SAFETY DATA SHEET
V/Max Kurşunsuz 95

According to the REACH etc. (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 No. 1577, as amended. Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878 of 18 June 2020.

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Product name V/Max Kurşunsuz 95

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses Fuel for spark ignition engines designed to run on unleaded fuel.

Uses advised against This product must not be used in applications other than those recommended in Section 1, 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; as a skin cleanser. This product is designed only to suit automotive applications and no provision is made for the requirements of aviation applications.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier PETROL OFİSİ A.Ş.
Ünalan Mahallesi, Libadiye Caddesi No: 82F Kat: 2-3-4, 34700 Üsküdar/ Istanbul
Tel: +90 850 339 1919
Fax: +90 216 275 3854
madeniyag@petrolofisi.com.tr

Contact person 0 800 211 02 29
0 555 675 55 55
info@poas.com.tr

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone Madeni Yağ Customer Services: 0850 339 1919 (working hours)

National emergency telephone number National Poison Consultance Center: 114 Emergency Medical Services: 112

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (EC 1272/2008)

Physical hazards Not Classified

Health hazards Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 Muta. 1B - H340 Carc. 1A - H350 Repr. 2 - H361 STOT SE 3 - H336 Asp. Tox. 1 - H304

Environmental hazards Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411

V/Max Kurşunsuz 95

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Human health

Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Slightly irritating to respiratory system. Irritating to skin. Moderately irritating to eyes. Harmful: May cause lung damage if swallowed. Possibility of organ or organ system damage from prolonged exposure; see Chapter 11 for details. Target organ(s): Bloodforming organs. Peripheral nervous system. May cause heritable genetic damage. Possible risk of harm to the unborn child. A component or components of this material may cause cancer. This product contains benzene which may cause leukaemia (AML acute myelogenous leukaemia). Signs and Symptoms : Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters. Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and a temporary redness of the eye. If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever. The onset of respiratory symptoms may be delayed for several hours after exposure. Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death. Damage to blood-forming organs may be evidenced by: a) fatigue and anaemia (RBC), b) decreased resistance to infection, and/or excessive bruising and bleeding (platelet effect). Peripheral nerve damage may be evidenced by impairment of motor function (incoordination, unsteady walk, or muscle weakness in the extremities, and/or loss of sensation in the arms and legs). Auditory system effects may include temporary hearing loss and/or ringing in the ears.

Environmental

Toxic to aquatic organisms; may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Ether oxygenates are significantly more water soluble and less biodegradable than benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene and xylenes (BTEX). Consequently ether oxygenates have the potential to migrate relatively longer distances than BTEX in groundwater.

Physicochemical

Extremely flammable. Electrostatic charges may be generated during handling. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Liquid evaporates quickly and can ignite leading to a flash fire, or an explosion in a confined space.

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictograms

Signal word

Danger

Hazard statements

H315 Causes skin irritation.
H340 May cause genetic defects.
H350 May cause cancer.
H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

V/Max Kurşunsuz 95

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Precautionary statements

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P261 Avoid breathing vapour/ spray.
P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P312 Call a POISON CENTRE/doctor if you feel unwell.
P321 Specific treatment (see medical advice on this label).
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P391 Collect spillage.
P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405 Store locked up.
P501 Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with national regulations.

Contains GASOLINE, BENZENE

2.3. Other hazards

Uygun bilgi bulunmamaktadır.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

GASOLINE **80-95%**

CAS number: 86290-81-5 EC number: 289-220-8

May contain several additives at <0.1% v/v each. May contain catalytically cracked oils in which polycyclic aromatic compounds, mainly 3-ring but some 4- to 6-ring species are present.

Classification
Flam. Liq. 1 - H224
Skin Irrit. 2 - H315
Muta. 1B - H340
Carc. 1B - H350
Repr. 2 - H361
STOT SE 3 - H336
Asp. Tox. 1 - H304
Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411

TERT-BUTYL METHYL ETHER **5-10%**

CAS number: 1634-04-4 EC number: 216-653-1

Classification
Flam. Liq. 2 - H225
Skin Irrit. 2 - H315

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According to the REACH etc. (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 No. 1577, as amended. Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878 of 18 June 2020.

