

# SAFETY DATA SHEET.

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

## AVGAS 100LL

Version	Revision Date.:	SDS Number:	Print Date.:
14.0	06/09/2026	800001008388	06/10/2026
			Date of last issue: 02/17/2025
			Date of first issue: 02/13/2014

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### SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : AVGAS 100LL  
Product code : 002D0717

#### Manufacturer or supplier's details

Manufacturer/Supplier : **Shell Trading (US) Company**  
P. O. BOX 4604  
Houston, TX 77210-4604  
USA

SDS Request : 877-276-7285  
Customer Service :

#### Emergency telephone number

Spill Information : NORTH AMERICA - 1-800-424-9300  
INTERNATIONAL - +1-703-527-3887  
Health Information : ; 1-877-504-9351

#### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Aviation Fuel  
Low lead content aviation gasoline fuel for piston engined aircraft

Restrictions on use : This product must not be used in applications other than those listed in Section 1 without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

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### SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### GHS classification in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Flammable liquids : Category 1  
Aspiration hazard : Category 1  
Skin irritation : Category 2  
Specific target organ toxicity : Category 3 (Narcotic effects)  
- single exposure (Inhalation)

# SAFETY DATA SHEET.

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## AVGAS 100LL

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Date of last issue: 02/17/2025  
Date of first issue: 02/13/2014

---

Reproductive toxicity : Category 2  
Specific target organ toxicity : Category 2 (Liver, Kidney, Brain)  
- repeated exposure  
Short-term (acute) aquatic : Category 2  
hazard  
Long-term (chronic) aquatic : Category 2  
hazard

### GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:  
H224 Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.  
HEALTH HAZARDS:  
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
H315 Causes skin irritation.  
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.  
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.  
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:  
H401 Toxic to aquatic life.  
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements : **Prevention:**  
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.  
P233 Keep container tightly closed.  
P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.  
P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting equipment.  
P242 Use non-sparking tools.  
P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.  
P260 Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.  
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.  
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

# SAFETY DATA SHEET.

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

## AVGAS 100LL

Version	Revision Date.:	SDS Number:	Print Date.: 06/10/2026
14.0	06/09/2026	800001008388	Date of last issue: 02/17/2025
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---

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

### Response:

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER.

P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.

P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P312 Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

P314 Get medical attention if you feel unwell.

P321 Specific treatment (see supplemental first aid instructions on this label).

P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention.

P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide to extinguish.

P391 Collect spillage.

### Storage:

P403 Store in a well-ventilated place.

P403 + P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

P405 Store locked up.

### Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

### Other hazards which do not result in classification

Liquid evaporates quickly and can ignite leading to a flash fire, or an explosion in a confined space.

This material is a static accumulator.

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.

Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire.

This product contains tetraethyl lead which is known to accumulate in the human body. There are indications from human epidemiological studies that exposure to tetraethyl lead may cause developmental and neurobehavioral effects in the unborn child.

The classification of this material is based on OSHA HCS 2024 criteria.

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## SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

# SAFETY DATA SHEET.

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

## AVGAS 100LL

Version 14.0      Revision Date.: 06/09/2026      SDS Number: 800001008388      Print Date.: 06/10/2026  
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Date of first issue: 02/13/2014

Substance / Mixture : Mixture  
Chemical nature : May also contain several additives at <0.1% v/v each.  
This product is dyed for grade identification.  
Complex mixture of hydrocarbons consisting of paraffins, cycloparaffins, aromatic and olefinic hydrocarbons with carbon numbers predominantly in the C4 to C12 range.  
Contains Tetraethyl lead, CAS # 78-00-2

### Components

Chemical name	Synonym	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Gasoline	Gasoline	Not Assigned	99.8 - 99.91
Tetraethyl lead	tetraethyllead	78-00-2	>= 0.06 - <= 0.12
1,2-dibromoethane	1,2-dibromoethane	106-93-4	>= 0.03 - <= 0.08

### Further information

Contains:

Chemical name	Identification number	Concentration (% w/w)
n-Hexane	110-54-3	>= 0 - <= 0.5
Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7	>= 12 - <= 15
Benzene	71-43-2	>= 0 - <= 0.09
Cumene	98-82-8	>= 0 - <= 0.25
Toluene	108-88-3	>= 12 - <= 15
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	>= 0 - <= 0.05
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	>= 0 - <= 2.5
Trimethylbenzene (all isomers)	25551-13-7	>= 0 - <= 0.5
Naphthalene	91-20-3	>= 0 - <= 0.05

## SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

If inhaled : Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

In case of skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing.

