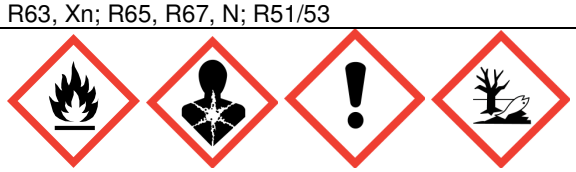
TEDCASTLES OIL PRODUCTS
SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / PREPARATION AND COMPANY / UNDERTAKING	
1.1 Product Identifier:	**UNLEADED GASOLINE**
Synonyms/Other means of identification:	Gasoline, also known as motor spirit or petrol Petrol, low boiling point napthta (with/without MTBE), Leadfree Petrol
1.2 Intended Use:	Fuel for spark ignition piston engines.
1.3 Name of Distributor:	Tedcastles Oil Products Ltd Promenade Road Dublin Port Dublin 3 Phone: 00353-1-8198000 Fax: 00353-1-8786635 safety@top.ie
1.4 Emergency Contact Details:	Day: 00353-1-8198000 (Office hours 09:00 – 17:00)

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION	
2.1 Classification:	**CLP Classification (EC) no 1272/2008:**
	H224 _ Extremely Flammable liquid and vapour - Category 1. H304 – Aspiration Hazard – Category 1. H315 – Skin Corrosion/Irritation – Category 2 H336 – Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)- Category 3 H340 – Germ cell mutagenicity – Category 1B H350 – Carcinogenicity – Category 1B H361 – Reproductive toxicity – Category 2 H411 – Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity – Category 2.
	Supersedes DSD Classification (67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC) F+; R12, Xi; R38, Carc Cat.1; R45, Muta.Cat2; R46, Repr.Cat3; R62, Repr.Cat3; R63, Xn; R65, R67, N; R51/53
2.2 Label Elements **Signal Word**	 Danger

Hazard Statements	H224 - Flammable liquid and vapour H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways H315 - Causes skin irritation H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness H340 - May cause genetic defects H350 - May cause cancer H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects P201 - Obtain special instructions before use P210 - Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames, hot surfaces – No smoking P280 – Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection P301 + P310 - IF SWALLOWED. Immediately call a POISON CENTER, Doctor/Physician P403+P233: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed P501 - Dispose of contents/container to an industrial incineration plant
2.3 Other hazards	According to Annex II (Reg. 453/2010) the substance/mixture is not PBT or vPvB

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substance

Hazardous Components

Name	Conc.[1]	CAS No.	EINECS No.	REACH No.	CLP Classification [2]	DSD Classification[3]
Gasoline	100	86290-81-5	232-89-220-8	01-2119471335-39-0011	H224, H304, H315, H336, H340, H350, H411, H361fd	F+; R12, Xi R38, Carc Cat 2; R45 Mut Cat 2; R46 N; R51/53 Repr.Cat.3; R62 Repr Cat 3; R63 Xn; R65, R67
Toluene	<15	108-88-3	203-625-9	n/a	H225,H361, H304, H373, H315, H336	F; R11, Repr.Cat3; R63Xn; R48/20-65Xi;R38, R67
n-Hexane	>3	110-54-3	203-777-6	n/a	H225, H361, H304, H373, H315, H336, H411	F; R11, Repr.Cat3; R62Xn; R65-48/20 Xi; R38, R67 N; R51-53
Benzene	<2	71-43-2	200-753-7	n/a	H225. H350, H340, H372, H304, H319, H315	F; R11; Carc.Cat.1; R45 Muta.Cat.2; R46 T; R48/23/24/25, Xn; R65 XI; R36/38

[1] All concentrations are percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are a percent by volume.
[2] Regulation EC1272/2001
[3] Superceded Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eyes:
Contact with eyes may cause irritation with short-term redness and stinging.

First Aid-Eyes:
Wash out immediately with large amounts of water until irritation subsides. If redness and/or irritation continue seek medical attention.

