

# PETRON AVIATION GASOLINE 100 LL

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**SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

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**Product Name** AVIATION GASOLINE (AVGAS) 100 LL

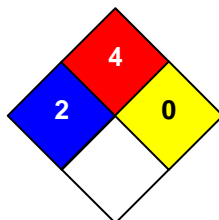
**Manufacturer** PETRON CORPORATION  
JESUS ST., PANDACAN, MANILA

**Chemical Family** Petroleum Hydrocarbons

**Product Type** Aviation Gasoline

**Emergency Phone No.** (632) 563-31-21

**NFPA Hazard Identification**



Hazard	Degree of Hazard
Blue - Health	0 - Least
Red - Flammability	1 - Slight
Yellow - Reactivity	2 - Moderate
White - Special	3 - High
	4 - Extreme

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**SECTION 2: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

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**Hazardous Ingredients** The product primarily consists of petroleum hydrocarbons combined with lead alkyls and other additives. The product is highly flammable and may contain carcinogenic components. However, as long as normal precautions in handling petroleum products are observed and good standards of industrial and personal hygiene are maintained, no significant safety and health hazard is expected.

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**SECTION 3: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

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**Primary Entry Routes** Inhalation of vapors, eye contact, skin contact/absorption

**Target Organs** Respiratory system, central nervous system, eyes, skin

**Eye Contact** May cause mild irritation with stinging and redness of the eyes.

**Skin Contact** Low order of toxicity under normal use. However, avoid prolonged or repeated contact with the product to prevent defatting and dermatitis. Furthermore, lead in the product can be absorbed through the skin and accumulate in the body, affecting the blood, nerves, kidney and the reproductive system.



**Ingestion** Ingestion is an unlikely event. However, accidental ingestion can lead to vomiting and aspiration into the lungs. This can result in chemical pneumonitis, which can be fatal.

**Inhalation** Gasoline vapor acts as a central nervous system depressant. Exposure to low concentrations may produce flushing of the face, staggering gait, slurred speech and mental confusion. In high concentrations, gasoline vapor may cause unconsciousness, coma and possibly death resulting from respiratory failure and harmful effects to the kidneys, pancreas and liver. Gasoline contains aromatic hydrocarbons which may result in leukemia and other hematopoietic changes.

**Workplace Exposure Limits** There is no known established limit for the product. However, available information sets the OSHA PEL (Occupational Safety and Health Administration (US) permissible exposure limit) for natural gasoline at 300 ppm. OSHA PEL for benzene (carcinogenic) is 10 ppm. For tetraethyl lead the PEL is 0.075 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

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**SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES**

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**Eye Contact** Rinse eyes immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes or until irritation subsides. If irritation persists, get prompt medical attention.

**Skin Contact** Immediately clean contaminated skin with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing, including shoes, and launder before reuse.

**Ingestion** If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting due to risk of aspiration into the lungs. Keep at rest and seek medical attention immediately. Use gastric lavage (stomach wash) followed by saline catharsis.

**Inhalation** If overexposed to oil mist, remove affected person immediately to fresh air. Administer artificial respiration if breathing is irregular or has stopped. Call for prompt medical attention.

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**SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

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**Flash Point, Tag CC, °C** < -56

**Extinguishing Media** In case of fire use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical extinguishers.

**Special Fire-fighting Procedures** Do not spray water directly on fire; product will float and could reignite on the surface of the water. Highly flammable vapors which are heavier than air may accumulate in low areas and/or spread along the ground away from handling site. Flashback along vapor trail may occur.

**Decomposition Products under Fire Conditions** Oxides of carbon, nitrogen and other gases are products of combustion.



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**SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

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<b>Land Spill</b>	Evacuate area of all unnecessary personnel. Wear protective equipment if exposure conditions warrant. Taking normal safety precaution shut off source of product. Prevent the liquid from entering sewers, water courses or low-lying areas. Advise the relevant authorities, taking measures to minimize the effects on ground water. Recover from surface by absorbing in a dry, inert material (sand, clay, etc.) and transfer to disposal drums using non-sparking equipment. If necessary, dispose material according to regulations of local authorities and environmental agencies.
<b>Water Spill</b>	Use booms to confine spills immediately. Remove from the water surface by skimming using non-sparking equipment or with suitable absorbents. If permitted by local authorities and environmental agencies, disperse the residue in unconfined waters. Consult an expert on disposal of recovered material and ensure conformity to local disposal regulations.

