



# NICHOLL OILS

## SAFETY DATA SHEET REGULAR GASOLINE

### SECTION 1.

### PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

#### PRODUCT:

UN: 1203

**Product Name:** Regular Gasoline

**Product description:** Petroleum hydrocarbons.

**Uses:** Use only as an automotive combustible. Do not use as solvent or cleaner agent. For specific applications see the technical sheet or ask the representative of Nicholl Oils Ltd.

**Synonyms:** Regular Unleaded Gasoline, Essence Regular.

#### COMPANY IDENTIFICATION:

**Supplier:** Nicholl (Fuel) Oils Ltd.

176 Clooney Road,  
Eglinton,  
BT47 3DY

**Emergency Telephone Number:** 028 7181 0471

[www.nicholloils.com](http://www.nicholloils.com)  
[info@nicholloils.com](mailto:info@nicholloils.com)

### SECTION 2.

### HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### CLASSIFICATION:

- Extremely flammable liquid and vapor. Category 1 or 2, depending on formulations. Vapor may cause flash fire.
- Harmful or fatal if swallowed Category 1 - may cause lung damage if swallowed.
- Carcinogenic. Category 2
- Specific target organ (Repetitive exposition). Category 2
- Specific target organ (Single exposition). Category 3
- Skin irritant. Category 2
- Eye irritant. Category 2B
- Chronic aquatic toxicity. Category 2

#### PICTOGRAMS:



#### SIGNAL WORD:

**DANGER**

#### PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

- Combustible liquid and vapor.



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- Harmful or fatal if swallowed - may cause lung damage if swallowed
- May cause respiratory tract irritation if inhaled
- Causes skin irritation
- Possible cancer hazard - may cause cancer based on animal data
- Toxic to aquatic organisms

## HEALTH HAZARDS:

**Inhalation:** The vapor or fumes from this material may cause respiratory irritation. Symptoms of respiratory irritation may include coughing and difficulty breathing. Breathing this material at concentrations above the recommended exposure limits may cause central nervous system effects. Central nervous system effects may include headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, weakness, loss of coordination, blurred vision, drowsiness, confusion, or disorientation. At extreme exposures, central nervous system effects may include respiratory depression, tremors or convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma or death.

**Eye:** Contact with the eyes causes irritation. Symptoms may include pain, tearing, reddening, swelling and impaired vision.

**Skin Contact:** Contact with the skin causes irritation. Skin contact may cause drying or defatting of the skin. Symptoms may include pain, itching, discoloration, swelling, and blistering. Contact with the skin is not expected to cause an allergic skin response. Not expected to be harmful to internal organs if absorbed through the skin.

**Ingestion:** Because of its low viscosity, this material can directly enter the lungs, if swallowed, or if subsequently vomited. Once in the lungs it is very difficult to remove and can cause severe injury or death.

## ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment

**NFPA ID:**                      **Health: 1**                      **Flammability: 3**                      **Reactivity: 0**

(Hazard Rating:    Least - 0    Slight - 1    Moderate - 2    High - 3    Extreme - 4)

## SECTION 3. COMPOSITION AND CHEMICAL INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Complex mixture of volatile hydrocarbon compounds containing paraffinic naphthenic olefins and aromatic hydrocarbons with predominantly chains between C4 and C12. It can contain oxygenated additives. It can also contain small proportions of patented additives to upgrade its performance. It doesn't contain lead.

Component	CAS#	% (weight)*
Gasoline, natural; low boiling point Naphta	8006-61-9	10 - 30%
Toluene	108-88-3	10 - 30%
Xylene	1330-20-7	10 - 30%
Ethanol	64-17-5	0 - 8.2%
Trimethyl benzene	25551-13-7	1 - 5%
Isopentane, 2-Methyl butane	78-78-4	1 - 5%
Naphtalene	91-20-3	1 - 5%
Benzene	71-43-2	< 1.3%
Pentane	109-66-0	1 - 5%
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	1 - 5%
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	1 - 5%
Butane	106-97-8	1 - 20%
Heptane [and isomers]	142-82-5	0.5 - 0.75%
N-Hexane	110-54-3	0.5 - 0.75%



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## SECTION 4

## FIRST AID MEASURES

### Inhalation:

Move the exposed person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention if breathing difficulties continue.

