

Unleaded Gasoline

Description

Gasoline is one of the most important and valuable products to come out of the crude oil refining process. Gasoline is classified based on its octane rating: regular (87), mid-grade (89), and premium (90+). Up until the 1970's, lead was added to gasoline to act as a lubricant and octane booster but due to environmental concerns, the EPA decided to phase out lead and eventually replace it with ethanol. The US consumes roughly 391 million gallons of gasoline daily, mainly for the transportation sector.

Features and Benefits

- Controlled volatility for:
 - Easy starting
 - Fast warm-up
 - Excellent acceleration
 - Maximum Power
- Seasonally tailored vapor pressure:
 - Helps prevent vapor lock
 - Allows quick cold starts
 - Helps prevent carburetor icing
 - Reduce evaporation on hot days
 - Reduce volatility of emissions
- Specially additized to provide:
 - Clean-up of port fuel injectors
 - Port fuel injectors performing as designed
 - Excellent carburetor detergency
 - Elimination of fuel induction system deposits
 - Corrosion protection of metal components

Typical Properties

Relative Density	0.69 – 0.77 @ 60°F (15.6°C)
Existent Gum, mg/100 mL	5
Sulfur, ppm	< 80
Octane	87-93
Oxidation stability, minutes	240 minimum
Physical State	Liquid
Color	Clear, colorless to light colored
Flash Point	< 73° (< 22.78°C)

Recommended Usage

Recommended for all engines designed to run on unleaded gasoline.

Storage and Handling

Unleaded gasoline is extremely flammable so do not expose to any heat, sparks, electrostatic charge, or other ignition sources. Always use personal protective equipment and avoid contact with the material. Do not breathe in vapor or mist. Store unleaded gasoline in tightly closed containers in cool, dry, isolated, and well-ventilated areas. If a spill occurs, soak up the liquid with an inert material.

Shelf Life

24 Months