Skin: *Unlikely to cause irritation on single contact. Prolonged and repeated exposure may cause short-term irritation, de-fatting of the skin and could result in dermatitis or oil acne.*	**First Aid-Skin:** Remove contaminated shoes and clothing and flush affected area(s) with large quantities of water. If surface of skin is damaged, apply dressing and seek medical attention. If skin surface is not damaged cleanse affected area(s) thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water or a waterless hand cleanser. If irritation or redness develops seek medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If product is injected into or under the skin, or into any part of the body, regardless of the appearance of the wound or its size, the individual should be evaluated immediately by a physician See Note to Physician.
Inhalation (Breathing): *High vapour concentrations can cause irritation to eyes and mucous membranes, and headaches, nausea and drowsiness leading to loss of consciousness.*	**First Aid-Inhalation:** If inhalation of vapour causes irritation or drowsiness remove victim from source of exposure and into fresh air and place in a position comfortable for breathing. If breathing is difficult, qualified personnel should administer oxygen or artificial respiration. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.
Ingestion (Swallowing): *The swallowing of small amounts may cause diarrhoea and vomiting; larger amounts may cause irritation and drowsiness with vomiting*	**First Aid-Ingestion:** DANGER OF ASPIRATION: - DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING OR GIVING ANYTHING BY MOUTH because this material can enter lungs and cause severe lung damage. If victim is drowsy or unconscious and vomiting, place on the left side with the head down. If possible, do not leave victim unattended and observe closely for adequacy of breathing. Seek medical attention
4.2 Most important symptoms and effects	
Acute	Headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue
Delayed	Dry skin and possible irritation with repeated or prolonged exposure
4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed	

Note to Physician:

When using high-pressure equipment, injection of product under the skin can occur. In this case, the casualty should be sent immediately to hospital Do not wait for symptoms to develop. High-pressure hydrocarbon injection injuries may produce substantial necrosis of underlying tissue despite an innocuous appearing external wound. These injuries often require extensive emergency surgical debridement and all injuries should be evaluated by a specialist in order to assess the extent of injury. Early surgical treatment within the first few hours may significantly reduce the ultimate extent of injury. Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in persons exposed to high concentrations of hydrocarbon solvents (e.g. in enclosed spaces or deliberate abuse). The use of other drugs with less arrhythmogenic potential should be considered. If sympathomimetic drugs are administered, observe for the development of cardiac arrhythmias.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing Media:	Dry Chemical, Carbon Dioxide or foam is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Water may be ineffective for extinguishment, unless used under favourable conditions by experienced fire fighters.

