



## 1. Identification of the material and supplier

<b>Product name</b>	<b>Avgas 100LL (&gt;=0.1% Benzene)</b>
<b>SDS no.</b>	SAV2103A
<b>Product use</b>	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.
<b>Supplier</b>	BP Australia Pty Ltd Level 17, 717 Bourke Street Docklands, Victoria 3008 ABN 53 004 085 616 www.bp.com.au
<b>EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER</b>	Tel: +61 3 9268 4111 Fax: +61 3 9268 3321 1800 638 556 (24 hour)
<b>OTHER PRODUCT INFORMATION</b>	Technical Helpline Number: 1300 139 700
<b>Product code</b>	SAV2103A.

## 2. Hazards identification

<b>Statement of hazardous/dangerous nature</b>	HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS.
<b>Risk phrases</b>	R12- Extremely flammable. R45- May cause cancer. R46- May cause heritable genetic damage. R63- Possible risk of harm to the unborn child. R20/21/22- Also harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. R65- Also harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. R38- Irritating to skin. R33- Danger of cumulative effects. R51/53- Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
<b>Safety phrases</b>	S53- Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. S2- Keep out of the reach of children. S23- Do not breathe vapour or spray. S36/37- Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves. S43- In case of fire, use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguisher or spray. Never use water. S61- Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheet. S62- If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

## 3. Composition/information on ingredients

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	CAS no.	%
Gasoline	86290-81-5	80 - 100
toluene	108-88-3	10 - 20
xylene	1330-20-7	5 - 10
ethylbenzene	100-41-4	5 - 10
Benzene	71-43-2	0.1 - 1
n-hexane	110-54-3	0 - 1
Tetraethyl lead (Lead alkyls)	78-00-2	0.05 - 0.125

## 4. First-aid measures

<b>Eye contact</b>	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.
<b>Skin contact</b>	In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. 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. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention.

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<b>Inhalation</b>	Get medical attention immediately. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel.  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.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Get medical attention immediately. 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.
<b>Advice to doctor</b>	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.

## 5 . Fire-fighting measures

<b>Extinguishing media</b>	
<b>Suitable</b>	In case of fire, use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguisher or spray.
<b>Not suitable</b>	Do not use water jet.
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide carbon monoxide
<b>Unusual fire/explosion hazards</b>	Extremely flammable liquid. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. 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. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. Liquid will float and may reignite on surface of water.
<b>Special fire-fighting procedures</b>	Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. This material is toxic to aquatic organisms. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
<b>Protection of fire-fighters</b>	Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.
<b>Hazchem code</b>	3YE

## 6 . Accidental release measures

<b>Personal precautions</b>	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. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).
<b>Environmental precautions</b>	Storage tanks must be positioned within a bunded area. 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.
<b>Large spill</b>	Eliminate all ignition sources. Stop leak if without risk. 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. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product.
<b>Small spill</b>	Eliminate all ignition sources. Stop leak if without risk. 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.

## 7 . Handling and storage

<b>Handling</b>	Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Do not swallow. Aspiration hazard Can enter lungs and cause damage. Never siphon by mouth. Avoid contact of spilt material and runoff with soil and surface waterways. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. 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 non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Do not reuse container. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous.
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## Storage

Store in a segregated and approved area. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Store and use only in equipment/containers designed for use with this product. Do not remove warning labels from containers.

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.

Entry to any tanks or other confined space requires a full risk assessment and appropriate control measures to be put in place in conformance with appropriate regulations and industry practice on confined space entry. Do not enter storage tanks. If entry to vessels is necessary, follow permit to work procedures for entering a confined space that has contained leaded product (tetraethyl lead). The tank shall have been well ventilated and the tank atmosphere has been shown to contain hydrocarbon vapour concentrations of less than 1% of the lower flammability limit and an oxygen concentration of at least 20% volume. Always have sufficient people standing by outside the tank with appropriate breathing apparatus and equipment to effect a quick rescue.

