

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1 PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT

Product Name: (see Section 16 for Synonyms) **AVIATION GASOLINE 100LL**
Product Description: Hydrocarbons and Additives
MSDS Number: 3834

Intended Use: Aviation fuel

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Supplier: Imperial Oil Downstream
 240 4th Avenue
 Calgary, ALBERTA. T2P 3M9 Canada
24 Hour Environmental / Health Emergency Telephone 1-866-232-9563
Transportation Emergency Phone Number 1-866-232-9563
Product Technical Information 1-800-268-3183
Supplier General Contact 1-800-567-3776

SECTION 2 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Reportable Hazardous Substance(s) or Complex Substance(s)

Name	CAS#	Concentration*	Acute Toxicity
DI (ETHYLENEGLYCOL) METHYL ETHER	111-77-3	0 - 0.15%	None
LIGHT ALKYLATION NAPHTHA	64741-66-8	80 - < 90%	None
TETRAETHYL LEAD	78-00-2	< 0.1%	Dermal Lethality: LD50 0.015 g/kg (Rat); Inhalation Lethality: LC50 6 ppm (Rat); Oral Lethality: LD50 0.017 g/kg (Rat)
TOLUENE	108-88-3	0 - 15%	None

* All concentrations are percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

SECTION 3 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

This material is considered to be hazardous according to regulatory guidelines (see (M)SDS Section 15).

PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL EFFECTS

FLAMMABLE. In use, may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture. Material can release vapours that readily form flammable mixtures. Vapour accumulation could flash and/or explode if ignited. Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an ignition.

HEALTH EFFECTS

Irritating to skin. May cause harm to the unborn child. If swallowed, may be aspirated and cause lung damage. Contains a glycol ether which is capable of being absorbed through intact skin and which, according to recent animal studies, may have the potential to affect the reproductive system. May be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, and lungs. May cause central nervous system depression.

NFPA Hazard ID: Health: 1 Flammability: 3 Reactivity: 0
HMIS Hazard ID: Health: 1* Flammability: 3 Reactivity: 0

NOTE: 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.

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

INHALATION

Remove from further exposure. For those providing assistance, avoid exposure to yourself or others. Use adequate respiratory protection. If respiratory irritation, dizziness, nausea, or unconsciousness occurs, seek immediate medical assistance. If breathing has stopped, assist ventilation with a mechanical device or use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

SKIN CONTACT

Wash contact areas with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.

EYE CONTACT

Flush thoroughly with water. If irritation occurs, get medical assistance.

INGESTION

Seek immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

If ingested, material may be aspirated into the lungs and cause chemical pneumonitis. Treat appropriately. This light hydrocarbon material, or a component, may be associated with cardiac sensitisation 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.

PRE-EXISTING MEDICAL CONDITIONS WHICH MAY BE AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Contains hydrocarbon solvent/petroleum hydrocarbons; skin contact may aggravate an existing dermatitis. Contains lead; individuals with pre-existing kidney, neurological or blood disease should avoid exposure. Exposure during pregnancy should be avoided.

SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Appropriate Extinguishing Media: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO₂) to extinguish flames.

Inappropriate Extinguishing Media: Straight streams of water

FIRE FIGHTING

Fire Fighting Instructions: Evacuate area. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapours and to protect personnel attempting to stop a leak. Prevent run-off from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers or drinking water supply. Fire-fighters should use standard protective equipment and in enclosed spaces, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to protect personnel.

Unusual Fire Hazards: Extremely Flammable. Vapour is flammable and heavier than air. Vapour may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources, causing a flashback fire danger. Hazardous material. Firefighters should consider protective equipment indicated in Section 8.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Oxides of carbon, Aldehydes, Sulphur oxides, Smoke, Fume, Incomplete combustion products

FLAMMABILITY PROPERTIES

Flash Point [Method]: -42°C (-44°F) [ASTM D-56]

Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air): LEL: 1.4 UEL: 7.6

Autoignition Temperature: 439°C (822°F)

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.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES

Avoid contact with spilled material. Warn or evacuate occupants in surrounding and downwind areas if required, due to toxicity or flammability of the material. See Section 5 for fire fighting information. See the Hazard Identification Section for Significant Hazards. See Section 4 for First Aid Advice. See Section 8 for advice on the minimum requirements for personal protective equipment. Additional protective measures may be necessary, depending on the specific circumstances and/or the expert judgment of the emergency responders.

