

# Safety Data Sheet

## Shell V-Power Gasoline

### 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

**Product Type/Use** Unleaded gasoline. Fuel for spark ignition engines designed to run on unleaded fuel.

**Supplier**

Shell UK Oil Products Ltd  
Stanlow Manufacturing Complex  
PO Box 3  
Ellesmere Port  
CH65 4HB  
UNITED KINGDOM

**Telephone Numbers**

**Emergency Tel.**

+ 44 151 350 4595

**Telephone/Fax Number**

Tel: + 44 151 350 4000 Fax: + 44 151 350 4000

### 2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

**Preparation Description**

Complex mixture of hydrocarbons consisting of paraffins, cycloparaffins, aromatic and olefinic hydrocarbons (including benzene at 1.0%v/v maximum), with carbon numbers predominantly in the C4 to C12 range. May also contain several additives at <0.1% v/v each. Dyes and markers can be used to indicate tax status and prevent fraud.

Name	CAS	EINECS	Proportion	Hazard	R Phrase
Gasoline, low boiling point naphtha	86290-81-5	289-220-8	90-100 %	F+, T, Xi, N	R12, R45, R46, R38, R63, R65, R67, R51/53

**Information on Composition**

Exposure limit values exist for some or all of the following constituents of gasoline which may be found at >0.1%v/v:

Butane  
Cyclopentane  
Trimethylbenzenes  
Pentane  
2-methylbutane  
Benzene  
Cyclohexane  
n-hexane  
Toluene  
Methyl Cyclohexane  
Heptane  
Ethylbenzene  
Xylene  
Octane  
Cumene  
Naphthalene



### Other Information

See Section 16 'Other Information' for full text of each relevant Risk Phrase. Alcohols may be present at <0.1%v.

## 3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

<b>EC Classification</b>	Extremely Flammable. Carcinogenic, category 2. Mutagenic, category 2. Toxic for reproduction, category 3. Irritant. Harmful. Dangerous for the Environment.
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### Human Health Hazards

Hydrocarbon Components: May cause cancer. Product classified as a Category 2 carcinogen. May cause heritable genetic damage. Product classified as a Category 2 mutagen. Possible risk of harm to the unborn child. Product is classified as a Category 3 Reproductive toxicant. Irritating to skin. Harmful, may cause lung damage if swallowed. Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This product contains benzene, which is known to cause leukaemia and n-hexane, which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic. This product contains toluene. There are indications from animal studies that prolonged exposure to high concentrations of toluene may lead to hearing loss.

### Safety Hazards

Extremely flammable. Risk of generating electrostatic charges during handling. Liquid evaporates quickly and can ignite leading to a flash fire, or an explosion in a confined space.

### Environmental Hazards

Toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

### Other Information

This product is intended for use as a fuel in a closed system. If used for any other purpose, in open systems or as a spray, ignition and exposure risks will increase and a careful risk assessment should be carried out.

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

### Symptoms and Effects

Not expected to give rise to an acute hazard under normal conditions of use. Irritating to skin. Aspiration into the lungs may occur directly or following ingestion. This may cause chemical pneumonitis which may be fatal. Splashes into the eye may cause irritation. Prolonged exposure to vapour concentrations above the recommended occupational exposure standard may cause headache, dizziness, nausea, irritation of the eyes, upper respiratory tract, asphyxiation, unconsciousness and even death.

### Inhalation

Remove to fresh air. If breathing but unconscious, place in the recovery position. If breathing has stopped, apply artificial respiration. If heartbeat absent, give external cardiac compression. Monitor breathing and pulse. Seek urgent medical advice.

### Skin

Wash skin with water using soap if available. Note that contaminated clothing may be a fire hazard. Contaminated clothing should be soaked with water before being removed. It must be laundered before reuse. When using high pressure equipment, injection of product under the skin can occur. If high pressure injuries occur, the casualty should be sent immediately to a hospital. Do not wait for symptoms to develop.

### Eye

Flush eye with copious quantities of water. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

### Ingestion

DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Protect airway if vomiting begins. Give nothing by mouth. If breathing but unconscious, place in recovery position. If breathing has stopped, apply artificial respiration. OBTAIN MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.



### **Advice to Doctor**

Treat symptomatically. In cases of ingestion, consider gastric lavage. Gastric lavage must only be undertaken after cuffed endotracheal intubation in view of the risk of aspiration. Administration of carbon for medicinal use (carbo medicinalis) may reduce absorption from the digestive tract. In cases of chemical pneumonitis, antibiotic and corticosteroid therapy should be considered, but only under expert guidance and with special care facilities. High pressure injection injuries require prompt surgical intervention and possibly steroid therapy, to minimise tissue damage and loss of function.