In case of eye contact : Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water.  
Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

If swallowed : If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. Rinse mouth.  
Call emergency number for your location / facility.  
If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath,

# SAFETY DATA SHEET.

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

## AVGAS 100LL

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---

- Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed : chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.  
: Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters.  
: Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision.  
: 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.  
: Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, light-headedness, headache and nausea.
- Protection of first-aiders : When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the incident, injury and surroundings.
- Notes to physician : 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.
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### SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

- Suitable extinguishing media : Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media : 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.
- Specific hazards during fire-fighting : Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.  
: Hazardous combustion products may include:  
: A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke).  
: Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs.  
: Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.  
: The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.  
: Will float and can be reignited on surface water.
- Specific extinguishing methods : Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.
- Special protective equipment for firefighters : Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to
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# SAFETY DATA SHEET.

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

## AVGAS 100LL

Version	Revision Date.:	SDS Number:	Print Date.:
14.0	06/09/2026	800001008388	06/10/2026
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---

Further information : relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).  
: Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.  
If possible remove containers from the danger zone.  
If the fire cannot be extinguished the only course of action is to evacuate immediately.  
Prevent fire extinguishing water from contaminating surface water or the ground water system.  
Contain residual material at affected sites to prevent material from entering drains (sewers), ditches, and waterways.

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### SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures : Vapour can travel for considerable distances both above and below the ground surface. Underground services (drains, pipelines, cable ducts) can provide preferential flow paths.  
Do not breathe fumes, vapour.  
Take measures to minimise the effects on groundwater.  
Contain residual material at affected sites to prevent material from entering drains (sewers), ditches, and waterways.  
Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.  
Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks.  
Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area.  
Evacuate all personnel.  
Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location, for example by using fog sprays.  
Vapour can travel for considerable distances both above and below the ground surface. Underground services (drains, pipelines, cable ducts) can provide preferential flow paths.

Environmental precautions : Take measures to minimise the effects on groundwater.  
Contain residual material at affected sites to prevent material from entering drains (sewers), ditches, and waterways.  
Prevent from spreading or entering into drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.  
Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.  
Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel.  
Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.  
If contamination of site occurs remediation may require specialist advice.  
Take precautionary measures against static discharges.  
Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.  
  
Observe all relevant local and international regulations.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up : Take precautionary measures against static discharges.  
For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or

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## AVGAS 100LL

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14.0	06/09/2026	800001008388	Date of last issue: 02/17/2025
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---

safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely. For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel. Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly. If contamination of site occurs remediation may require specialist advice. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.

Observe all relevant local and international regulations.

Additional advice : For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of this Safety Data Sheet. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. Maritime spillages should be dealt with using a Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP), as required by MARPOL Annex 1 Regulation 26.

U.S. regulations may require reporting releases of this material to the environment which exceed the reportable quantity (refer to Section 15) to the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

Under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) this material is considered an oil. As such, spills into surface waters must be reported to the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

This material is covered by EPA's Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) Petroleum Exclusion. Therefore, releases to the environment may not be reportable under CERCLA.

# SAFETY DATA SHEET.

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## AVGAS 100LL

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14.0	06/09/2026	800001008388	Date of last issue: 02/17/2025
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---

### SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Technical measures : Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.  
Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material.  
Air-dry contaminated clothing in a well-ventilated area before laundering.  
Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires.  
Prevent spillages.  
Turn off all battery operated portable electronic devices (examples include: cellular phones, pagers and CD players) before operating gasoline pump.  
Contaminated leather articles including shoes cannot be decontaminated and should be destroyed to prevent reuse.  
For comprehensive advice on handling, product transfer, storage and tank cleaning refer to the product supplier.  
Do not use as a cleaning solvent or other non-motor fuel uses.
- Advice on safe handling : Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.  
When using do not eat or drink.  
Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks.  
Never siphon by mouth.  
The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.  
Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols.  
Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).  
Keep container tightly closed and in a cool, well-ventilated place.  
Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires.  
Avoid exposure.  
The following activities have been associated with high levels of exposure to gasoline vapours: Top-loading of tankers, open ship loading by deck crew, drum filling/emptying and laboratory testing (particularly sample bottle washing).  
In the interests of air safety, aviation fuels are subject to strict

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## AVGAS 100LL

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14.0	06/09/2026	800001008388	Date of last issue: 02/17/2025
			Date of first issue: 02/13/2014

---

quality requirements and product integrity is of paramount importance. For one source of information on international standards for the quality assurance of aviation fuels, see [www.jigonline.com](http://www.jigonline.com).