For emergency responders: Respiratory protection: half-face or full-face respirator with filter(s) for organic vapor and, when applicable, H₂S, or Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) can be used depending on the size of spill and potential level of exposure. If the exposure cannot be completely characterized or an oxygen deficient atmosphere is possible or anticipated, SCBA is recommended. Work gloves that are resistant to aromatic hydrocarbons are recommended. Note: gloves made of polyvinyl acetate (PVA) are not water-resistant and are not suitable for emergency use. Chemical goggles are recommended if splashes or contact with eyes is possible. Small spills: normal antistatic work clothes are usually adequate. Large spills: full body suit of chemical resistant, antistatic material is recommended.

SPILL MANAGEMENT

Land Spill: Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Stop leak if you can do so without risk. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas. A vapour-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapour. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers. Large Spills: Water spray may reduce vapour, but may not prevent ignition in enclosed spaces.

Water Spill: Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Do not confine in area of spill. Advise occupants and shipping in downwind areas of fire and explosion hazard and warn them to stay clear. Allow liquid to evaporate from the surface. Seek the advice of a specialist before using dispersants.

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.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

Large Spills: Dyke far ahead of liquid spill for later recovery and disposal. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.

SECTION 7	HANDLING AND STORAGE
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HANDLING

Avoid breathing mists or vapour. Avoid contact with skin. Prevent exposure to ignition sources, for example use non-sparking tools and explosion-proof equipment. Potentially toxic/irritating fumes/vapour may be evolved from heated or agitated material. Do not siphon by mouth. Use only with adequate ventilation. Do not use as a cleaning solvent or other non-motor fuel uses. For use as a motor fuel only. 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) in or around any fuelling operation or storage area 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. Prevent small spills and leakage to avoid slip hazard. Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an electrical spark (ignition source). Use proper bonding and/or ground procedures. However, bonding and grounds may not eliminate the hazard from static accumulation. Consult local applicable standards for guidance. Additional references include American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practice on Static Electricity) or CENELEC CLC/TR 50404 (Electrostatics - Code of practice for the avoidance of hazards due to static electricity).

Static Accumulator: This material is a static accumulator.

STORAGE

Ample fire water supply should be available. A fixed sprinkler/deluge system is recommended. The container choice, for example storage vessel, may effect static accumulation and dissipation. Keep container closed. Handle containers with care. Open slowly in order to control possible pressure release. Store in a cool, well-ventilated area. Outside or detached storage preferred. Storage containers should be earthed and bonded. Fixed storage containers, transfer containers and associated equipment should be grounded and bonded to prevent accumulation of static charge.

SECTION 8	EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION
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Substance Name	Form	Limit/Standard		Note	Source
LIGHT ALKYLATION NAPHTHA		STEL	500 ppm		ACGIH
LIGHT ALKYLATION NAPHTHA		TWA	300 ppm		ACGIH
TETRAETHYL LEAD [as Pb]		TWA	0.1 mg/m3	Skin	ACGIH
TOLUENE		TWA	20 ppm		ACGIH

NOTE: Limits/standards shown for guidance only. Follow applicable regulations.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions.

Control measures to consider:

Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment to stay below exposure limits.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Personal protective equipment selections vary based on potential exposure conditions such as applications, handling practices, concentration and ventilation. Information on the selection of protective equipment for use with this material, as provided below, is based upon intended, normal usage.

Respiratory Protection: If engineering controls do not maintain airborne contaminant concentrations at a level which is adequate to protect worker health, an approved respirator may be appropriate. Respirator selection, use, and maintenance must be in accordance with regulatory requirements, if applicable. Types of respirators to be considered for this material include:

No special requirements under ordinary conditions of use and with adequate ventilation.

For high airborne concentrations, use an approved supplied-air respirator, operated in positive pressure mode. Supplied air respirators with an escape bottle may be appropriate when oxygen levels are inadequate, gas/vapour warning properties are poor, or if air purifying filter capacity/rating may be exceeded.

Hand Protection: Any specific glove information provided is based on published literature and glove manufacturer data. Glove suitability and breakthrough time will differ depending on the specific use conditions. Contact the glove manufacturer for specific advice on glove selection and breakthrough times for your use conditions. Inspect and replace worn or damaged gloves. The types of gloves to be considered for this material include:

Chemical resistant gloves are recommended.

Eye Protection: If contact is likely, safety glasses with side shields are recommended.