ETHANOL	**1-5%**
CAS number: 64-17-5	EC number: 200-578-6

Classification
Flam. Liq. 2 - H225

BENZENE	**<1%**
CAS number: 71-43-2	EC number: 200-753-7

Classification
Flam. Liq. 2 - H225
Skin Irrit. 2 - H315
Eye Irrit. 2 - H319
Muta. 1B - H340
Carc. 1A - H350
STOT RE 1 - H372
Asp. Tox. 1 - H304

The full text for all hazard statements is displayed in Section 16.

Composition comments 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. Contains oxygenated hydrocarbons which may include methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) and other ethers. May also contain several additives at <0.1% v/v each.

Ingredient notes May contain several additives at <0.1% v/v each. May contain catalytically cracked oils in which polycyclic aromatic compounds, mainly 3-ring but some 4- to 6-ring species are present.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Inhalation Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

Ingestion If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (37° C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

Skin contact Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately flush skin with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, and follow by washing with soap and water if available. If redness, swelling, pain and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

Eye contact Flush eyes with water while holding eyelids open. Rest eyes for 30 minutes. If redness, burning, blurred vision, or swelling persist, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

General information Uygun bilgi yok.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes for the doctor No specific treatment. Treat symptomatically.

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According to the REACH etc. (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 No. 1577, as amended. Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878 of 18 June 2020.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable extinguishing media Do not use water in a jet.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products Hazardous combustion products may include: A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke). Carbon monoxide. Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible. Will float and can be reignited on surface water.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Protective actions during firefighting Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water. If possible remove containers from the danger zone. If the fire cannot be extinguished the only course of action is to evacuate immediately. Contain residual material at affected sites to prevent material from entering drains (sewers), ditches, and waterways.

Special protective equipment for firefighters Proper protective equipment including breathing apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions Avoid contact with spilled or released material.Observe the relevant local and international regulations. Evacuate the area of all nonessential personnel. Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly. Do not breathe fumes, vapour. Do not operate electrical equipment. Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions Use appropriate containment (of product and fire fighting water) to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. Maritime spillages should be dealt with using a Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP), as required by MARPOL Annex 1 Regulation 26.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labelled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely. For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely. Shovel into a suitable clearly marked container for disposal or reclamation in accordance with local regulations.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Reference to other sections For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. See Chapter 13 for information on disposal.

V/Max Kurşunsuz 95

According to the REACH etc. (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 No. 1577, as amended. Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878 of 18 June 2020.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Usage precautions

Avoid breathing vapours or contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material. Air-dry contaminated clothing in a well-ventilated area before laundering. Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires. Prevent spillages. Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols. Never siphon by mouth.
Contaminated leather articles including shoes cannot be decontaminated and should be destroyed to prevent reuse. For comprehensive advice on handling, product transfer, storage and tank cleaning refer to the product supplier.
Maintenance and Fuelling Activities - Avoid inhalation of vapours and contact with skin.
Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. When using do not eat or drink. Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks. Earth all equipment. Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage precautions

Drum and small container storage: Drums should be stacked to a maximum of 3 high. Use properly labelled and closeable containers.
Tank storage: Tanks must be specifically designed for use with this product. Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded). Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition. Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well-ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Vapours from tanks should not be released to atmosphere. Breathing losses during storage should be controlled by a suitable vapour treatment system. The vapour is heavier than air. Beware of accumulation in pits and confined spaces.
Keep in a bunded area with a sealed (low permeability) floor, to provide containment against spillage. Prevent ingress of water. Product Transfer : 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. Keep containers closed when not in use. Do not use compressed air for filling, discharging or handling. Contamination resulting from product transfer may give rise to light hydrocarbon vapour in the headspace of tanks that have previously contained gasoline. This vapour may explode if there is a source of ignition. Partly filled containers present a greater hazard than those that are full, therefore handling, transfer and sampling activities need special care. Recommended Materials : For containers, or container linings use mild steel, 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) 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 : Some synthetic materials 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.

