

# Safety Data Sheet

## 1.0 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE

### 1.1 Product Identification

Substance	Gasoline
Commercial Product Name	Avgas UL94
Synonyms	Unleaded aviation gasoline 94
EC no.	289-220-8
UK Registration No.	UK-01-4615601157-2-0016

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

Specific Use(s)	Gasoline intended for use in aircraft spark ignition reciprocating engines
Uses Advised Against	This product must not be used in applications other than those listed under Specific Uses without first seeking the advice of the supplier

### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the SDS

Company	Greenergy Fuels Limited High Holborn London WC1V 7BD UNITED KINGDOM
Telephone No.	02074047700
Email	<a href="mailto:msds-info@greenergy.com">msds-info@greenergy.com</a>

### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone number	+44 (0)1235 836 100
Opening Hours	24 / 7

## 2.0 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

#### Classification according to GB CLP Regulation (EC 2008/1272/GBRET)

CLP-Classification: The product is classified as hazardous in accordance with GHS

Flam. Liq. 1	H224
Skin Irrit. 2	H315
Carc. 1B	H350
Mutagenic 1B	H340
Asp.Tox. 1	H304
STOT SE 3	H336
Aquatic Chronic 2	H411
Reproductive 2	H361fd

For the full text of classification codes and/or H-phrases in this section, see 2.2 below

### 2.2 Label elements

#### Labelling according to UK CLP Regulation

CLP pictograms:



GHS02



GHS08



GHS07



GHS09

Signal word:	Danger
CLP Hazard statements:	H224 - Extremely flammable liquid and vapour
	H315 - Causes skin irritation
	H350 - May cause cancer
	H340 - May cause genetic defects
	H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
	H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness
	H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
	H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

CLP Precautionary statements:	P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
	P210 - Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking
	P273 - Avoid release to the environment
	P281 - Use personal protective equipment as required
	P308 + P313 - If exposed or concerned; get medical advice/attention
	P362 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse

#### Labelling according to GB CLP (EC 2008/1272/GBRET)

Not relevant

#### Other Hazards

Other hazards which do not result in Classification: None identified

### 3.0 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

#### 3.1 Substances

Substance name	Product Identifier	%	Classification according to (EC 2008/1272/GBRET) [CLP / GHS]
Gasoline	EC no: 289-220-8 CAS no: 86290-81-5	100	H224 - Flam. Liq. 1 H315 - Skin Irrit. 2 H350 – Carc. 1B H340 - Muta. 1B H304 - Asp.Tox. 1 H336 - STOT SE 3 H411 - Aquatic Chronic 2 H361df - Repr. 2
Tetraethyl Lead	EC no: 201-075-4 CAS no: 78-00-2	<0.00103	H360df Repr. 1A H330 Acute Tox. 2 H310 Acute Tox. 1 H300 Acute Tox. 2 H373 STOT RE 2 (Liver, Kidney, Brain) H400 Aquatic Acute 1 M-Factor 1 H410 Aquatic Chronic 1

For the full text of classification codes and/or H-phrases in this section, see section 2.2

Tetraethyl Lead is not added to UL94 Avgas but may be present in trace quantities from the supply chain

#### 3.2 Mixtures

As a REACH registered UVCB substance under EC no. 289-220-8, gasoline is not categorised as a mixture by REACH (despite typically being blended from a range of other pure and UVCB substances)

### 4.0 FIRST AID MEASURES

#### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

Inhalation:	Keep at rest. Move to fresh air Oxygen or artificial respiration if needed Consult a physician immediately
Skin contact:	After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of soap and water. Take off contaminated clothing and shoes immediately Wash contaminated clothing before reuse If skin irritation persists, call a physician
Eye contact:	Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. If eye irritation persists, consult a specialist
Ingestion:	Do NOT induce vomiting Rinse mouth Drink plenty of water Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person Obtain medical attention

Additional advice: First aider needs to protect themselves  
See also section 8  
Show this safety data sheet to the physician in attendance

## 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Inhalation: High vapour concentrations may cause drowsiness, dizziness, headache and/or nausea

Skin contact: Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters

Eye contact: Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision

Ingestion: May enter lungs if swallowed. If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever  
The onset of respiratory symptoms may be delayed for several hours after exposure

## 4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment: Treat symptomatically

Persons on disulfiram (Antabuse®) therapy should be aware that the ethyl alcohol in this product is hazardous to them just as is alcohol from any source. Disulfiram reactions (vomiting, headache and even collapse) may follow ingestion of small amounts of alcohol and have also been described from skin contact

# 5.0 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

## 5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Use dry powder chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray/fog or alcohol resistant foam. Dry sand may be used for small fires only

Extinguishing media which shall not be used for safety reasons: Do not use direct water jets on the burning product as they could cause a steam explosion and spread of the fire. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam

## 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Fire Hazard: Extremely flammable

Specific hazards: Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Vapours may form explosive mixture with air. Vapours are heavier than air and may spread along floors. Flash back is possible over considerable distance. Possible decomposition products include carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides and unidentified organic compounds. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations

## 5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters: Wear personal protective equipment. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary. Chemical resistant suit is indicated if significant contact with spilled product is likely

## 6.0 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions:	Wear personal protective equipment. See also section 8. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition. Ensure all equipment is electrically grounded before beginning transfer operations. Do not breathe vapours or spray mist. Do not smoke
Advice for emergency Responders:	Only qualified personnel equipped with suitable protective equipment should intervene. Monitor area with combustible gas meter. Vapour can travel for considerable distances both above and below the ground surface. Underground services (drains, pipelines, cable ducts) can provide preferential flow paths

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions:	Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system. Gasoline contains oxygenated blend components (Ethanol, etc.) that are soluble in water and therefore precautions should be taken to protect surface and groundwater sources from contamination
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### 6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up:	Remove all sources of ignition. Do not use tools which may produce sparks. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel, acid binder, universal binder, sawdust). For large spills, use mechanical means such as vacuum tanker for recovery. Dam up. Sweep up and shovel into suitable containers for disposal. After cleaning, flush away traces with water Dispose of in accordance with local regulations
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## 7.0 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Handling:	Wear personal protective equipment. See also section 8. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Do not breathe vapours or spray mist. Use only in well-ventilated areas. Ensure all equipment is electrically grounded before beginning transfer operations. Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition. Do not smoke. Always replace cap after use. Take care to avoid waste and spillage when weighing, loading and mixing the product. Do not empty into drains
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### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage:	Do not store near or with any of the incompatible materials listed in section 10. Store in original container. Keep tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition. Keep tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place Bulk storage tanks must be constructed and operated in accordance with The Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations 2001
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Product Transfer:	Wait 2 minutes after tank filling (for tanks such as those on road tanker vehicles) before opening hatches or manholes. Wait 30 minutes after tank filling (for large storage tanks) before opening hatches or manholes. Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur. Be aware of handling operations that may give rise to additional hazards that result from the accumulation of static charges. These include but are not limited to pumping (especially turbulent flow), mixing, filtering, splash filling, cleaning and filling of tanks and containers, sampling, switch loading, gauging, vacuum truck operations, and mechanical movements. These activities may lead to static discharge e.g. spark formation. Restrict line velocity during pumping to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge ( $\leq 1$ m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then $\leq 7$ m/s). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations
Hygiene measures:	Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands and face before breaks and immediately after handling the product. Do not eat, drink or smoke. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. Use only in area provided with appropriate exhaust ventilation
Packaging material:	Do not burn, or use a cutting torch on, the empty drum. Do not puncture or incinerate

### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s):	see Exposure scenarios
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## 8.0 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1 Control parameters

Component:	Gasoline (86290-81-5)
TLV-TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> ):	mist: 5 (BE, GB, FR, NL, ES, FI, DK, NO)
TLV-STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> ):	mist: 10 (BE, GB)
DNEL:	840 mg/m <sup>3</sup> /8h – Workers – Inhalation 180 mg/m <sup>3</sup> /8h – Consumers – Inhalation
PNEC:	Substance is a hydrocarbon with a complex, unknown or variable composition. Conventional methods of deriving PNECs are not appropriate and it is not possible to identify a single representative PNEC for such substances

### 8.2 Exposure controls

Respiratory protection:	In case of insufficient ventilation wear suitable respiratory equipment. Recommended Filter type: A (EN 141), Respirator with a half face mask (EN 140), Respirator with full face mask (EN 140)
Hand protection:	Wear chemically resistant gloves tested for breakthrough time for gasoline in accordance with EN374. The selection of gloves for a specific application and time of use in a working area, should also take into account other factors on the working space, such as (but not limited to): other chemicals that are possibly used, physical requirements (protection against cutting/drilling, skill, thermal protection), and the instructions/specification of the supplier of gloves
Body protection:	Wear chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets and boots Wear antistatic and flame-retardant clothing
Eye protection:	Safety glasses (EN 166)

## 9.0 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance:	liquid
Colour:	dyed purple
Odour:	characteristic petroleum hydrocarbon odour
pH:	no data available
Boiling point/boiling range:	25 - 200°C
Melting point/range:	< -60°C
Flash point:	< -40°C
Explosive properties:	LEL 1% (v/v), UEL 8% (v/v)
Auto-ignition temperature	>250°C
Evaporation rate:	no data available
Vapour pressure:	~ 350 - 900 hPa @ 37.8°C
Vapour density:	no data available
Solubility in water:	slightly soluble (30 - 100mg/l, 20°C)
Viscosity:	0.25 - 0.75 mm <sup>2</sup> /s (40.0 °C)
Density:	720 – 775 kg/m <sup>3</sup> @ 15°C
Partition coefficient:	2.1 - 6 (n-octanol/water)