Skin and Body Protection: Any specific clothing information provided is based on published literature or manufacturer data. The types of clothing to be considered for this material include:

Chemical/oil resistant clothing is recommended.

Specific Hygiene Measures: Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practise good housekeeping.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS

Comply with applicable environmental regulations limiting discharge to air, water and soil. Protect the environment by applying appropriate control measures to prevent or limit emissions.

SECTION 9	PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES
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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.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Physical State: Liquid
Colour: Clear (May Be Dyed)
Odour: Petroleum/Solvent
Odour Threshold: N/D

IMPORTANT HEALTH, SAFETY, AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Relative Density (at 15 °C): 0.7
 Flash Point [Method]: -42°C (-44°F) [ASTM D-56]
 Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air): LEL: 1.4 UEL: 7.6
 Autoignition Temperature: 439°C (822°F)
 Boiling Point / Range: 70°C (158°F) - 170°C (338°F)
 Vapour Density (Air = 1): 4 at 101 kPa
 Vapour Pressure: [N/D at 20°C] | 38 kPa (285 mm Hg) at 38 °C - 48 kPa (360 mm Hg) at 38°C
 Evaporation Rate (n-butyl acetate = 1): N/D
 pH: N/A
 Log Pow (n-Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient): > 3
 Solubility in Water: Negligible
 Viscosity: [N/D at 40°C] | 0.6 cSt (0.6 mm²/sec) at 20°C
 Oxidizing Properties: See Hazards Identification Section.

OTHER INFORMATION

Freezing Point: -58°C (-72°F)
 Melting Point: N/A
 Decomposition Temperature: N/D

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Material is stable under normal conditions.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Heat, sparks, flame, and build up of static electricity.

MATERIALS TO AVOID: Halogens, Strong Acids, Strong oxidizers, Alkalies

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Material does not decompose at ambient temperatures.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ACUTE TOXICITY

<u>Route of Exposure</u>	<u>Conclusion / Remarks</u>
Inhalation	
Toxicity (Rat): LC50 > 5000 mg/m ³	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.
Irritation: 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.
Ingestion	
Toxicity (Rat): LD50 > 5000 mg/kg	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.
Skin	
Toxicity (Rabbit): LD50 > 5000 mg/kg	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.
Irritation (Rabbit): Data available.	Irritating to the skin. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.

Eye	
Irritation (Rabbit): Data available.	May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.

CHRONIC/OTHER EFFECTS

For the product itself:

Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema. Very high exposure (confined spaces / abuse) to light hydrocarbons may result in abnormal heart rhythm (arrhythmias). Concurrent high stress levels and/or co-exposure to high levels of hydrocarbons (above occupational exposure limits), and to heart-stimulating substances like epinephrine, nasal decongestants, asthma drugs, or cardiovascular drugs may initiate arrhythmias.

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.

Contains:

DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER: Oral maternal exposure of animals resulted in teratogenicity. Dermal maternal exposure of animals resulted in slight toxicity to the fetus. 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. TOLUENE : Concentrated, prolonged or deliberate inhalation may cause brain and nervous system damage. Prolonged and repeated exposure of pregnant animals (> 1500 ppm) have been reported to cause adverse fetal developmental effects.

CMR Status:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	List Citations
LIGHT ALKYLATION NAPHTHA	64741-66-8	4
TETRAETHYL LEAD	78-00-2	4
TOLUENE	108-88-3	4

--REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED--

1 = IARC 1
 2 = IARC 2A

3 = IARC 2B
 4 = ACGIH ALL

5 = ACGIH A1
 6 = ACGIH A2

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The information given is based on data available for the material, the components of the material, and similar materials.

ECOTOXICITY

Material -- Expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic

environment.

MOBILITY

More volatile component -- Highly volatile, will partition rapidly to air. Not expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.

Less volatile component -- Low solubility and floats and is expected to migrate from water to the land. Expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY

Biodegradation:

Majority of components -- Expected to be inherently biodegradable

Atmospheric Oxidation:

More volatile component -- Expected to degrade rapidly in air

BIOACCUMULATION POTENTIAL

Majority of components -- Potential to bioaccumulate is low.

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal recommendations based on material as supplied. Disposal must be in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations, and material characteristics at time of disposal.

DISPOSAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Product is suitable for burning in an enclosed controlled burner for fuel value or disposal by supervised incineration at very high temperatures to prevent formation of undesirable combustion products.