### Skin:

Wash skin with water immediately and remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if any symptoms develop. To remove the material from skin, use soap and water. Discard contaminated clothing and shoes or thoroughly clean before reuse.

### Eye:

Flush eyes with water immediately while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if worn, after initial flushing, and continue flushing for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

### Ingestion:

If swallowed, get immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

### Note to Physician:

Ingestion of this product or subsequent vomiting may result in aspiration of light hydrocarbon liquid, which may cause pneumonitis that may be fatal.

## SECTION 5

## FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### Flammability Properties:

Flash Point [Method]: < -45 °C (< -49 °F) [Closed Cup]  
Autoignition Temperature: > 280 °C (> 536 °F)  
Flammability limits (% by volume in air): Lower: 1.4 - Upper: 7.6

### Extinguishing Media:

Dry Chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, AFFF Foam or alcohol resistant foam if >15% volume polar solvents (oxygenates).

### Fire Fighting Instructions:

Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers and to protect personnel. For fires involving this material, do not enter any enclosed or confined fire space without proper protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus.

### Unusual Fire Hazards:

Vapors are flammable and heavier than air. Vapors may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger.

### Hazardous Combustion Products:

Highly dependent on combustion conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids, and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion.





## SECTION 6

## ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Protective Measures:

CAUTION! FLAMMABLE. Eliminate all sources of ignition in the vicinity of the spill or released vapor. If this material is released into the work area, evacuate the area immediately. Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment when cleaning up spills. Refer to Section 8.

### Spill Management:

Stop the source of the release if you can do it without risk. Contain release to prevent further contamination of soil, surface water or groundwater. Clean up spill as soon as possible, observing precautions in Exposure Controls/Personal Protection. Use appropriate techniques such as applying non-combustible absorbent materials or pumping. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Where feasible and appropriate, remove contaminated soil. Place contaminated materials in disposable containers and dispose of in a manner consistent with applicable regulations.

## SECTION 7

## HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautionary Measures:

READ AND OBSERVE ALL PRECAUTIONS ON PRODUCT LABEL. This product presents an extreme fire hazard. Liquid very quickly evaporates, even at low temperatures, and forms vapor (fumes) which can catch fire and burn with explosive violence. Invisible vapor spreads easily and can be set on fire by many sources such as pilot lights, welding equipment, and electrical motors and switches. Never siphon gasoline by mouth.

Use only as a motor fuel. Do not use for cleaning, pressure appliance fuel, or any other such use. Do not store in open or unlabeled containers. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not taste or swallow. Do not breathe vapor or fumes. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep out of the reach of children.

**Unusual Handling Hazards:** WARNING! Do not use as portable heater or appliance fuel. Toxic fumes may accumulate and cause death.

**General Handling Information:** Avoid contaminating soil or releasing this material into sewage and drainage systems and bodies of water.

**Static Hazard:** Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling this material. To minimize this hazard, bonding and grounding may be necessary but may not, by themselves, be sufficient. Review all operations which have the potential of generating an accumulation of electrostatic charge and/or a flammable atmosphere (including tank and container filling, splash filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, switch loading, filtering, mixing, agitation, and vacuum truck operations) and use appropriate mitigating procedures. For more information, refer to National Fire Protection Association (NFPA 77, 'Recommended Practice on Static Electricity', and/or the American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice 2003, 'Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents'. Improper filling of portable gasoline containers creates danger of fire. Only dispense gasoline into approved and properly labeled gasoline containers. Always place portable containers on the ground. Be sure pump nozzle is in contact with the container while filling. Do not use a nozzle's lock-open device. Do not fill portable containers that are inside a vehicle or truck/trailer bed.