### **Other Information**

Advice may be obtained from NHS Direct Helpline 0845 4647 (24hr).

## **5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

### **Specific Hazards**

Combustion is likely to give rise to a complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases, including carbon monoxide and unidentified organic and inorganic compounds. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible. Will float and may be reignited on surface water.

### **Extinguishing Media**

Foam, fine water spray and dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide, Clean Agents (e.g. Inergen, Argonite etc.), sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

### **Unsuitable Extinguishing Media**

Do not use water in a jet.

### **Protective Equipment**

Proper protective equipment must be worn, this should include breathing apparatus when approaching a fire in a confined space.

### **Other Information**

Keep adjacent drums and tanks cool by spraying with water from a safe location. If possible remove them from the danger zone. If adequate cooling cannot be achieved, the area needs to be evacuated, and further fire fighting and cooling attempts should be carried out from a safe location.

## **6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

### **Personal Precautions**

Vapour can travel for considerable distances both above and below the ground surface. Underground services (drains, pipelines, cable ducts) can provide preferential flow paths. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Evacuate all personnel. Contaminated clothing may be a fire hazard and therefore should be soaked with water before being removed. Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly. Do not breathe fumes, vapour. Do not operate electrical equipment. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, clothing. Wear chemical resistant knee length safety boots and PVC jacket and trousers. Wear safety glasses or full face shield if splashes are likely to occur.

### **Environmental Precautions**

Prevent from spreading or entering into drains and surface waters (e.g. lakes, ponds, ditches, rivers and streams) by using sand, earth, or other appropriate non-combustible barriers. Inform local authorities if impacts cannot be prevented.

### **Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages**

To minimize soil and groundwater contamination, absorb liquid with sand earth or other recommended sorbant material, as soon as safe to do so after the spill. Sweep up and remove to a suitable, clearly marked container for disposal in accordance with local regulations. Do not dispose into an interceptor.



### **Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages**

Prevent from spreading by making a barrier with sand, earth or other containment material. Dispose of as for small spills.

### **Maritime Spillages**

Maritime spillages should be dealt with using a Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP), as required by MARPOL Annex 1 Regulation 26.

### **Other Information**

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. Observe all relevant local regulations. If contamination of sites occurs remediation may require specialist advice. Advice may be obtained from Environment Agency Emergency Hotline 0800 80 70 60 (24hr).

## **7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

### **Exposures in Normal Use**

Vehicle fuelling and vehicle workshop areas - Avoid inhalation of vapours and contact with skin, when filling or emptying a vehicle.

### **Handling**

Never siphon by mouth. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and respiratory system. If using pressurised equipment, take extra care to avoid injection under the skin. Only use in well-ventilated areas. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Ensure all equipment is properly earthed. Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols. When handling product in drums, safety footwear should be worn and proper handling equipment should be used. Prevent spillages. Cloth, paper and other materials that are used to absorb spills present a fire hazard. Avoid their accumulation by disposing of them safely and immediately. In addition to any specific recommendations given for controls of risks to health, safety and the environment, an assessment of risks must be made to help determine controls appropriate to local circumstances. Exposure to this product should be reduced as low as reasonably practicable. Reference should be made to the Health and Safety Executive's publication 'COSHH Essentials'.

### **Storage**

This product must never be stored in buildings occupied by people. Small volumes (maximum 5 litres), may be stored in a suitably designed portable container. Such containers should be stored in well-ventilated areas, flameproof cabinets or stores. Use properly labelled and closeable containers. Keep container tightly closed in a dry, well-ventilated place away from direct sunlight and other sources of heat or ignition. Take suitable precautions when opening sealed containers, as pressure can build up during storage. Keep in a bunded area with a sealed (low permeability) floor, to provide containment against spillage. Prevent ingress of water. Stack drums to a height not exceeding 3 metres without the use of racking. Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition. Seek specialist advice for the design, construction and operation of bulk storage facilities.

### **Storage Temperatures**

Ambient.

### **Product Transfer**

Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding all equipment. Avoid splash filling. 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.

### **Tank Cleaning**

Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of storage tanks is a specialist operation that requires the implementation of strict procedures and precautions. These include issuing of work permits, gas-freeing of tanks, using a manned harness, lifelines, and wearing air-supplied breathing apparatus. Prior to entry and whilst cleaning is underway, the atmosphere within the tank must be monitored using an oxygen meter and



explosimeter. Additional precautions are required where the tank may previously have contained leaded gasoline.