REGULATORY DISPOSAL INFORMATION

Empty Container Warning 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

LAND (TDG)

Proper Shipping Name: GASOLINE

Hazard Class & Division: 3

UN Number: 1203

Packing Group: II

Marine Pollutant: Yes

Special Provisions: 17

Footnote: Marine Pollutant designation is applicable only if shipped over water.

LAND (DOT)

Proper Shipping Name: GASOLINE
Hazard Class & Division: 3
ID Number: 1203
Packing Group: II
Marine Pollutant: Yes
ERG Number: 128
Label(s): 3
Transport Document Name: UN1203, GASOLINE, 3, PG II, MARINE POLLUTANT

SEA (IMDG)

Proper Shipping Name: MOTOR SPIRIT or GASOLINE or PETROL
Hazard Class & Division: 3
EMS Number: F-E, S-E
UN Number: 1203
Packing Group: II
Marine Pollutant: Yes
Label(s): 3
Transport Document Name: UN1203, MOTOR SPIRIT or GASOLINE or PETROL, 3, PG II, (-40°C c.c.), MARINE POLLUTANT

AIR (IATA)

Proper Shipping Name: MOTOR SPIRIT or GASOLINE or PETROL
Hazard Class & Division: 3
UN Number: 1203
Packing Group: II
Label(s) / Mark(s): 3
Transport Document Name: GASOLINE, 3, UN1203, PG II

SECTION 15	REGULATORY INFORMATION
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WHMIS Classification: Class B, Division 2: Flammable Liquids Class D, Division 2, Subdivision A: Very Toxic Material Class D, Division 2, Subdivision B: Toxic Material

This product has been classified in accordance with hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the (M)SDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations.

CEPA: All components of this material are either on the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL), exempt, or have been notified under CEPA.

Listed or exempt from listing/notification on the following chemical inventories: AICS, DSL, ENCS, IECSC, KECI, PICCS, TSCA

The Following Ingredients are Cited on the Lists Below:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	List Citations
TOLUENE	108-88-3	6

--REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED--

1 = TSCA 4
2 = TSCA 5a2

3 = TSCA 5e
4 = TSCA 6

5 = TSCA 12b
6 = NPRI

SECTION 16	OTHER INFORMATION
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N/D = Not determined, N/A = Not applicable

THIS SAFETY DATA SHEET CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING REVISIONS:

Revision Changes:

Section 01: Company Mailing Address information was modified.

Section 16: Not determined, Not applicable information was modified.

Section 09: Vapour Pressure information was modified.

Section 05: Hazardous Combustion Products information was modified.

Section 09 Viscosity information was modified.

Section 15: National Chemical Inventory Listing - Header information was modified.

Composition: Component table information was modified.

SYNONYMS: AVIATION GASOLINE 100LL, ESSO AVIATION GASOLINE

PRECAUTIONARY LABEL TEXT:

WHMIS Classification: Class B, Division 2: Flammable Liquids Class D, Division 2, Subdivision A: Very Toxic
Material Class D, Division 2, Subdivision B: Toxic Material

HEALTH HAZARDS

Irritating to skin. May cause harm to the unborn child. If swallowed, may be aspirated and cause lung damage.

PHYSICAL HAZARDS

FLAMMABLE. In use, may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture. Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an ignition.

PRECAUTIONS

Avoid breathing mists or vapour. Avoid contact with skin. Prevent exposure to ignition sources, for example use non-sparking tools and explosion-proof equipment. Potentially toxic/irritating fumes/vapour may be evolved from heated or agitated material. Do not siphon by mouth. Use only with adequate ventilation. Use proper bonding and/or earthing procedures. However, bonding and earthing may not eliminate the hazard from static accumulation.

FIRST AID

Inhalation: Remove from further exposure. For those providing assistance, avoid exposure to yourself or others. Use adequate respiratory protection. If respiratory irritation, dizziness, nausea, or unconsciousness occurs, seek immediate medical assistance. If breathing has stopped, assist ventilation with a mechanical device or use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

Eye: Flush thoroughly with water. If irritation occurs, get medical assistance.

Oral: Seek immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting.

Skin: Wash contact areas with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.

FIRE FIGHTING MEDIA

Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO₂) to extinguish flames.

SPILL/LEAK

Land Spill: Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas. A vapour-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapour. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers.

Water Spill: Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Do not confine in area of spill. Advise occupants and shipping in downwind areas of fire and explosion hazard and warn them to stay clear. Allow liquid to evaporate from the surface. Seek the advice of a specialist before using dispersants.

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