5.2 Fire and Explosion Hazards	**Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards**: Extremely flammable. This material can be ignited by heat, sparks, flames, or other sources of ignition (e.g. static electricity, pilot lights, mechanical/electrical equipment and electronic devices such as mobile phones, computers, calculators and pagers which have not been certified as intrinsically safe. Vapours may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition where they can ignite, flashback, or explode. May create vapour/air explosion hazard indoors, in confined spaces, outdoors, or in sewers This product will float and can be reignited on surface water Vapours are heavier than air and can accumulate in low areas. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire. **Hazardous Combustion Products:** Combustion may yield smoke, carbon monoxide, and other products of incomplete combustion. Oxides of nitrogen and sulphur may also be formed.
5.3 Special Protective Equipment for Fire Fighters:	For fires beyond the initial stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard area should wear protective clothing. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, a self-contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (see Section 8) Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimising or dispersing vapours and to protect personnel. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes. Cool equipment exposed to fire and water, if it can be done safely.
6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES	
6.1 Personal Precautions:	Extremely flammable. Spillages of liquid product create a fire hazard and may form an explosive atmosphere. keep all sources of ignition and hot metal surfaces away from spill/release if safe to do so the use of explosion proof electrical equipment is recommended. Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Avoid direct contact with material. For large spillages, notify persons downwind of the spill/release isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Wear appropriate protective equipment including respiratory protection as conditions warrant (see section 8). See Sections 2 and 7 for additional information on hazards and precautionary measures
6.2 Environmental Precautions:	Stop spill/release if it can be done so safely. Prevent spilled material from entering into waterways, sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways. Use foam on spills to minimize vapours. Use water sparingly to minimise environmental contamination and reduce disposal requirements. If spill occurs on water notify appropriate authorities and advise shipping of any hazard.
6.3 Methods for Cleaning Up:	Notify relevant authorities in accordance with all appropriate regulations. Immediate clean up of any spill is recommended. Dike far ahead of spill for later recovery or disposal. Absorb spill with inert material such as sand or vermiculite, and place in suitable container for disposal. If spilled on water remove with appropriate methods (e.g. skimming, booms or absorbents), In case of soil contamination, remove contaminated soil for remediation or disposal, in accordance with local regulations. Recommended measures are based on the most likely spill scenarios for this material however local conditions and regulations may influence or limit the choice of appropriate actions to be taken.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE	
7.1 Precautions for safe handling:	Keep away from ignition sources such as heat/sparks/open flame – No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Non-sparking tools should be used. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use good personal hygiene practices and wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Extremely Flammable. May vaporize easily at ambient temperatures. The vapour is heavier than air and may create an explosive mixture of vapour and air. Beware of accumulation in confined spaces and low-lying area. Open container slowly to relieve any pressure. Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling or processing this material. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. The use of explosion proof electrical equipment is recommended and may be required (see appropriate fire codes for specific bonding/grounding requirements). Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures. Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Keep contaminated clothing away from sources of ignition such as sparks or open flames High-pressure injection of hydrocarbon fuels, hydraulic oils or greases under the skin may have serious consequences even though no symptoms or injury may be apparent. This can happen accidentally when using high-pressure equipment such as high-pressure greases guns, fuel injection apparatus or from pinhole leaks in tubing of high-pressure hydraulic oil equipment. For use as motor fuel only. Do not use as a solvent due to its flammable and potentially toxic properties. Siphoning by mouth can result in lung aspiration, which can be harmful or fatal. The use of hydrocarbon fuel in an area without adequate ventilation may result in hazardous levels of incomplete combustion products (e.g. carbon monoxide, oxides of sulphur and nitrogen, benzene and other hydrocarbons) and/or dangerously low oxygen levels.
7.2 Conditions for safe storage:	Keep containers tightly closed and properly labelled. Use and store this material in cool dry well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, hot metal surfaces, and all sources of ignition. Store only in approved containers. Post area “No smoking or Open Flame”. Keep away from any incompatible material (see Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage. Portable containers: Static electricity may ignite gasoline vapours when filling portable containers. To avoid static build up do not use a nozzle lock open device. Use only approved containers for the storage of gasoline. Place the container on the ground before filling. Keep the nozzle in contact with the container during filling. Do not fill any portable container in or on a vehicle ort marine craft. **Empty containers**: retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, fame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. “Empty” drums should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly shipped to the supplier or a drum reconditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with government regulations.

	Before working on tanks, which contain or have contained this material refer to appropriate guidance relating to cleaning, repairing, welding or other on contemplated operations. Outdoor or detached storage is preferred. Indoor storage should meet appropriate fire codes.

7.3 Specific end use(s) Refer to supplemental exposure scenarios if attached

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/ PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control Parameters

Component	US-ACGIH	H.S.A.
Gasoilne (Benzene)	STEL: 500ppm TWA: 300ppm	None
Toluene	TWA: 20ppm	STEL: 100ppm TWA: 50ppmSK, IOELV
n-Hexane	TWA: 50ppm Skin	TWA: 20ppm IOELV
Benzene	STEL: 2.5ppm TWA: 0.5ppm Skin	TWA: 1ppm BOELV, Sk, C1

No Biological Limit Values

Abbreviations:
STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes); **TWA** = Time Weighted Average (8 hours); **None** = No occupational Limit; **Sk**= Substances which have the capacity to penetrate intact skin when they come in contact with it, and be absorbed into the body; **IOELV** – Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values are health-based limits set under the Chemical Agents Directive 98/24/EC.
BOELV - Binding Occupational Exposure Limit Values are transposed from the relevant EU Directives through a range of national legislation

8.2 Exposure Controls:

Engineering Measures:	If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits, additional engineering controls may be required.
Eye/Face Protection:	The use of eye protection that meets or exceeds EN 166 is recommended to protect against potential eye contact, irritation, or injury. Depending on conditions of use, close fitting eye protection and a face shield may be necessary.
Skin Protection:	The use of gloves impervious to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact (according to EN374). Users should check with manufacturers to confirm breakthrough performance of their products. Depending on exposure and conditions of use, additional protective may be necessary to prevent skin contact including the use of items such as chemical resistant overalls or apron, arm covers, hoods, coveralls or encapsulated suits and protective boots. Suggested protective materials: Nitrile.
Respiratory Protection:	Where there is potential for airborne exposure above the exposure limit an approved air purifying respirator equipped with Type A, organic gases and vapour filters (as specified by the manufacturer) may be used. A respiratory protection program that follows the recommendations for the selection, use, care and maintenance of respiratory protective devices in EN 529:2005 should be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirators use.