### Storage:

Keep liquid and vapor away from heat, sparks and flame. Extinguish pilot lights, cigarettes and turn off other sources of ignition prior to use and until all vapors has dissipated. Use explosion-proof ventilation indoors and in laboratory settings.

### Container Warnings:

DO NOT USE OR STORE near heat, sparks or open flames. USE AND STORE ONLY IN WELL VENTILATED AREA. Keep container closed when not in use.



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**Container Warnings:** Container is not designed to contain pressure. Do not use pressure to empty container or it may rupture with explosive force. Empty containers retain product residue (solid, liquid, and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. Empty containers should be completely drained, properly closed, and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner or disposed of properly.

## SECTION 8

## EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Consider the potential hazards of this material (see Section 3), applicable exposure limits, job activities, and other substances in the work place when designing engineering controls and selecting personal protective equipment. If engineering controls or work practices are not adequate to prevent exposure to harmful levels of this material, the personal protective equipment listed below is recommended. The user should read and understand all instructions and limitations supplied with the equipment since protection is usually provided for a limited time or under certain circumstances.

Benzene	ACGIH TLV TWA:	0.5 ppm	STEL:	2.5 ppm	Notation: Skin A1
	EU OEL (Europe)	1 ppm (8 hours)			Notation: Skin
Ethylbenzene	OSHA PEL TWA:	100 ppm	STEL:	125 ppm	
Ethyl tert-butyl ether	ACGIH TLV TWA:	5 ppm			
Gasoline	ACGIH - TLV TWA:	300 ppm	STEL:	500 ppm	Notation: A3
Methyl tert-butyl ether	ACGIH - TLV TWA:	50 ppm			Notation: A3
Naphthalene	ACGIH - TLV TWA:	10 ppm	STEL:	15 PPM	Notation: Skin

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations.

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

Determine if airborne concentrations are below the recommended exposure limits. If not, wear an approved respirator that provides adequate protection from measured concentrations of this material, such as: Air-Purifying Respirator for Organic Vapors.

When used as a fuel, this material can produce carbon monoxide in the exhaust. Determine if airborne concentrations are below the occupational exposure limit for carbon monoxide. If not, wear an approved positive-pressure air-supplying respirator.

Use a positive pressure air-supplying respirator in circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

#### Eye Protection:

No special eye protection is normally required. Where splashing is possible, wear safety glasses with side shields as a good safety practice.

#### Skin Protection:

No special protective clothing is normally required. Where splashing is possible, select protective clothing depending on operations conducted, physical requirements and other substances in the workplace. Suggested materials for protective gloves include: Chlorinated Polyethylene (or Chlorosulfonated Polyethylene), Nitrile Rubber, Polyurethane, Viton.

#### Respiratory Protection:

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, an approved respirator must be worn. Respirator selection, use and maintenance should be in accordance with the requirements of the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard, 29 CFR 1910.134. Types of respirator(s) to be considered in the selection process include:

Supplied-Air Respirator. Air-Purifying Respirator for Organic Vapors. Self-contained breathing apparatus for use in environments with unknown concentrations or emergency situations.

**ENGINEERING CONTROLS:**

Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control airborne levels below the recommended exposure limits.

**SECTION 9****PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

Appearance & Odor: Bright and clear liquid (may be dyed). Petroleum oil-type odor.

Substance Chemical Family: Petroleum Hydrocarbon

Boiling Point:	37.8°C (100°F) - 170°C (338°F) MAX
Specific Gravity:	0.76 g/ml @ 15°C (59°F)
Stability:	Stable
Vapor Pressure:	37 - 48 kPa @ 37.8°C (100°F)
Vapor density:	3 - 4 (ASTM D2163/D2421)
Viscosity:	<1 SUS @ 37.8°C (100°F)
Freezing Point	N/A
Melting Point	N/A
Solubility:	Insoluble in water; miscible with most organic solvents

**SECTION 10****REACTIVITY AND STABILITY****Stability:**

Material is stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.