### Recommended Materials

For containers or container linings, use mild steel or 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 Materials

Synthetic materials such as plastics and fibreglass 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.

### Other Information

Ensure that all local and international regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.

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).

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Exposure Limits

Substance	Regulations	Exposure Duration	Exposure Limit	Units	Notes
Toluene	EH 40 2005	TWA	50	ppm	
	EH 40 2005	TWA	191	mg/m3	
	EH 40 2005	STEL	150	ppm	
	EH 40 2005	STEL	574	mg/m3	
Xylene (mixed isomers)	EH 40 2005	TWA	50	ppm	
	EH 40 2005	TWA	220	mg/m3	
	EH 40 2005	STEL	100	ppm	
	EH 40 2005	STEL	441	mg/m3	
Butane	EH 40 2005	TWA	600	ppm	
	EH 40 2005	TWA	1450	mg/m3	
	EH 40 2005	STEL	750	ppm	
	EH 40 2005	STEL	1810	mg/m3	
Trimethylbenzene, all isomers	EH 40 2005	TWA	25	ppm	
	EH 40 2005	TWA	125	mg/m3	
Cyclohexane	EH 40 2005	TWA	100	ppm	
	EH 40 2005	TWA	350	mg/m3	
	EH 40 2005	STEL	300	ppm	
	EH 40 2005	STEL	1050	mg/m3	
Benzene	EH 40 2005	TWA	1	ppm	
Ethylbenzene	EH 40 2005	TWA	100	ppm	
	EH 40 2005	TWA	441	mg/m3	
	EH 40 2005	STEL	125	ppm	
	EH 40 2005	STEL	552	mg/m3	



n-Hexane	EH 40 2005	TWA	20	ppm	
	EH 40 2005	TWA	72	mg/m3	
Cumene	EH 40 2005	TWA	25	ppm	
	EH 40 2005	TWA	125	mg/m3	
	EH 40 2005	STEL	50	ppm	
	EH 40 2005	STEL	250	mg/m3	

EH 40 2005      EH 40 2005 Health and Safety Executive. EH40; Workplace Exposure Limits

### Other Exposure Information

In the absence of a national exposure limit, the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) recommends the following values for Gasoline (0.1-1.0%v/v Benzene) low boiling point naphtha:

TWA - 300 ppm STEL - 500 ppm

Critical effects based on Irritation and Central Nervous System.

### Exposure Controls

The level of personal protection and the types of controls necessary will vary depending on exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Use sealed systems as far as possible. Use local, intrinsically safe, exhaust ventilation if there is a risk of inhalation of vapours, mists, or aerosols. Provide eye washes and showers for emergency use.

### Respiratory Protection

Care should be taken to keep exposures below applicable occupational exposure limits. If this cannot be achieved, use of a respirator fitted with an organic vapour cartridge combined with a particulate pre-filter should be considered. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. where airborne concentrations are high, there is a confined space or a risk of oxygen deficiency) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus.

### Hand Protection

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN374, US F739). When prolonged or frequent repeated contact occurs, Nitrile gloves may be suitable. (Breakthrough time of > 240 minutes). For incidental contact/splash protection Neoprene or PVC gloves may be suitable. Breakthrough times for gloves varies depending on, e.g. chemical resistance, material thickness, frequency and duration of contact. Selection should also take into account other usage requirements, e.g. dexterity, heat resistance, other chemical substances handled. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. 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.

### Eye Protection

Wear safety glasses or full face shield if splashes are likely to occur.

### Body Protection

Minimise all forms of skin contact. In the event of risk from splashing wear e.g. Nitrile, PVC, or neoprene rubber apron. Wear safety shoes or boots which are chemical and petroleum distillate resistant.

### Environmental Exposure Controls

Minimise release to the environment. An environmental assessment must be made to ensure compliance with local environmental legislation.

### Exposure Measurement 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 Occupational Exposure Limit and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate. Information on suitable methods is available on request.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES



Shell V-Power Gasoline

<b>Colour</b>	Colourless/pale straw/yellow.
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Physical State</b>	Liquid.
<b>Odour</b>	Characteristic.
<b>pH Value</b>	Data not available.
<b>Vapour Pressure</b>	30 to 90 kPa at 20°C. Vapour pressure is often determined by legislation, and varies with season.
<b>Initial Boiling Point</b>	circa 25°C.
<b>Final Boiling Point</b>	circa 215°C.
<b>Solubility in Water</b>	Negligible.
<b>Density</b>	720 to 775 kg/m <sup>3</sup> at 15°C.
<b>Flash Point</b>	<-40°C (Method: PMCC).
<b>Flammable Limits - Upper</b>	6-8%(V/V) maximum.
<b>Flammable Limits - Lower</b>	1%(V/V) minimum.
<b>Auto-Ignition Temperature</b>	>250°C.
<b>Kinematic Viscosity</b>	0.5 to 0.75 mm <sup>2</sup> /s at 40°C.
<b>Vapour Density (Air=1)</b>	>3.
<b>Partition co-efficient, n-octanol/water</b>	log Pow 2 to 7.
<b>Other Information</b>	The above properties are generic. There may be parameters for which National Specifications apply. The water solubility of each constituent can be calculated from a multiplication of an individual solubility with its concentration in the gasoline.