Avoidance of contact : Strong oxidising agents.  
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. During aircraft re-fueling and all other operations extreme care must be taken to avoid any source of ignition from igniting vapour.

Avoid splash filling Keep containers closed when not in use. Do not use compressed air for filling discharge or handling. Contamination resulting from product transfer may give rise to light hydrocarbon vapour in the headspace of tanks that have previously contained gasoline. This vapour may explode if there is a source of ignition. Partly filled containers present a greater hazard than those that are full, therefore handling, transfer and sampling activities need special care.

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 in order 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.

Further information on storage stability : Drum and small container storage:  
Keep containers closed when not in use.  
Drums should be stacked to a maximum of 3 high.  
Use properly labeled and closable containers.  
Packaged product must be kept tightly closed and stored in a diked (bunded) well-ventilated area, away from, ignition sources and other sources of heat.  
Take suitable precautions when opening sealed containers, as pressure can build up during storage.  
Tank storage:  
Tanks must be specifically designed for use with this product.  
Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).

# SAFETY DATA SHEET.

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

## AVGAS 100LL

Version  
14.0

Revision Date.:  
06/09/2026

SDS Number:  
800001008388

Print Date.: 06/10/2026  
Date of last issue: 02/17/2025  
Date of first issue: 02/13/2014

Packaging material

Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition. Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of storage tanks is a specialist operation, which requires the implementation of strict procedures and precautions. Electrostatic charges will be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment to reduce the risk. The vapours in the head space of the storage vessel may lie in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be flammable. Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation covering the packaging and storage of this product.

: Suitable material: For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel., Aluminium may also be used for applications where it does not present an unnecessary fire hazard., Examples of suitable materials are: high density polyethylene (HDPE), polypropylene (PP), and Viton (FKM), which have been specifically tested for compatibility with this product., For container linings, use amine-adduct cured epoxy paint., For seals and gaskets use: graphite, PTFE, Viton A, Viton B. Unsuitable material: Some synthetic materials may be unsuitable for containers or container linings depending on the material specification and intended use. Examples of materials to avoid are: natural rubber (NR), nitrile rubber (NBR), ethylene propylene rubber (EPDM), polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA), polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyisobutylene., However, some may be suitable for glove materials.

**Specific end use(s)**

Specific use(s)

: Not applicable

See additional references that provide safe handling practices for liquids that are determined to be static accumulators: American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practices on Static Electricity).  
IEC/TS 60079-32-1: Electrostatic hazards, guidance

## SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
gasoline	Not Assigned	TWA	300 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	500 ppm	ACGIH

# SAFETY DATA SHEET.

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

## AVGAS 100LL

Version  
14.0

Revision Date.:  
06/09/2026

SDS Number:  
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Print Date.: 06/10/2026  
Date of last issue: 02/17/2025  
Date of first issue: 02/13/2014

Tetraethyl lead	78-00-2	TWA	0.1 mg/m3 (Lead)	ACGIH
		TWA	0.075 mg/m3 (Lead)	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	0.075 mg/m3 (Lead)	OSHA P0
n-Hexane	110-54-3	TWA	500 ppm 1,800 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	50 ppm	ACGIH
Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7	TWA	100 ppm 435 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	150 ppm 655 mg/m3	OSHA P0
		TWA	100 ppm 435 mg/m3	OSHA P0
1,2-dibromoethane	106-93-4	TWA	20 ppm	OSHA Z-2
		CEIL	30 ppm	OSHA Z-2
		Peak	50 ppm (5 minutes)	OSHA Z-2
Benzene	71-43-2	TWA	0.25 ppm 0.8 mg/m3	Shell Internal Standard (SIS) for 8-12 hour TWA.
		STEL	2.5 ppm 8 mg/m3	Shell Internal Standard (SIS) for 15 min (STEL)
		TWA	0.02 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	2.5 ppm	ACGIH
		PEL	1 ppm	OSHA CARC
		STEL	5 ppm	OSHA CARC
		TWA	10 ppm	OSHA Z-2
		CEIL	25 ppm	OSHA Z-2
		Peak	50 ppm (10 minutes)	OSHA Z-2
Cumene	98-82-8	TWA	50 ppm 245 mg/m3	NIOSH REL
		TWA	50 ppm 245 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	5 ppm	ACGIH
Toluene	108-88-3	TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	200 ppm	OSHA Z-2
		CEIL	300 ppm	OSHA Z-2
		Peak	500 ppm (10 minutes)	OSHA Z-2
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	TWA	100 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	300 ppm	OSHA Z-1