	Air purifying respirators provide limited protection and cannot be used in atmospheres that exceed the maximum use concentration (as directed by regulation or the manufacturers instructions), in oxygen deficient (less than 19.5 % oxygen) situations, or under conditions that are immediately dangerous to life and health.
Other Protective Equipment	Eyewash and quick drench shower facilities should be available in the work area. Thoroughly clean shoes and wash contaminated clothing before use.
Environmental Exposure Controls:	Refer to individual exposure scenarios in annex for specific risk management measures.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 information on basic physical and chemical properties

Data represent typical values and are not intended to be specifications**.**

Appearance:	Clear pale-yellow (may be dyed various colours)
Physical Form:	Liquid
Odour:	Gasoline
Odour Threshold:	Not Detected
pH:	Not Applicable
Melting/Freezing Point	Not Detected
Initial Boiling Point/Range:	31-191°C
Flash Point:	- 40°C (ASTM D56)
Evaporation Rate (N-Butyl Acetate = 1):	10-11
Flammability (solid, gas)	Extremely Flammable
Flammability Limits, in Air, % by volume:	Lower Explosive Limit: 1.3 Upper Explosive Limit: 7.6
Vapour Pressure:	60 kPa @20^{o}C
Relative Vapour Density (Air=1)	**>1**
Relative Density (Water=1)	**0.75 @15** ^{o}C
Solubility -Water:	0.01g/L
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water (Kow):	Not Detected
Auto ignition temperature, °c:	450 ^{o}C
Decomposition temperature	Not Detected
Viscosity Cst @ 20°C:	0.5-1.5 mm^{2}/s
Explosive Properties	Not applicable
Oxidising Properties	Not applicable

9.2 Other Information:

Pour Point	Not Detected

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity	Not chemically reactive
10.2 Stability:	Stable under normal ambient anticipated conditions of use.
10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions	Hazardous reactions not anticipated
10.4 Conditions to Avoid:	Avoid high temperatures and all sources of ignition. Prevent vapour accumulation