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. 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.

## Additional information-Storage

This product must be handled in compliance with Australian Standard: The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids [Standard 1940-2004 as amended and adapted].

## 8 . Exposure controls/personal protection

### Ingredient name

### Occupational exposure limits

Gasoline

#### ACGIH TLV (United States).

TWA: 300 ppm 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 5/1996  
TWA: 890 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 5/1996  
STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes. Issued/Revised: 5/1996  
STEL: 1480 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. Issued/Revised: 5/1996

toluene

#### Safe Work Australia (Australia). Absorbed through skin.

STEL: 574 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. Issued/Revised: 8/2005  
STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. Issued/Revised: 8/2005  
TWA: 191 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 8/2005  
TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 8/2005

xylene

#### Safe Work Australia (Australia).

STEL: 655 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. Issued/Revised: 5/1995  
STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. Issued/Revised: 5/1995  
TWA: 350 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 5/1995  
TWA: 80 ppm 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 5/1995

ethylbenzene

#### Safe Work Australia (Australia).

STEL: 543 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. Issued/Revised: 5/1995  
STEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes. Issued/Revised: 5/1995  
TWA: 434 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 5/1995  
TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 5/1995

Benzene

#### Safe Work Australia (Australia).

TWA: 3.2 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 4/2003  
TWA: 1 ppm 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 4/2003

n-hexane

#### Safe Work Australia (Australia).

TWA: 72 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 11/2001  
TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 11/2001

Tetraethyl lead (Lead alkyls)

#### Safe Work Australia (Australia). Absorbed through skin.

TWA: 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, (as Pb) 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 5/1995

For information and guidance, the ACGIH values are included. For further information on these please consult your supplier.

Whilst specific OELs for certain components are included in this SDS, it should be noted that other components of the preparation will be present in any mist, vapour or dust produced. For this reason, the specific OELs may not be applicable to the product and are provided for guidance purposes.

### Biological Limit Values

Benzene: S-Phenylmercapturic acid in urine - End of shift: 25 µg/g creatinine (ACGIH)  
t,t-Muconic acid in urine - End of shift: 500 µg/g creatinine (ACGIH)

Lead in blood - Sampling time is not critical: 30 µg/100 ml (ACGIH)

Note: Women of child bearing potential, whose blood Pb exceeds 10 µg/dl, are at risk of delivering a child with a blood Pb over the current Centers for Disease Control guideline of 10 µg/dl. If the blood Pb of such children remains elevated, they may be at increased risk of cognitive deficits. The blood Pb of these children should be closely monitored and appropriate steps should be taken to minimize the child's exposure to environmental lead. (CDC: Preventing Lead Poisoning in Young Children, October 1991; See ACGIH BEI® and TLV® Documentation for Lead).

## Exposure controls

### Occupational exposure controls

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

### 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. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

## Personal protective equipment

### Respiratory protection

Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing of vapours, mists or spray. Select and use respirators in accordance with AS/NZS 1715/1716. When mists or vapours exceed the exposure standards then the use of the following is recommended: Approved respirator with organic vapour and dust/mist (Type P1) filters. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure level.

### Skin and body

Do not get on skin or clothing. Wear clothing and footwear that cannot be penetrated by chemicals or oil.

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.

### 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.

### Eye protection

Chemical splash goggles.