# SAFETY DATA SHEET.

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

## AVGAS 100LL

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14.0

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			1,050 mg/m3	
		TWA	300 ppm 1,050 mg/m3	NIOSH REL
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	100 ppm 435 mg/m3	NIOSH REL
		ST	125 ppm 545 mg/m3	NIOSH REL
		TWA	100 ppm 435 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
Trimethylbenzene (all isomers)	25551-13-7	TWA	10 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	25 ppm 125 mg/m3	OSHA P0
Naphthalene	91-20-3	TWA	10 ppm 50 mg/m3	NIOSH REL
		ST	15 ppm 75 mg/m3	NIOSH REL
		TWA	10 ppm 50 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	10 ppm	ACGIH

### Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sam-pling time	Permissible concentra-tion	Basis
n-Hexane	110-54-3	2,5-Hexanedi-one	Urine	End of shift	0.5 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7	Methylhip-puric acids	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.3 g/g cre-atinine	ACGIH BEI
Benzene	71-43-2	S-Phenylmer-capturic acid	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	25 µg/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI
		t,t-Muconic acid	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	500 µg/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI

# SAFETY DATA SHEET.

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

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Toluene	108-88-3	Toluene	In blood	Prior to last shift of work-week	0.02 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
		Toluene	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.03 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
		o-Cresol	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.3 mg/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	1,2-Cyclohexanediol	Urine	End of shift at end of work-week	50 mg/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Sum of mandelic acid and phenyl glyoxylic acid	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.15 g/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI

### Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

### Monitoring Methods

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.

Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory.

Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/>

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods <http://www.osha.gov/>

Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances <http://www.hse.gov.uk/>

Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA), Germany

# SAFETY DATA SHEET.

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

## AVGAS 100LL

Version	Revision Date.:	SDS Number:	Print Date.: 06/10/2026
14.0	06/09/2026	800001008388	Date of last issue: 02/17/2025
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---

<http://www.dgouv.de/inhalt/index.jsp>

L'Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité, (INRS), France <http://www.inrs.fr/accueil>

**Engineering measures** : The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include:  
Use sealed systems as far as possible.  
Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits.  
Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.  
Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.  
Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

### General Information

Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when there is potential for inhalation; clear up spills immediately and dispose of wastes safely. Ensure safe systems of work or equivalent arrangements are in place to manage risks. Regularly inspect, test and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance.

Do not ingest. If swallowed, then seek immediate medical assistance.

### Personal protective equipment

**Respiratory protection** : No respiratory protection is ordinarily required under normal conditions of use.  
In accordance with good industrial hygiene practices, precautions should be taken to avoid breathing of material.  
If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation.  
Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.  
Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter.  
Select a filter suitable for the combination of organic gases and vapours and particles [Type A/Type P boiling point >65°C (149°F)].

Hand protection

# SAFETY DATA SHEET.

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

## AVGAS 100LL

Version	Revision Date.:	SDS Number:	Print Date.:
14.0	06/09/2026	800001008388	06/10/2026
			Date of last issue: 02/17/2025
			Date of first issue: 02/13/2014

---

- Remarks : Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material.
- Eye protection : If material is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes, protective eyewear is recommended.
- Skin and body protection : Wear chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets and boots. Where risk of splashing, also wear an apron. Wear antistatic and flame-retardant clothing.
- Protective measures : Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

### Environmental exposure controls

- General advice : Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour. Information on accidental release measures are to be found in section 6.