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### Stability

Stable under normal use conditions.

### Conditions to Avoid

Heat, open flames, sparks and flammable atmospheres.

### Materials to Avoid

Strong oxidizing agents e.g. chlorates and ammonium nitrate.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Basis for Assessment

Fuels are typically made from blending several refinery streams. Toxicological studies have been carried out on a variety of hydrocarbon blends and streams but not those containing additives. Information given is based on product data, a knowledge of the components and the toxicology of similar products.

### Acute Toxicity - Oral

LD50 > 5000 mg/kg. Ingestion may lead to vomiting and aspiration into the lungs, this may result in chemical pneumonitis, which may be fatal.

### Acute Toxicity - Dermal

LD50 > 2000 mg/kg.

### Acute Toxicity - Inhalation

LC50 expected to be >5mg/l. Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.



**Eye Irritation**

Slightly irritating.

**Skin Irritation**

Irritating.

**Respiratory Irritation**

Expected to be slightly irritating.

**Skin Sensitisation**

Not a skin sensitizer.

**Carcinogenicity**

Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans. Inhalation exposure to rats causes kidney tumours which are not considered relevant to humans.

**Mutagenicity**

There is a large database of mutagenicity studies on gasoline and gasoline blending streams, which use a wide variety of endpoints and give predominantly negative results. All in vivo studies in animals and recent studies in exposed humans (e.g. petrol service station attendants) have shown negative results in mutagenicity assays.

**Reproductive Toxicity**

Repeated exposure of pregnant rats to high concentrations of toluene (around or exceeding 1000ppm) can cause developmental effects, such as lower birth weight and developmental neurotoxicity, on the foetus. However, in a two-generation reproductive study in rats exposed to gasoline vapour condensate, no adverse effects on the foetus were observed.

**Human Effects**

Prolonged/repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis and may make the skin more susceptible to irritation and penetration by other materials.

**Other Information**

This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic.

This product contains toluene. There are indications from animal studies that prolonged exposure to high concentrations of toluene may lead to hearing loss.

This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene from which there is evidence of tumours in rodents. High pressure injection of product into the skin may lead to local necrosis if the product is not surgically removed.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Basis for Assessment**

Fuels are typically made from blending several refinery streams. Ecotoxicological studies have been carried out on a variety of hydrocarbon blends and streams but not those containing additives. Information given is based on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products.

**Mobility**

Floats on water. Contains volatile components. Evaporates within a day from water or soil surfaces. Large volumes may penetrate soil and could contaminate groundwater.

**Persistence / Degradability**

Major components are inherently biodegradable. Persists under anaerobic conditions. The volatile components oxidise rapidly by photochemical reactions in air.

**Bioaccumulation**

Contains components with the potential to bioaccumulate.

**Ecotoxicity**

Product is classified as toxic to aquatic organisms, LL/EL50 1 -10 mg/l. (LL/EL50 expressed as the nominal



amount of product required to prepare aqueous test extract). Films formed on water may affect oxygen transfer and damage organisms.

### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

#### Waste Disposal

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 to deal satisfactorily with this type of product should be established beforehand. Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses. Do not dispose of tank water bottoms by allowing them to drain into the ground. This will result in soil and groundwater contamination.

#### Product Disposal

As for waste disposal.

#### Container Disposal

Recycle or dispose of in accordance with the legislation in force with a recognised collector or contractor. Do not pollute the soil, water or environment with the waste product.

#### Local Legislation

Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005.

### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

#### ADR/RID UN Number

1203

#### ADR/RID Class

3

#### ADR/RID Packing Group

II

#### ADR/RID Proper Shipping Name

GASOLINE

#### IMDG UN Number

1203

#### IATA UN Number

1203

#### IATA Hazard Class

3

#### IATA Packing Group

II

#### IATA Proper Shipping Name

GASOLINE

#### Other Information

Not a Marine Pollutant under IMDG. MARPOL rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

### 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

EC Symbols

F+ T N



**Indication of danger**

Extremely Flammable. Dangerous for the Environment.