Storage class

Flammable liquid storage.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Specific end use(s)

Based on available information, the classification criteria are not met.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/Personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

V/Max Kurşunsuz 95

According to the REACH etc. (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 No. 1577, as amended. Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878 of 18 June 2020.

Uygun bilgi yok.

GASOLINE

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): 300 ppm
Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): 500 ppm

ETHANOL

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 1000 ppm 1920 mg/m³
Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL

BENZENE

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): ACGIH 0.5 ppm
Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): ACGIH 2.5 ppm

WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit.
ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.

8.2. Exposure controls

Protective equipment

Appropriate engineering controls	Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm adequacy of exposure controls
Personal protection	Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.
Eye/face protection	Chemical splash goggles (chemical monogoggles). Approved to EU Standard EN166.
Hand protection	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. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. 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, PVC gloves may be suitable.
Other skin and body protection	Chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets, boots, and apron (where risk of splashing).
Hygiene measures	The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include: Use sealed systems as far as possible. Adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits. Local exhaust ventilation is recommended. Eye washes and showers for emergency use.
Respiratory protection	If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus. Where airfiltering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. All respiratory protection equipment and use must be in accordance with local regulations.

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According to the REACH etc. (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 No. 1577, as amended. Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878 of 18 June 2020.

Environmental exposure controls	Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Odour	Hydrocarbons.
Initial boiling point and range	25 - 210°C @
Vapour pressure	45 - 90 kPa @ °C
Relative density	720-775 kg/m3 @ 15°C
Viscosity	0,5 - 0,75 cSt @ 40°C
Particle characteristic	Not applicable.

9.2. Other information

Other information	The information given is for the final product.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Reactivity	No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use

10.2. Chemical stability

Stability	Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Possibility of hazardous reactions	Do not mix the product with other substances.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid	Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid	Strong oxidising agents.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products	Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage. Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Toxicological effects	Information given is based on product data, a knowledge of the components and the toxicology of similar products.

Acute toxicity - oral

Notes (oral LD_{50})	Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

V/Max Kurşunsuz 95

According to the REACH etc. (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 No. 1577, as amended. Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878 of 18 June 2020.

Acute toxicity - inhalation

Notes (inhalation LC_{50}) High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.

Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation Not a skin sensitiser.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity - in vitro May cause heritable genetic damage. (Benzene) Mutagenicity studies on gasoline and gasoline blending streams have shown predominantly negative results.

Carcinogenicity

Carcinogenicity Known human carcinogen. (Benzene) May cause leukaemia (AML - acute myelogenous leukemia). (Benzene) Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans.

Reproductive toxicity

Reproductive toxicity - development Causes foetotoxicity at doses which are maternally toxic. (Toluene) Causes adverse effects on the foetus based on animal studies. (Toluene) Inhalation of high concentrations of gasoline vapour containing methyl tertiary butyl ether produced a very low incidence of rare birth defects (ventral midline closure failure) in mice.
Many case studies involving abuse during pregnancy indicate that toluene can cause birth defects, growth retardation and learning difficulties. (Toluene)

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

STOT - repeated exposure Kidney: caused kidney effects in male rats which are not considered relevant to humans
Blood-forming organs: repeated exposure affects the bone marrow. (Benzene)
Peripheral nervous system: repeated exposure causes peripheral neuropathy in animals. (n-Hexane)

Target organs Kidneys

General information Exposure to very high concentrations of similar materials has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac arrest. Prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations have resulted in hearing loss in rats. Solvent abuse and noise interaction in the work environment may cause hearing loss. (Toluene)Abuse of vapours has been associated with organ damage and death. (Toluene)
Myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) was observed in individuals exposed to very high levels (50 ppm to 300 ppm range) of benzene over a long period of time in the workplace. The relevance of these results to lower levels of exposure is not
known. (Benzene)

Inhalation Based on human experience, breathing of vapours or mists may cause a temporary burning sensation to nose, throat and lungs.

Skin contact Irritating to skin.

Eye contact Slightly irritating.

11.2 Information on other hazards

Information on other hazards This substance does not have endocrine disrupting properties.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Ecotoxicity Information given is based on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products. 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.

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According to the REACH etc. (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 No. 1577, as amended. Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878 of 18 June 2020.