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## SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

- Physical state : liquid
- Colour : blue
- Odour : Data not available
- Odour Threshold : Data not available
- Melting point/freezing point : Data not available

# SAFETY DATA SHEET.

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

## AVGAS 100LL

Version	Revision Date.:	SDS Number:	Print Date.:
14.0	06/09/2026	800001008388	06/10/2026
			Date of last issue: 02/17/2025
			Date of first issue: 02/13/2014

---

Initial boiling point and boiling range	:	25 - 170 °C
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Not applicable
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	:	Data not available
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	:	1 %(V)
Flash point	:	<= -40 °C
Auto-ignition temperature	:	> 250 °C
Decomposition temperature	:	Data not available
pH	:	Data not available
Viscosity		
Viscosity, dynamic	:	Data not available
Viscosity, kinematic	:	Typical 0.75 mm <sup>2</sup> /s (40.0 °C)
		0.25 - 0.75 mm <sup>2</sup> /s (40.0 °C)
		Method: Unspecified
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	negligible
Solubility in other solvents	:	Data not available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: 2 - 7
Vapour pressure	:	60 - 90 kPa (50.0 °C)
		Method: Unspecified
		38 - 49 kPa (38.0 °C)
		Method: Unspecified
Relative density	:	Data not available
Density	:	700.0 - 730.0 kg/m <sup>3</sup> (15.0 °C)
Relative vapour density	:	Data not available

# SAFETY DATA SHEET.

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

## AVGAS 100LL

Version	Revision Date.:	SDS Number:	Print Date.: 06/10/2026
14.0	06/09/2026	800001008388	Date of last issue: 02/17/2025
			Date of first issue: 02/13/2014

---

Particle characteristics  
Particle size : Data not available

### 9.2 Other information

Explosives : Classification Code: Not classified.

Oxidizing properties : Not applicable

Evaporation rate : Data not available

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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### SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity : May oxidise in the presence of air.

Chemical stability : Stable under normal conditions of use.

Possibility of hazardous reactions : No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored according to provisions

Conditions to avoid : Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static electricity.

Incompatible materials : Strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous decomposition products : Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage.  
Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

# SAFETY DATA SHEET.

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

## AVGAS 100LL

Version	Revision Date.:	SDS Number:	Print Date.:
14.0	06/09/2026	800001008388	06/10/2026
			Date of last issue: 02/17/2025
			Date of first issue: 02/13/2014

---

### SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### Acute toxicity

**Product:**

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg  
Remarks: Low toxicity  
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 (Rat): > 20 mg/l  
Exposure time: 4 h  
Remarks: Low toxicity  
  
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD 50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg  
Remarks: Low toxicity  
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

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

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

**Product:**

Remarks : Irritating to skin.

#### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

**Product:**

Remarks : Not irritating to eye.  
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

#### Respiratory or skin sensitisation

**Product:**

Remarks : Not a sensitiser.  
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

#### Germ cell mutagenicity

**Product:**

Genotoxicity in vivo : Remarks: Non mutagenic  
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

# SAFETY DATA SHEET.

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

## AVGAS 100LL

Version 14.0      Revision Date.: 06/09/2026      SDS Number: 800001008388      Print Date.: 06/10/2026  
Date of last issue: 02/17/2025  
Date of first issue: 02/13/2014

---

### Carcinogenicity

**Product:**

Remarks : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

**IARC**      Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans  
Cumene      98-82-8  
Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans  
Ethylbenzene      100-41-4

**OSHA**      No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

**NTP**      Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen  
Tetraethyl lead      78-00-2  
(Lead compounds)  
Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen  
Cumene      98-82-8

### Reproductive toxicity

Remarks : Does not impair fertility.  
Remarks : Contains n-Hexane, CAS # 110-54-3.  
Remarks : Contains Toluene, CAS # 108-88-3.  
Many case studies involving abuse during pregnancy indicate that toluene can cause birth defects, growth retardation and learning difficulties.

### STOT - single exposure

**Product:**

Remarks : High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea.

### STOT - repeated exposure

**Product:**

Remarks : May cause damage to organs or organ systems through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Exposure routes : Inhalation  
Target Organs : Liver, Kidney, Brain

# SAFETY DATA SHEET.

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

## AVGAS 100LL

Version	Revision Date.:	SDS Number:	Print Date.: 06/10/2026
14.0	06/09/2026	800001008388	Date of last issue: 02/17/2025
			Date of first issue: 02/13/2014

---

### Aspiration toxicity

#### Product:

Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

### Further information

#### Product:

Remarks : Exposure to very high concentrations of similar materials has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac arrest.