10.5 Materials to Avoid:	Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents and strong reducing agents.
10.6 Hazardous decomposition of products	Not anticipated under normal conditions of use
11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION	
Aspiration Hazard	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
Skin Corrosion/irritation:	Causes skin irritation. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	Causes mild eye irritation
Signs and Symptoms:	Effects of overexposure can include slight irritation of the respiratory tract, nausea, vomiting, and signs of nervous system depression (e.g. headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue). Continued exposure to high concentrations can result in vomiting, cardiac irregularities and sudden loss of consciousness.
Skin Sensitisation:	Not expected to be a skin sensitizer
Respiratory Sensitisation:	No information available. There are no reports available to indicate that gasoline or low boiling point naphthas have the potential to cause respiratory sensitisation .
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure)	May cause drowsiness and dizziness
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)	Not expected to cause organ effects from repeated exposure. The repeat dose toxicity of gasoline and low boiling point naphthas has been studied in rats following dermal and inhalation exposure for periods between 10 days and up to two years. The effects of repeated inhalation exposure of primates to gasoline have also been studied. In dermal studies, no systemic toxicity has been seen; the only effect observed was moderate to severe dermal irritation. Repeated inhalation exposure causes “light hydrocarbon nephropathy” in male rats, an effect which is considered to be both sex and species specific.
Carcinogenicity	This product is classified as a carcinogen based on presence of benzene, which is a known to be a carcinogen. Two-year inhalation studies of wholly vaporized unleaded gasoline produced increased incidences of kidney tumours in male rats and liver tumours in female mice. Follow-up studies suggest that occurrence of the kidney tumours may be linked to alpha-2-u-globulin nephropathy, and most likely unique to male rat. Epidemiology data collected from a study of more than 18,000 petroleum marketing and distribution workers showed no increased risk of leukaemia, multiple myeloma, or kidney cancer from gasoline exposure. Nevertheless, unleaded gasoline has been identified as a possible carcinogen by International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). IARC has also categorized gasoline engine exhaust as a possible human cancer hazard because solvent extracts of the exhaust (soot) caused skin cancer in laboratory animals .
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	This product is classified as a mutagen based on the presence of benzene which is known to be a germ cell mutagen
Reproductive Toxicity	This product is classified as a reproductive toxin based on the presence of toluene and/or hexane, constituents known to be reproductive toxins
11.2 Information on Hazardous Components	
Toluene	
Carcinogenicity:	Exposure of rats and mice to toluene for two years did not demonstrate evidence of carcinogenicity. Toluene has not been listed as a carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Target Organs:	Epidemiology studies suggest that chronic occupational overexposure to toluene may damage colour vision. Sub chronic and chronic inhalation studies with toluene produced kidney and liver damage, hearing loss and central nervous system (brain) damage in laboratory animals. Intentional misuse by deliberate inhalation of high concentrations of toluene has been shown to cause liver, kidney, and central nervous system damage, including hearing loss and visual disturbances.
Reproductive Toxicity:	Exposure to toluene during pregnancy has demonstrated limited evidence of developmental toxicity in laboratory animals. Decreased foetal body weight and increased skeletal variations in both inhalation and oral studies, but only at doses that were maternally toxic. No foetal toxicity was seen at doses that were not maternally toxic. Decreased sperm counts have been observed in male rats in the absence of a reduction in fertility. Toluene has been reported to cause mental or growth retardation in the children of solvent abusers who directly inhale toluene during pregnancy.
n-Hexane	
Target Organs:	Excessive exposure to n-hexane can result in peripheral neuropathies. The initial symptoms are symmetrical sensory numbness and paresthesias of distal portions of the extremities. Motor weakness is typically observed in muscles of the toes and fingers but may also involve muscles of the arms, thighs and forearms. The onset of these symptoms may be delayed for several months to a year after beginning of exposure. The neurotoxic properties of n-hexane are potentiated by exposure to methy ethyl ketone and methyl isobutyl ketone.
Reproductive toxicity:	Prolonged exposure to high concentrations of n-hexane resulted in decreased sperm count and degenerative changes in the testes of rats but not those of mice.
Benzene	
Carconogenicity:	Benzene is an animal carcinogen and is known to produce acute myelogenous leukaemia (a form of cancer) in humans. Benzene has been identified as a human carcinogen by (International Agency for Research on Cancer) IARC the US National Toxicology Program and the US Occupational Safety & Health Association.
Target Organs:	Prolonged or repeated exposure to benzene vapours can cause damage to the blood and blood forming organs, including disorders like leukopenia, thrombocytopenia, and aplastic anemia.
Reproductive Toxicity:	Some studies in occupationally exposed women have suggested benzene exposure increased risk of miscarriage and stillbirth and decreased birth weight and gestational age. The size of the effects detected in these studies was small, and ascertainment of exposure and outcome cases relied on self-reports, which may limit the reliability of these results.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity:	Benzene exposure has resulted in chromosomal aberrations in human lymphocytes and animal bone marrow cells, and DNA damage in mammalian cells in vitro.
12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION	
Product classed as Dangerous to the Environment. On release to water gasoline floats on the surface and hydrocarbons are lost through volatilisation. Toxic to fish and invertebrates.	
12.1 Toxicity	Acute aquatic toxicity studies on samples of gasoline and naphtha streams show acute toxicity values greater than 1mg/L and mostly in the range 1-100mg/L. Results are consistent with the predicted aquatic toxicity of these substances based on their hydrocarbon composition. These substances should be regarded as toxic to aquatic organisms, with the potential to cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
12.2 Persistence and Degradability	The hydrocarbons in this material are not readily biodegradable, but are regarded as inherently biodegradable since microorganisms can degrade their hydrocarbon components.

12.3 Bioaccumulation Potential	Log Kow values measured for the hydrocarbon components of this material range from 3 to greater than 6 and therefore are regarded as having the potential to bioaccumulate. In practice, metabolic processes or physical properties may prevent this effect or limit bioavailability
12.4 Mobility in soil and environmental fate	Low solubility in water floats on water. Large volumes may penetrate soil and contaminate groundwater.
12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB Assessment	Not a PBT or vPvB substance
12.6 Other Adverse Effects	None anticipated

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

European Waste Code (EWC): 13 07 02* Waste Petrol

This material if discarded is considered hazardous waste pursuant to Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste and subject to the provisions of that Directive unless Article 1 (5) of that Directive applies. This code has been assigned based upon the most common use for this material and may not reflect contaminants resulting from actual use. Waste generators/producers are responsible for assessing the actual process used when generating the waste and its contaminants in order to assign the proper waste disposal code.