**Conditions to Avoid:**

Avoid heat and open flames.

**Incompatibilities:**

May react with strong oxidizing agents, such as chlorates, nitrates, peroxides, etc.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:**

None known (any expected).

**Hazardous Polymerization:** Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

**SECTION 11****TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION****Acute Toxicity**

Acute Oral Toxicity: LD50 rat: 18.8 mg/kg

Acute Inhalation Toxicity: LC50 rat: 20.7 mg/l, Exposure time: 4 h.

Acute Dermal Toxicity: 24 hour(s) LD50: >3.75g/kg (rabbit).

Skin: Classification: Low skin irritant.

Skin Sensitization: This material did not cause sensitization reactions in a Modified Buehler guinea pig test.

Eyes: Classification: Moderate irritant to eyes.

**Carcinogenicity Classification**

**CHRONIC TOXICITY/CANCER:** Wholly vaporized unleaded gasoline was used in a 3 month inhalation study. Groups of 40 rats (20 males, 20 female) and 8 squirrel monkeys (4 male, 4 female) were exposed 6 hours per day and 5 days per week for 13 weeks to 384 or 1552 ppm gasoline. One group of each species served as unexposed controls. The initial conclusion of this study was that inhalation of gasoline at airborne concentrations of up to 1522 ppm caused no toxicity in rats or monkeys. However, further







histopathological examination of male rat kidneys on the highest dose group revealed an increased incidence and severity of regenerative epithelium and dilated tubules containing proteinaceous deposits. Lifetime inhalation of wholly vaporized unleaded gasoline at 2056 ppm has caused increased liver tumors in female mice. The mechanism of this response is still being investigated but it is thought to be an epigenetic process unique to the female mouse.

This exposure also caused kidney damage and eventually kidney cancer in male rats. No other animal model studied has shown these adverse kidney effects and there is no physiological reason to believe that they would occur in man. EPA has concluded that mechanism by which wholly vaporized unleaded gasoline causes kidney damage is unique to the male rat. The effects in that species (kidney damage and cancer) should not be used in human risk assessment. In their 1988 review of carcinogenic risk from gasoline, The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) noted that, because published epidemiology studies did not include any exposure data, only occupations where gasoline exposure may have occurred were reviewed. These included gasoline service station attendants and automobile mechanics. IARC also noted that there was no opportunity to separate effects of combustion products from those of gasoline itself. Although IARC allocated gasoline a final overall classification of Group 2B, i.e. possibly carcinogenic to humans, this was based on limited evidence in experimental animals plus supporting evidence including the presence in gasoline of benzene and 1, 3-butadiene. The actual evidence for carcinogenicity in humans was considered inadequate.

**MUTAGENICITY:** Gasoline was not mutagenic, with or without activation, in the Ames assay (Salmonella typhimurium), Saccharomyces cerevisiae, or mouse lymphoma assays. In addition, point mutations were not induced in human lymphocytes. Gasoline was not mutagenic when tested in the mouse dominant lethal assay. Administration of gasoline to rats did not cause chromosomal aberrations in their bone marrow cells. **EPIDEMIOLOGY:** To explore the health effects of workers potentially exposed to gasoline vapors in the marketing and distribution sectors of the petroleum industry, the American Petroleum Institute sponsored a cohort mortality study (Publication 4555), a nested case-control study (Publication 4551), and an exposure assessment study (Publication 4552). Histories of exposure to gasoline were reconstructed for cohort of more than 18,000 employees from four companies for the time period between 1946 and 1985. The results of the cohort mortality study indicated that there was no increased mortality from either kidney cancer or leukemia among marketing and marine distribution employees who were exposed to gasoline in the petroleum industry, when compared to the general population. More importantly, based on internal comparisons, there was no association between mortality from kidney cancer or leukemia and various indices of gasoline exposure. In particular, neither duration of employment, duration of exposure, age at first exposure, year of first exposure, job category, cumulative exposure, frequency of peak exposure, nor average intensity of exposure had any effect on kidney cancer or leukemia mortality. The results of the nested case-control study confirmed the findings of the original cohort study. That is, exposure to gasoline at the levels experienced by this cohort of distribution workers is not a significant risk factor for leukemia (all cell types), acute myeloid leukemia, kidney cancer or multiple myeloma.