Remarks : Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

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## SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Ecotoxicity

#### Product:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l  
Toxic

Toxicity to daphnia and other :  
aquatic invertebrates : Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l  
Toxic

Toxicity to algae/aquatic :  
plants : Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l  
Toxic

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox- : Remarks: NOEC/NOEL/EL10 > 1.0 - <= 10 mg/l  
icity)

Toxicity to daphnia and other : Remarks: NOEC/NOEL/EL10 > 1.0 - <= 10 mg/l  
aquatic invertebrates (Chron-  
ic toxicity)

Toxicity to microorganisms : Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 >10 <= 100 mg/l  
Harmful

#### Components:

##### **Tetraethyl lead:**

M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox- : 1  
icity)

# SAFETY DATA SHEET.

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

## AVGAS 100LL

Version	Revision Date.:	SDS Number:	Print Date.: 06/10/2026
14.0	06/09/2026	800001008388	Date of last issue: 02/17/2025
			Date of first issue: 02/13/2014

---

### Persistence and degradability

#### Product:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air. Readily biodegradable. Not Persistent per IMO criteria. International Oil Pollution Compensation (IOPC) Fund definition: "A non-persistent oil is oil, which, at the time of shipment, consists of hydrocarbon fractions, (a) at least 50% of which, by volume, distills at a temperature of 340°C (645°F) and (b) at least 95% of which, by volume, distills at a temperature of 370°C (700°F) when tested by the ASTM Method D-86/78 or any subsequent revision thereof."

### Bioaccumulative potential

#### Product:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Contains constituents with the potential to bioaccumulate.

### Mobility in soil

#### Product:

Mobility : Remarks: If the product enters soil, one or more constituents will or may be mobile and may contaminate groundwater. Floats on water.

### Other adverse effects

#### Product:

Additional ecological information : Films formed on water may affect oxygen transfer and damage organisms.

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## SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Disposal methods

Waste from residues : Recover or recycle if possible. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations. Waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning should be disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand. Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water

# SAFETY DATA SHEET.

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

## AVGAS 100LL

Version	Revision Date.:	SDS Number:	Print Date.: 06/10/2026
14.0	06/09/2026	800001008388	Date of last issue: 02/17/2025
			Date of first issue: 02/13/2014

---

courses.  
Do not dispose of tank water bottoms by allowing them to drain into the ground.  
MARPOL - see International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78) which provides technical aspects at controlling pollutions from ships.

Contaminated packaging : Drain container thoroughly.  
After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire.  
Residues may cause an explosion hazard.  
Do not puncture, cut, or weld uncleaned drums.  
Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.  
Do not pollute the soil, water or environment with the waste container.

Local legislation  
Remarks : Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.  
Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

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### SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

#### National Regulations

**49 CFR**  
UN/ID/NA number : UN 1203  
Proper shipping name : GASOLINE  
Class : 3  
Packing group : II  
Labels : 3  
ERG Code : 128  
Marine pollutant : yes (gasoline, leaded)

#### International Regulations

**IATA-DGR**  
UN/ID No. : UN 1203  
Proper shipping name : GASOLINE  
Class : 3  
Packing group : II  
Labels : 3

**IMDG-Code**  
UN number : UN 1203  
Proper shipping name : GASOLINE  
Class : 3

# SAFETY DATA SHEET.

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

## AVGAS 100LL

Version 14.0      Revision Date.: 06/09/2026      SDS Number: 800001008388      Print Date.: 06/10/2026  
Date of last issue: 02/17/2025  
Date of first issue: 02/13/2014

Packing group : II  
Labels : 3  
Marine pollutant : yes

### Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

### Special precautions for user

Remarks : Special Precautions: Refer to Section 7, Handling & Storage, for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or needs to comply with in connection with transport.

## SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

### Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

### CERCLA Reportable Quantity

Components	CAS-No.	Component RQ (lbs)	Calculated product RQ (lbs)
<b>Xylene, mixed isomers</b>	<b>1330-20-7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>666</b>
<b>Xylene, mixed isomers</b>	<b>1330-20-7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100 (F003)</b>
<b>Ethylbenzene</b>	<b>100-41-4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100 (F003)</b>
<b>Ethylbenzene</b>	<b>100-41-4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100 (F003)</b>
<b>Benzene</b>	<b>71-43-2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10 (D018)</b>
<b>Toluene</b>	<b>108-88-3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100 (F005)</b>

### CERCLA Reportable Quantity

### CERCLA Reportable Quantity

Shell classifies this material as an "oil" under the CERCLA Petroleum Exclusion, therefore releases to the environment are not reportable under CERCLA.

### CERCLA Reportable Quantity

The components with RQs are given for information.