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## 9 . Physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Liquid.
Colour	Blue.
Odour	Petrol
Flash point	<-40 °C (Closed cup)
Vapour pressure	38.896 to 49 kPa (292.5 to 368.48 mm Hg) at 37.8°C
Vapour density	3 to 4 [Air = 1]
Viscosity	Kinematic: <7 mm <sup>2</sup> /s (<7 cSt) at 40°C
pH	Not available.
Boiling point / range	40 to 170°C (104 to 338°F)
Melting point / range	Not available.
Relative density/Specific gravity	Not available.
Density	710 kg/m <sup>3</sup> (0.71 g/cm <sup>3</sup> ) at 15°C
Solubility	Very slightly soluble in water

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## 10 . Stability and reactivity

Stability	The product is stable.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Avoid excessive heat.
Incompatibility with various substances/Hazardous Reactions	Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidising materials.
Hazardous decomposition products	Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide carbon monoxide

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## 11 . Toxicological information

### Effects and symptoms

Eyes	May cause eye irritation. Exposure to vapour, mist or fume may cause stinging, redness and watering of the eyes.
Skin	Harmful if absorbed through the skin. Causes skin irritation. Harmful on prolonged exposure. Contains material which can cause cancer. Contains material which may cause birth defects based on animal data.
Inhalation	Harmful if inhaled. Harmful on prolonged exposure. Contains material which can cause cancer. Contains material which may cause birth defects based on animal data.

<b>Ingestion</b>	Harmful if swallowed. Aspiration hazard if swallowed -- harmful or fatal if liquid is aspirated into lungs.
<b>Chronic toxicity</b>	
<b>Other chronic toxicity data</b>	Lead is a cumulative poison. It can cause anaemia, central nervous system effects, gastro-intestinal symptoms and kidney damage.  Excess exposure to vapors may produce headaches, dizziness, nausea, drowsiness, irritation of eyes, nose and throat and central nervous system depression. Aspiration of this material into the lungs can cause chemical pneumonia and can be fatal. Aspiration into the lungs can occur while vomiting after ingestion of this product. Inhalation of unleaded gasoline vapors did not produce birth defects in laboratory animals. Ingestion of this material can cause gastrointestinal irritation and diarrhea.  In a long-term inhalation study of whole unleaded gasoline vapors, exposure-related kidney damage and kidney tumors were observed in male rats. Similar kidney effects were not seen in female rats or in mice. At the highest exposure level (2056 ppm), female mice had an increased incidence of liver tumors. Results from subsequent scientific studies have shown that a broad variety of chemicals cause these kidney effects only in the male rat. Further studies have discovered the means by which the physiology of the male rat uniquely predispose it to these effects. Consequently, the Risk Assessment Forum of the Environmental Protection Agency has recognized that these responses are not predictive of a human health hazard. The liver tumors that were increased in the high-dose female mice are likewise of questionable significance because of their high spontaneous occurrence even without chemical exposure and because the rate of their occurrence is accelerated by a broad spectrum of chemicals not commonly considered to be carcinogens (e.g., phenobarbital). Thus, the significance of the mouse liver tumor response in terms of human health is questionable.  Gasoline is a complex mixture of hydrocarbons and contains benzene (typically no more than 2 volume%), toluene, and xylene. Chronic exposure to high levels of benzene has been shown to cause cancer (leukemia) in humans and other adverse blood effects (anemia). Benzene is considered a human carcinogen by IARC, NTP and OSHA. Over exposure to xylene and toluene can cause irritation to the upper respiratory tract, headache and narcosis. Some liver damage and lung inflammation were seen in chronic studies on xylene in guinea pigs but not in rats.  Solvent "sniffing" (abuse) or intentional overexposure to vapors can produce serious central nervous system effects, including unconsciousness, and possibly death.
<b>Carcinogenic effects</b>	CANCER HAZARD - CONTAINS MATERIAL WHICH CAN CAUSE CANCER. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure. Classified A1 (Confirmed for humans.) by ACGIH: [Benzene] Classified 1 (Proven for humans.) by IARC: [Benzene] Classified 2B (Possible for humans.) by IARC: [ethylbenzene]
<b>Mutagenic effects</b>	May cause heritable genetic damage.

## 12 . Ecological information

<b>Ecotoxicity</b>	Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
<b>Biodegradability</b>	
<b>Persistence/degradability</b>	The biodegradability of this material has not been determined.
<b>Mobility</b>	Spillages may penetrate the soil causing ground water contamination.
<b>Bioaccumulative potential</b>	This product is not expected to bioaccumulate through food chains in the environment.
<b>Other ecological information</b>	Spills may form a film on water surfaces causing physical damage to organisms. Oxygen transfer could also be impaired.