Disposal must be in accordance with Directive 2006/12/EC and other applicable national or regional provisions, and based upon material characteristics at time of disposal. For incineration of waste, follow Directive 2000/76/EC. For landfill of waste, follow Directive 1999/31/EC. Product is suitable for burning in an enclosed controlled burner fro fuel value if >5000BTU, or disposal by supervised incineration at very high temperatures to prevent the formation of undesirable combustion products. Follow Directive 2000/76/EC.

Empty Container: Container contents should be completely used and containers emptied prior to discard. Empty drums should be properly sealed and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with applicable regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 UN Number	UN 1203
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	MOTOR SPIRIT or GASOLINE or PETROL
14.3 Classification for Transport	Class 3
14.4 Packing Group	II
14.5 Environmental Hazard	Yes
14.6 Special Precautions for user	___
14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and IBC Code	Not Applicable

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, health and environmental legislation and standards

EC Directives:

EC1907/2006	Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)
EC1272/2008	Classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures
91/689/EEC	Hazardous Waste (European Waste Codes)
2000/76/EC	Incineration of Waste
1999/31/EC	Landfill of Waste
Statutory Information:	Safety Health and Welfare at Work Act, 1989 (to be amended) Safety Health and Welfare at Work (Chemical Agents) Regulations, 2001

Standards	
EN166: 2002	Eye Protection
EN529: 2005	Respiratory Protective Devices
BS EN 374-1:2003	Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms
Export Rating	NLR (No Licence Required)
15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment	A chemical safety assessment has been carried out for the substance/mixture.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Date of Issue	March 2011
Status	Live
Previous Issue Date	April 2005
Revised Sections or Basis for Revision	Changes to take account of Safety Data Sheets changed to comply with Classification, Labelling & Packaging Regulations and Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH)
Language	English
List of Relevant Hazard Statements	H224 -Extremely flammable liquid and vapour. H225- Highly Flammable liquid and vapour H304 -May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H315 -Causes skin irritation. H319 Causes serious eye irritation H336 -May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H340 -May cause genetic defects H350 -May cause cancer H361-Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. H372- Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure H411 -Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. R11: Highly Flammable R12 Extremely Flammable R20 Harmful by inhalation R23 Toxic by inhalation R24 Toxic in contact with skin R25 Toxic if swallowed R36 Irritating to eyes R38 Irritating to skin R66 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking R45 May cause cancer R46 May cause heritable genetic damage R48 Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure R62 Possible risk of impaired fertility R63 Possible risk of harm to the unborn child R65 Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed R67: Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness R51/53: Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment

Guide to Abbreviations:

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ADR = Agreement on Dangerous Goods by Road; BMGN = Biological Monitoring Guidance Value; CAS RN = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number; CEILING = Ceiling Limit (15 minutes); EINECS = European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances; EPA= (US Environmental Protection Agency); Germany-TRGS = Technical Rules for Dangerous Substances; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; ICAO/IATA = International Civil Aviation Organisation/International Air Transport Association; IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods; Ireland-H.S.A. = Irelands Health & Safety Authority, LEL = Lower Explosion Limit; N/A= Not Applicable; N/D = Not Determined; NTP = (US) National Toxicology Program; PBT = Persistent Bioaccumulative and Toxic; RID = Regulations Concerning International Transport of Dangerous Goods by Rail; STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes); TLV=Threshold Limit Value, TWA = Time Weighted Average (8 hours); UEL = Upper Explosive Limit; UK-EH40= United Kingdom EH40/2005 Workplace Exposure Limits; vPvB = very Persistent, very Bioaccumulative

The data and advice given apply when this product is used for the stated applications. The product is not sold as suitable for any other application. Use of this product for applications other than as stated in this sheet may give rise to risks not mentioned in this sheet. DO NOT use as a solvent or cleaning agent.

If you are an employer, it is your duty to inform your employees and others who may be affected by any of the hazards described in this sheet and of any precautions, which should be taken, including providing training.