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**SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE**

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<b>Handling Procedures</b>	Keep away from potential sources of ignition. Open container in a well-ventilated area. Bond and ground during transfer. Avoid breathing vapors. Keep containers closed when not in use. Prevent small spills and leakages to avoid slip hazard. Wash thoroughly after handling. "Empty" containers and retain product residue (liquid or vapor) can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity or other sources of ignition; they may explode and cause death or injury. Empty drums should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner, or properly disposed of.
<b>Storage Procedures</b>	Store in tightly closed containers in cool, well ventilated areas away from sources of ignition.

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**SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROL/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

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<b>Ventilation Procedures</b>	Use local exhaust ventilation to control mists or vapors. Additional ventilation or exhaust may be required to maintain air concentrations below exposure limits.
<b>Gloves Protection</b>	Use chemical resistant gloves.
<b>Eye Protection</b>	In case of splashing, wear safety glasses with side shields.
<b>Respiratory Protection</b>	Use NIOSH/MSHA approved full-face respirator with a combination organic vapor and high efficiency filter cartridge if the recommended exposure limit is exceeded. Use self-contained breathing apparatus for entry into confined space, for other poorly ventilated areas and for large spill clean-up sites.
<b>Clothing Recommendation</b>	Wear either a chemical protective suit or apron when potential for contact with material exists. Use neoprene or nitrile rubber boots when necessary to avoid contaminating shoes. Do not wear rings, watches or similar apparel that could entrap the material and cause a skin reaction.



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**SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

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Density at 15°C, kg/m3	717.9 (Typical)
Water Solubility	Insoluble
Odor	Characteristic of petroleum products
Appearance	Clear liquid
Color	Blue
Boiling Point, °C	37.0 - 130.0 (Typical)
Percent Volatile	100% at boiling range
Reid Vapor Pressure, kPa at 37.8°C	45
psi at 37.8°C	6.5
Vapor Density (air = 1)	3 - 4

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**SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

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Stability	Material is normally stable at ambient temperature. May decompose on exposure to heat; highly flammable.
Incompatibility	Strong oxidizing agents
Polymerization	Will not occur
Hazardous Decomposition Products	In case of combustion or thermal decomposition, carbon monoxide and other toxic and irritant fumes may be formed.

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**SECTION 11: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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Ecotoxicity	There is no specific information for this product. However like other petroleum products, it may be harmful to aquatic organisms and may cause long-term adverse effects to the aquatic environment. Volatile components may be lost to the air through evaporation. Large volumes of non-volatile components may penetrate the soil and contaminate groundwater. In aerobic water and sediments, these will biodegrade. However, they are non-biodegradable in anaerobic conditions with high potential to bioaccumulate.
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**SECTION 12: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

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Waste Disposal	Material, if discarded, is expected to be hazardous waste. The product may be burned under controlled conditions and should be in compliance with local and national waste management regulations.
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**SECTION 13: TRANSPORT REGULATIONS**

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Shipping Name	Gasoline
Hazard Class	3 (Flammable liquid)
ID Number	UN 1203
Packing Group	II
Marking	Gasoline, UN 1203, Marine Pollutant (Gasoline, leaded)*
Label	Flammable liquid
Placard	Flammable/1203
Hazardous Substance/RQ	Not applicable
Shipping Description	Gasoline, 3 (Flammable liquid), UN 1203, PG II, Marine Pollutant (Gasoline, leaded)*
Packaging References	49 CFR 173, 150, 173.202, 173.242

\*Marine pollutant mark and shipping paper notation required for all bulk domestic shipments and non-bulk shipments by water (US DOT Transportation Regulation)

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**SECTION 14: APPROVALS**

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Approvals	Technical Department Petron Corporation
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This is a computer-generated form and does not require a signature.

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