## 13 . Disposal considerations

<b>Disposal considerations / Waste information</b>	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. 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. Vapor 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.  No additional special precautions identified.
<b>Special Precautions for Landfill or Incineration</b>	

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## 14 . Transport information

### International transport regulations

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Class	PG*	Label	Additional information
<b>ADG Classification</b>	UN1203	GASOLINE or MOTOR SPIRIT	3	II		<b>Hazchem code</b> 3YE <b>Initial emergency response guide</b> 14 <b>Remarks</b> MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.
<b>IMDG Classification</b>	UN1203	GASOLINE or MOTOR SPIRIT. Marine pollutant	3	II	 	The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg. <b>Emergency schedules (EmS)</b> F-E, S-E
<b>IATA/ICAO Classification</b>	UN1203	GASOLINE or MOTOR SPIRIT	3	II		The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.

PG\* : Packing group

**Special precautions for user** No known special precautions required. See Section: "Handling and storage" for additional information.

## 15 . Regulatory information

### Standard Uniform Schedule of Medicine and Poisons

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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.

### Control of Scheduled Carcinogenic Substances

#### Ingredient name

Benzene

#### Schedule

Restricted [when used as a feedstock containing more than 50% of benzene by volume]

#### Other regulations

##### REACH Status

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

##### United States inventory (TSCA 8b)

At least one component is not listed.

##### Australia inventory (AICS)

Contact local supplier or distributor.

##### Canada inventory

Not determined.

##### 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.

## 16 . Other information

### Key to abbreviations

AMP = Acceptable Maximum Peak  
ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, an agency that promulgates exposure standards.  
ADG = Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail  
ADG Code = Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail  
CAS Number = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number  
HAZCHEM Code = Emergency action code of numbers and letters which gives information to emergency services. Its use is required by the ADG Code for Dangerous Goods in bulk.  
ICAO = International Civil Aviation Organization.  
IATA = International Air Transport Association, the organization promulgating rules governing

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shipment of goods by air.

IMDG = International Maritime Organization Rules, rules governing shipment of goods by water.

IP 346 = A chemical screening assay for dermal toxicity. The European Commission has recommended that Method IP 346 be used as the basis for labelling certain lubricant oil base stocks for carcinogenicity. The EU Commission has stipulated that the classification as a carcinogen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 3% DMSO extract as measured by IP 346. (See Note L, European Commission Directive 67/548/EEC as amended and adapted.)

DMSO is a solvent.

NOHSC = National Occupational Health & Safety Commission, Australia

TWA = Time weighted average

STEL = Short term exposure limit

UN Number = United Nations Number, a four digit number assigned by the United Nations Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods.

#### History

**Date of issue** 14/11/2014.  
**Date of previous issue** 16/08/2011.  
**Prepared by** Product Stewardship

#### Notice to reader

All reasonably practicable steps have been taken to ensure this data sheet and the health, safety and environmental information contained in it is accurate as of the date specified below. No warranty or representation, express or implied is made as to the accuracy or completeness of the data and information in this data sheet.

The data and advice given apply when the product is sold for the stated application or applications. You should not use the product other than for the stated application or applications without seeking advice from us.

It is the user's obligation to evaluate and use this product safely and to comply with all applicable laws and regulations. The BP Group shall not be responsible for any damage or injury resulting from use, other than the stated product use of the material, from any failure to adhere to recommendations, or from any hazards inherent in the nature of the material. Purchasers of the product for supply to a third party for use at work, have a duty to take all necessary steps to ensure that any person handling or using the product is provided with the information in this sheet. Employers have a duty to tell employees and others who may be affected of any hazards described in this sheet and of any precautions that should be taken.