#### **ADDITIONAL TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION:**

Gasolines are highly volatile and can produce significant concentrations of vapor at ambient temperatures. Gasoline vapor is heavier than air and at high concentrations may accumulate in confined spaces to present both safety and health hazards. When vapor exposures are low, or short duration and infrequent, such as during refueling and tanker loading/unloading, neither total hydrocarbon nor components such as benzene are likely to result in any adverse health effects. In situations such as accidents or spills where exposure to gasoline vapor is potentially high, attention should be paid to potential toxic effects of specific components. Information about specific components in gasoline can be found in Sections 2, 8 and 15 of this MSDS. More detailed information on the health hazard of specific gasoline components can be obtained calling the Puma Energy Information Center (see Section 1 for phone numbers).

**NEUROTOXICITY:** Pathological misuse of solvents and gasoline, involving repeated and prolonged exposure to high concentrations of vapor is a significant exposure on which there are many reports in the medical literature. As with other solvents, persistent abuse involving repeated and prolonged exposures to high concentrations of vapor has been reported to result in central nervous system damage and eventually, death. In a study in which ten human volunteers were exposed for 30 minutes to







approximately 200, 500 or 1000 ppm concentrations of gasoline vapor, irritation of the eyes was the only significant effect observed, based on both subjective and objective assessments. In an inhalation study, groups of 6 Fischer rats (3 male, 3 female) were exposed to 2056 ppm of wholly vaporized unleaded gasoline for 6 hours per day, 5 days per week for up to 18 months. Histopathology of the peripheral nervous system and spinal cord revealed no distal axonal neuropathy of the type associated with exposure to n-hexane even though gasoline contained 1.9% n-hexane. The authors concluded that gasoline treatment may have amplified the incidence and prominence of some naturally occurring age-related (subclinical) in the nervous system. **BIRTH DEFECTS AND REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY:** An inhalation study with rats exposed to 0, 400 and 1600 ppm of wholly vaporized unleaded gasoline, 6 hours per day on day 6 through 16 of gestation, showed no teratogenic effects nor indication of toxicity to either the mother or the fetus. Another inhalation study in rats exposed to 3000, 6000, or 9000 ppm of gasoline vapor, 6 hours per day on day 6 through 20 of gestation, also showed no teratogenic effects nor indications of toxicity to either the mother or the fetus.

## SECTION 12

## ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

There is no specific ecological data available for this product. The information given is based on data available for the components of the material, and similar materials.

### ECOTOXICITY:

The 96 hour(s) LC50 for rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) is 2.7 mg/l.

The 48 hour(s) LC50 for water flea (*Daphnia magna*) is 3.0 mg/l.

The 96 hour(s) LC50 for sheepshead minnow (*Cyprinodon variegatus*) is 8.3 mg/l.

The 96 hour(s) LC50 for mysid shrimp (*Mysidopsis bahia*) is 1.8 mg/l.

This material is expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms. Gasoline studies have been conducted in the laboratory under a variety of test conditions with a range of fish and invertebrate species. An even more extensive database is available on the aquatic toxicity of individual aromatic constituents. The majority of published studies does not identify the type of gasoline evaluated, or even provide distinguishing characteristics such as aromatic content or presence of lead alkyls. As a result, comparison of results among studies using open and closed vessels, different ages and species of test animals and different gasoline types, is difficult.

