined.
<b>Japan inventory (CSCL)</b>	: Not determined.
<b>Japan inventory (Industrial Safety and Health Act)</b>	: Not determined.
<b>New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)</b>	: Not determined.
<b>Philippines inventory (PICCS)</b>	: Not determined.
<b>Korea inventory (KECI)</b>	: Not determined.
<b>Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory (TCSI)</b>	: Not determined.
<b>United States inventory (TSCA 8b)</b>	: Not determined.

## Section 16. Any other relevant information

### History

<b>Date of issue/Date of revision</b>	: 26 August 2024
<b>Date of previous issue</b>	: No previous edition
<b>Version</b>	: 1
<b>Key to abbreviations</b>	: ADG = Australian Dangerous Goods ADR = The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road 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

Section 16. Any other relevant information

IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods  
LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient  
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)  
N/A = Not available  
SGG = Segregation Group  
SUSMP = Standard Uniform Schedule of Medicine and Poisons  
UN = United Nations

Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 1	Expert judgment
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2	Expert judgment
GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY - Category 1B	Expert judgment
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1B	Expert judgment
REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - Category 2	Expert judgment
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Narcotic effects) - Category 3	Expert judgment
ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1	Expert judgment

References : Not available.

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Product code : 1157851\_13652344

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