EC Risk Phrase	R12 Extremely Flammable. R38 Irritating to skin. R45 May cause cancer. R46 May cause heritable genetic damage. R51/53 Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. R63 Possible risk of harm to the unborn child. R65 Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. R67 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness
EC Safety Phrase	S2 Keep out of reach of children. S23(4) Do not breathe vapour. S24 Avoid contact with skin. S29 Do not empty into drains. S43(3) In case of fire use fine water spray/alcohol resistant foam/dry powder/CO2. S45 In case of accident or if you feel unwell seek medical advice immediately S53 Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. S61 Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheet. S62 If swallowed, do not induce vomiting; seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

**National Legislation**

Environmental Protection Act 1990 (as amended).

Health and Safety at Work Act 1974

Consumers Protection Act 1987

Control of Pollution Act 1974

Environmental Act 1995

Factories Act 1961

Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (Classification, Packaging and Labelling) Regulations 1996

Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2002.

Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (as amended) 2002.

Road Traffic (Carriage of Dangerous Substances in Packages) Regulations

Merchant Shipping (Dangerous Goods and Marine Pollutants) Regulations 1997

Road Traffic (Carriage of Dangerous Substances in Road Tankers in Tank Containers) Regulations

Road Traffic (Training of Drivers of Vehicles Carrying Dangerous Goods) Regulations

Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995

Health and Safety (First Aid) Regulations 1981

Personal Protective Equipment (EC Directive) Regulations 2002

Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992

Water Resources Act 1991

Water Industry Act 1991

Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road Regulations (1996)

Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations 2001

Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations 2004

Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations 2002

**Packaging & Labelling**

Contains gasoline, low boiling point naphtha, unspecified.

**16. OTHER INFORMATION****Revisions Highlighted**

No amendments made to information. 2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS - Dangerous Components / Constituents



- 3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION - EC Classification
- 3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION - Human Health Hazards
- 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION - Mutagenicity
- 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION - Reproductive Toxicity
- 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION - EC Risk Phrase

#### **SDS Distribution**

This document contains important information to ensure the safe storage, handling and use of this product. The information in this document should be brought to the attention of the person in your organisation responsible for advising on safety matters.

#### **References**

##### **GUIDANCE NOTES**

CS/15 The cleaning and gas freeing of tanks containing flammable residues.

HS(G)22 Electrical apparatus for use in potentially explosive atmospheres.

HS(G)51 The storage of flammable liquids in containers.

HS(G)140 The safe use and handling of flammable liquids.

HS(G)176 Storing flammable liquids in tanks.

HS(G)71 The storage of packaged dangerous substances.

EH/40 Occupational Exposure Limits.

EH/58 The Carcinogenicity of Mineral Oils.

MS24 Health surveillance of occupational skin disease.

##### **BRITISH STANDARDS**

BS 799 Specification for Oil Burning Equipment.

BS 2000 Methods of test for petroleum and its products.

BS 2869 Fuel Oils for Oil Engines and Burners for Non-Marine Use.

BS 5345 Selection, Installation and Maintenance of electrical apparatus for use in potentially explosive atmospheres.

BS 5410 Oil Firing.

BS 5958 Control of undesirable static electricity.

##### **OTHER LITERATURE**

Concawe Report 01/97 Petroleum Products - First Aid Emergency and Medical Advice.

Concawe Report 06/05 Classification and labelling of petroleum substances according to the EU dangerous substances directive.

Concawe Report 01/54 environmental classification of petroleum substances summary data and rationale.

Concawe Report 5/02 amended safety data sheet directive ( 2001/58/EC).

Department of the Environment - Waste Management - The Duty of Care - A Code of Practice

Institute of Petroleum Marketing Safety Code

European Model of Safe Practice in the Storage and Handling of Petroleum Products.

Department of Trade - Code of Portable Tanks and Road Tank Vehicles for the Carriage of Liquid Dangerous Goods in Ships.

Concawe, Boulevard du souverain 165 B - 1160 Brussels, Belgium - [www.concawe.be](http://www.concawe.be)

#### **Restrictions**

This product must not be used in applications other than those recommended without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

This product is not to be used as a solvent or cleaning agent, for lighting or brightening fires, or as a skin cleanser.

#### **List of R Phrases in Section 2**

R12 Extremely Flammable.

R38 Irritating to skin.

R45 May cause cancer.

R46 May cause heritable genetic damage.

R63 Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.



V-Power Gasoline

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.

**Further Information**

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It does not constitute a guarantee for any specific property of the product.

... **End Of SDS** ...