The bulk of the available literature on gasoline relates to the environmental impact of monoaromatic (BTEX) and diaromatic (naphthalene, methylnaphthalenes) constituents. In general, non-oxygenated gasoline exhibits some short-term toxicity to freshwater and marine organisms, especially under closed vessel or flow-through exposure conditions in the laboratory. The components which are the most prominent in the water soluble fraction and cause aquatic toxicity are also highly volatile and can be readily biodegraded by microorganisms.

### ENVIRONMENTAL FATE

This material is expected to be readily biodegradable. Following spillage, the more volatile components of gasoline will be rapidly lost, with concurrent dissolution of these and other constituents into the water. Factors such as local environmental conditions (temperature, wind, mixing or wave action, soil type, etc.), photo-oxidation, biodegradation and adsorption onto suspended sediments, can contribute to the weathering of spilled gasoline.

The aqueous solubility of non-oxygenated unleaded gasoline, based on analysis of benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene+xylenes and naphthalene, is reported to be 112 mg/l. Solubility data on individual gasoline constituents also available.

## SECTION 13

## DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### DISPOSAL RECOMMENDATIONS:

Use material for its intended purpose or recycle if possible. This material, if it must be discarded, may meet the criteria of a hazardous waste as defined by US EPA under RCRA (40 CFR 261) or other State







and local regulations. Measurement of certain physical properties and analysis for regulated components may be necessary to make a correct determination. If this material is classified as a hazardous waste, federal law requires disposal at a licensed hazardous waste disposal facility.

## SECTION 14

## TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The description shown may not apply to all shipping situations. Consult 49CFR, or appropriate Dangerous Goods Regulations, for additional description requirements (e.g., technical name) and mode-specific or quantity-specific shipping requirements.

**DOT Shipping Name:** GASOLINE

**DOT Hazard Class:** 3 (Flammable Liquid)

**DOT Identification Number:** UN1203

**DOT Packing Group:** II

**IMO:** Gasoline Flammable Liquid Class 3.1 Marine pollutant (P)

## SECTION 15

## REGULATORY INFORMATION

### FEDERAL REGULATORY STATUS

<b>SARA 311/312 CATEGORIES:</b>	1. Immediate (Acute) Health Effects:	YES
	2. Delayed (Chronic) Health Effects:	YES
	3. Fire Hazard:	YES
	4. Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard:	NO
	5. Reactivity Hazard:	NO

### REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED:

4_I1=IARC Group 1	15=SARA Section 313
4_I2A=IARC Group 2A	16=CA Proposition 65
4_I2B=IARC Group 2B	17=MA RTK
05=NTP Carcinogen	18=NJ RTK
06=OSHA Carcinogen	19=DOT Marine Pollutant
09=TSCA 12(b)	20=PA RTK

### WHMIS CLASSIFICATION:

Class B, Division 2: Flammable Liquids

Class D, Division 2, Subdivision A: Very Toxic Material -  
Carcinogenicity

Class D, Division 2, Subdivision B: Toxic Material -  
Skin or Eye Irritation

## SECTION 16

## OTHER INFORMATION

Revision#: 2

Revision Date: 12/Mar/2016

Revisions since last change (discussion): This Safety Data Sheet (SDS) has been reviewed to fully comply with the guidance contained in the ANSI SDS standard (ANSI Z400.1/Z129.1-2010). We encourage you to take the opportunity to read the SDS and review the information contained therein.

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS DATA SHEET IS BASED ON THE DATA AVAILABLE TO US AT THIS TIME, AND IS BELIEVED TO BE ACCURATE BASED UPON THAT : IT IS PROVIDED INDEPENDENTLY OF ANY SALE OF THE PRODUCT, FOR PURPOSE OF HAZARD



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Nicholl (Fuel) Oils Ltd.