# SAFETY DATA SHEET.

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

## AVGAS 100LL

Version	Revision Date.:	SDS Number:	Print Date.: 06/10/2026
14.0	06/09/2026	800001008388	Date of last issue: 02/17/2025
			Date of first issue: 02/13/2014

---

### SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

### SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances Threshold Planning Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 302 EHS TPQ.

**SARA 311/312 Hazards** : Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)  
Aspiration hazard  
Skin corrosion or irritation  
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)  
Reproductive toxicity

**SARA 313** : The following components are subject to reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313:

Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7	>= 10 - < 20 %
Toluene	108-88-3	>= 10 - < 20 %
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	>= 1 - < 5 %
Cumene	98-82-8	>= 0.1 - < 1 %
Tetraethyl lead	78-00-2	>= 0.1 - < 1 %

### Clean Water Act

The following Hazardous Chemicals are listed under the U.S. CleanWater Act, Section 311, Table 117.3:

Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7	>= 10 - < 20 %
Toluene	108-88-3	>= 10 - < 20 %
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	>= 1 - < 5 %
Tetraethyl lead	78-00-2	>= 0.1 - < 1 %
Benzene	71-43-2	>= 0 - < 0.1 %
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	>= 0 - < 0.1 %
Naphthalene	91-20-3	>= 0 - < 0.1 %

### US State Regulations

#### Massachusetts Right To Know

No components are subject to the Massachusetts Right to Know Act.

#### Pennsylvania Right To Know

gasoline	Not Assigned
Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7
Toluene	108-88-3
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4
Cumene	98-82-8
Tetraethyl lead	78-00-2

# SAFETY DATA SHEET.

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

## AVGAS 100LL

Version	Revision Date.:	SDS Number:	Print Date.: 06/10/2026
14.0	06/09/2026	800001008388	Date of last issue: 02/17/2025
			Date of first issue: 02/13/2014

Benzene	71-43-2
1,2-dibromoethane	106-93-4
Cyclohexane	110-82-7
Naphthalene	91-20-3

### California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Tetraethyl lead, 1,2-dibromoethane, Benzene, Cumene, Ethylbenzene, Naphthalene, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and n-Hexane, 1,2-dibromoethane, Benzene, Toluene, which is/are known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

### California List of Hazardous Substances

Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7
Toluene	108-88-3
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4

## SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

### Further information

NFPA Rating (Health, Fire, Reactivity) 2, 4, 0

### Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH	: USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH BEI	: ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
NIOSH REL	: USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
OSHA CARC	: OSHA Specifically Regulated Chemicals/Carcinogens
OSHA P0	: USA. Table Z-1-A Limits for Air Contaminants (1989 vacated values)
OSHA Z-1	: USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
OSHA Z-2	: USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-2
ACGIH / TWA	: 8-hour, time-weighted average
ACGIH / STEL	: Short-term exposure limit
NIOSH REL / TWA	: Time-weighted average concentration for up to a 10-hour workday during a 40-hour workweek
NIOSH REL / ST	: STEL - 15-minute TWA exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a workday
OSHA CARC / PEL	: Permissible exposure limit (PEL)
OSHA CARC / STEL	: Excursion limit
OSHA P0 / TWA	: 8-hour time weighted average
OSHA P0 / STEL	: Short-term exposure limit

# SAFETY DATA SHEET.

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

## AVGAS 100LL

Version	Revision Date.:	SDS Number:	Print Date.: 06/10/2026
14.0	06/09/2026	800001008388	Date of last issue: 02/17/2025
			Date of first issue: 02/13/2014

---

OSHA Z-1 / TWA	:	8-hour time weighted average
OSHA Z-2 / TWA	:	8-hour time weighted average
OSHA Z-2 / CEIL	:	Acceptable ceiling concentration
OSHA Z-2 / Peak	:	Acceptable maximum peak above the acceptable ceiling concentration for an 8-hr shift

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EHS - Extremely Hazardous Substance; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonised System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; HMIS - Hazardous Materials Identification System; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organisation; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardisation; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Administration; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RQ - Reportable Quantity; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECl - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.

Revision Date. : 06/09/2026

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

# **SAFETY DATA SHEET.**

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

## **AVGAS 100LL**

Version  
14.0

Revision Date.:  
06/09/2026

SDS Number:  
800001008388

Print Date.: 06/10/2026  
Date of last issue: 02/17/2025  
Date of first issue: 02/13/2014

---

US / EN