### 9.2 Other information

Conductivity:	Low conductivity: < 100 pS/m, The conductivity of this material makes it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive 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, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid
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## 10.0 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### 10.1 Reactivity

Reactivity:	Flammable liquid
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See also section 10.5

### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stability:	Stable under normal conditions
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### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored according to provisions

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid:	Heat, flames and sparks. See also sections 7 and 9.2
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### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible materials:	Incompatible with strong acids, bases and oxidizing agents.
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## 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products: Burning produces noxious and toxic fumes. Possible decomposition products include carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides and unidentified organic compounds

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

#### General Information

#### Acute toxicity

Component: Gasoline (86290-81-5)

LD50/oral/rat: > 5000 mg/kg

LD50/dermal/rat: > 2000 mg/kg

LD50/inhalation/4hr/rat: > 5.2 mg/l/4hr

Acute toxicity (other routes of administration): Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion

Skin contact: Repeated exposure may cause irritation, skin dryness or cracking

Eye contact: Not irritating to eyes. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met

Ingestion: Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea

Chronic toxicity: May cause cancer  
May cause genetic defects

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 12.1 Toxicity

Ecotoxicity effects: Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Component: Gasoline (86290-81-5)

LC50/96h/fish: 82 mg/l

EC50/48hr/daphnia: 7.6 mg/l

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability: Inherently biodegradable

### 12.3 Bio accumulative potential

Bioaccumulation: Does not bioaccumulate

Partition coefficient: 2.1 - 6 (n-octanol/water)

### 12.4 Mobility in soil

Mobility: no data available



## 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This mixture does not contain any REACH registered sub-stances that are assessed to be a PBT or a vPvB

## 12.6 Other adverse effects

Films formed on water may affect oxygen transfer and damage organisms

## 13.0 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

Waste from residues / unused products: Dispose of in accordance with local and national regulations. Where possible, recycling is preferred to disposal or incineration

Contaminated packaging: Do not burn, or use a cutting torch on, the empty drum. Do not puncture or incinerate

Codes of waste (SI 2005/894): The following Waste Codes are only suggestions: 130702 - petrol 150110 - packaging containing residues of or contaminated by dangerous substances Waste codes should be assigned by the user, preferably in discussion with the waste disposal authorities

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### 14.1 UN Number

UN number : 1203

### 14.2 UN proper shipping name

Proper shipping name : MOTOR SPIRIT / GASOLINE / PETROL

### 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

#### 14.3.1 Overland transport

Class: 3 - Flammable liquids  
Hazard Identification number: 33  
Emergency Action Code: 3YE  
ADR classification code: F1  
ADR danger labels: 3 - Flammable liquid  
P – Marine pollutant



Orange plates:



ADR tunnel restriction code: D/E ADR  
limited quantities: LQ07  
ADR excepted quantities: E1

#### 14.3.2 Inland waterway transport (ADN/ADNR)

ADNR class: 3

#### 14.3.3 Transport by sea

Class: 3 - Flammable liquid

**14.3.4 Air transport**

Class: 3 - Flammable liquid

**14.4 Packing group**

Packing group: II

**14.5 Environmental hazards**

Marine pollutant: P

Other information (transport) : No supplementary information available

**14.6 Special precautions for users**

No data available

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

Not applicable.

However, this product is a liquid and if transported in bulk, is covered under MARPOL 73/78, Annex I

**15.0 REGULATORY INFORMATION****15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

No data available

**15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment**

Chemical Safety assessment: A Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance

## 16.0 OTHER INFORMATION

- (1) Sections 1 and 9 revised to reflect the change to supplying as UL94 aviation gasoline
- (2) The contents and format of this SDS are in accordance with the ECHA Guidance on the compilation of safety data sheets, version 4.0 December 2020 ECHA-20-H-25-EN
- (3) Data used in this SDS has been sourced from the ECHA disseminated REACH dossier information for Gasoline EC 289-220-8
- (4) List of Abbreviations:

SDS	Safety Data Sheet
ECHA	European Chemicals Agency
CLP	Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regs.
GHS	Globally Harmonised System [of classification]
DNEL	Derived No Effect Level
PNEC	Predicted No Effect Concentration
REACH	Registration, Evaluation and Authorisation of Chemicals
ADR	Agreement for the transportation of dangerous goods by road
ADN	Agreement for the transportation of dangerous goods by Inland Waterways
RID	International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
PBT	Persistent, Bio-accumulative and Toxic
vPvB	Very Persistent and very Bio-accumulative
STOT	Single Target Organ Toxicity
IBC	International Bulk Chemical code
LEL	Lower Explosive Limit
UEL	Upper Explosive Limit
UVCB	Unknown or Variable Composition or Biological origin

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