12.1. Toxicity

Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - microorganisms Toxic: LL/EL/IL50 1-10 mg/l (to aquatic organisms) (LL/EL50 expressed as the nominal amount of product required to prepare aqueous test extract).

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability Contains constituents with the potential to bioaccumulate. Major constituents are expected to be inherently biodegradable, but the product contains components that may persist in the environment. The volatile constituents will oxidize rapidly by photochemical reactions in air. While biodegradation of methyl tertiary butyl ether has been documented, it is generally less biodegradable than many petroleum hydrocarbons and has a potential to migrate relatively longer distances in groundwater.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative potential This material is not expected to bioaccumulate. (Supplier information)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Mobility Floats on water. Evaporates within a day from water or soil surfaces. Large volumes may penetrate soil and could contaminate groundwater. Contains volatile constituents. Toxic to aquatic organisms; may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Ether oxygenates are significantly more water soluble and less biodegradable than benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene and xylenes (BTEX). Consequently ether oxygenates have the potential to migrate relatively longer distances than BTEX in groundwater. Methyl tertiary butyl ether degradation may result in the formation of tert-butyl alcohol (TBA).

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment Not applicable.

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

Endocrine disrupting properties This substance does not have endocrine disrupting properties.

12.6. Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects Films formed on water may affect oxygen transfer and damage organisms.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

General information Material Disposal: Recover or recycle if possible. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations. 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. 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 should be established beforehand.

Disposal methods Local Legislation : Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1. UN number

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According to the REACH etc. (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 No. 1577, as amended. Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878 of 18 June 2020.

UN number or ID number

Not applicable.

UN No. (ADR/RID)	1203
UN No. (IMDG)	1203
UN No. (ICAO)	1203

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Proper shipping name (ADR/RID)	GASOLINE
Proper shipping name (IMDG)	GASOLINE
Proper shipping name (ICAO)	GASOLINE
Proper shipping name (ADN)	GASOLINE

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID class	3
ADR/RID label	3
IMDG class	3
ICAO class/division	3

Transport labels

14.4. Packing group

ADR/RID packing group	II
IMDG packing group	II
ICAO packing group	II

14.5. Environmental hazards

Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant

14.6. Special precautions for user

Hazard Identification Number (ADR/RID)	33

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments	Not applicable.

V/Max Kurşunsuz 95

According to the REACH etc. (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 No. 1577, as amended. Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878 of 18 June 2020.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code	Not relevant.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

EU legislation

The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.
EC Classification : Extremely flammable. Carcinogenic, category 2. Mutagenic, category 2. Toxic to Reproduction, category 3. Irritant. Harmful.
Dangerous for the environment.
EC Symbols : F+ Extremely flammable.
T Toxic.
N Dangerous for the environment.
EC Risk Phrases : R45 May cause cancer.
R46 May cause heritable genetic damage.
R63 Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.
R65 Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
R12 Extremely flammable.
R67 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
R38 Irritating to skin.
R51/53 Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
EC Safety Phrases : S2 Keep out of reach of children.
S29 Do not empty into drains.
S45 In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).
S53 Avoid exposure. Obtain special instructions before use.
S61 Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.
S62 If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice
immediately and show this container or label.
Classification triggering components : Contains gasoline, low boiling point naphtha, unspecified.

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15.2. Chemical safety assessment

Uygun bilgi yok.

SECTION 16: Other information

General information	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. Uses and Restrictions : This product must not be used in applications other than those recommended in Section 1, 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; as a skin cleanser. MSDS Distribution : The information in this document should be made available to all who may handle the product.
Key literature references and sources for data	This SDS is prepared based on the information received from suppliers.
Training advice	Untrained personnel should not use.
Revision comments	Revised formulation.

V/Max Kurşunsuz 95

According to the REACH etc. (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 No. 1577, as amended. Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878 of 18 June 2020.

Issued by	Sena Ezgi Selçuk Chemical Assessment Specialist (Certificate No: KDU01.29.06 17.12.2027)
Revision date	02/09/2024
Revision	1
Supersedes date	02/02/2024
SDS number	20897
Hazard statements in full	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. H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child if swallowed. H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.