RESPONSE TO SCHEDULE 5 NOTIFICATION REFERENCE PAN-026369 (RE-ISSUE) DATED 03 SEPTEMBER 2025

ENVIK WASTE RECYCLING SERVICES LIMITED

WESTSIDE, CAMBRIAN INDUSTRIAL ESTATE COEDCAE LANE, PONTYCLUN, CF72 9EX

ECL Ref: ENVK.01.01/S5R
October 2025
Version: Issue 2

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LIST OF APPENDICIES

ACRONYMS/TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

EA	**Environment Agency**
ECL	**Environmental Compliance Limited**
EP	**Environmental Permit**
EMS	**Environmental Management System**
ENVIK	**Envik Waste Recycling Services Limited**
EPTR	**The Environmental Permitting Technical Report**
LEL	**Lower Explosion Limit**
LPG	**Liquefied Petroleum Gas**
NRW	**Natural Resources Wales**
PPMR	**Planned Preventative Maintenance Program**
The Guidance	**Guidance for the storage and treatment of aerosol canisters and similar packaged wastes – An addendum to Sector Guidance Note IPPC S5.06**
The Schedule 5 Re-Issue	**Schedule 5 notice, reference PAN-026369 Schedule 5**
WAC	**Waste Acceptance Criteria**
WPAC	**Waste Pre-acceptance Criteria**

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Overview

1.1.1. Environmental Compliance Limited (“ECL”) has been appointed by Envik Waste Recycling Services Limited (Envik) for their proposed facility at Westside, Cambrian Industrial Estate, Coedcae Lane, Pontyclun, CF72 9EX (“the Site”) to provide a response to the Schedule 5 notice, reference PAN-026369 Schedule 5 Re-Issue, (“the Schedule 5”) which was issued by the Natural Resources Wales (“NRW”) on the 3rd September 2025.

2. RESPONSES TO SCHEDULE 5 NOTIFICATION REFERENCE PAN-026369 (RE-ISSUE) DATED 03 SEPTEMBER 2025

2.1. Outline

2.1.1. The queries listed in the Schedule 5 are presented below in blue italics, followed by ECL's response (in black, non-italics).

2.2. Bullet 1

2.2.1. *Are the wastes to be stored on impermeable surface with sealed drainage?*

2.2.2. The incoming wastes will be stored on impermeable surfacing with containment measures in place compliant with the requirements of the Guidance for the storage and treatment of aerosol canisters and similar packaged wastes – An addendum to Sector Guidance Note IPPC S5.06 ("the Guidance").

2.2.3. The impermeable surfacing covers the storage, treatment and quarantine areas.

2.2.4. The site is isolated from the drainage system. The incoming waste canisters will be stored in secure, lidded-containers which are able to retain free liquid and in addition benefit from being stored on drip trays which afford additional containment. The drip trays will be regularly inspected and emptied of any collected rainwater (pumped to tanker for disposal at a suitably permitted facility) as required.

2.2.5. The surfacing and containment is considered to be compliant with Section 4.1.3 of the Guidance which states that '*Canisters held in containers that are not able to collect and hold liquids released from the canisters should be provided with suitable containment measures (e.g. drip trays) or transferred to secure containers that are able to retain free liquid.*' And Section 2.2.5 which states that, inter alia, '*For surfacing: design appropriate surfacing and containment* ***or*** *drainage facilities for all operational areas'*. It is therefore confirmed that liquids will be retained within the Permit Boundary and will not leave the impermeable surface within the Permitted area.

2.2.6. Post treatment storage tanks will be located within a bund with a capacity of 110% of the volume of the tanks.

2.2.7. Although impermeable surfacing and containment measures in line with the Guidance are in place, it is noted that only canisters which contain propane or butane or proprietary mixes of both propane and butane will be stored on site. These substances exist as a gas at room temperature and are only in a liquid state whilst in the canisters as they are under pressure. In the unlikely event of a leakage or spill the liquid would rapidly volatilise and there would be no accumulation on the ground which could impact groundwater or surface water.

2.2.8. The majority of canisters which will be processed on the Permitted area will be nominally empty thus further reducing the potential for any liquid to accumulate should there be a leak or spillage.

2.3. Bullet 2

2.3.1. *Are the wastes to be stored in open or closed containers? This is referenced in BAT point 27 – although waste permits are not expected to follow BAT, as you have referenced this throughout your application we require further information on this.*

2.3.2. Each waste type, prior to treatment and removal from site will be stored in secure well-ventilated containers fitted with secure lids. The lids on the containers will remain securely closed at all times when not being filled, emptied or internally inspected. The containers will be of a sufficient size to ensure they are not overfilled. It is therefore confirmed that no waste will be stored on the surface of the impermeable surfacing but will all be stored in containers.

2.4. Bullet 3

2.4.1. *You have stated that the pipes will be securely sealed but don't state what standard they comply with or if they are to be tested.*

2.4.2. Section 5.2.10 of the guidance states that '*The Operator should ensure that as a minimum all LPG piping systems comply with UKLPG Code of Practice 22 and are securely sealed, tested and have a procedure in place for their regular inspection*'.

2.4.3. Consistent with Section 5.2.10 of the Guidance, the anti-static pipework conforms with UKLPG Code of Practice 22.

2.4.4. In accordance with the UKLPG Code of Practice 22, new pipework is tested prior to installation, this testing being certified for 5 years. The pipework is then hydraulically tested annually on Site.

2.4.5. The requirements for testing will be included in the Planned Preventative Maintenance Program ("PPMR") which is appended to the Environmental Management System ("EMS") The EMS, including the PPMR, will be in place within 1 month of the permit being issued.

2.5. Bullet 4

2.5.1. *We require information on the relevant standard that the storage tanks have been/will be built to. Sections 22 and 23.*

2.5.2. The tanks will conform to the UK LPG Codes of Practice 01, Parts 1 and 2[1] and in addition to British Standard PD 5500 CAT 2.[2]

2.5.3. In accordance with the above Code of Practice, the tanks will be tested at 10 yearly intervals and refurbished every 20 years. This will be included PPMR which is appended to the EMS.

2.5.4. As stated above, the EMS and PPMR will be in place within 1 month of the permit being issued.

[1] https://www.liquidgasuk.org/uploads/DOC65F1825C7F50A.pdf
[2]https://knowledge.bsigroup.com/products/pd-5500-2021-a2-2022-specification-for-unfired-pressure-vessels

2.6. Bullet 5

2.6.1. *You have referenced the risk of explosion from the activities in section 4.2.61 of your EMS, but have not proposed explosion relief, and have not mentioned how this will satisfy the requirements of the relevant Health and Safety Legislation. We do note that BAT requirements are included at the end of the EMS, but the EMS does not specify measures used to meet those requirements. Section 5.2.4.*

2.6.2. As is stated in Section 4.2.54 of the Environmental Permitting Technical Report ("EPTR"), all treatment/storage tanks will be fitted with emergency pressure relief valves to prevent excess pressure build up in emergency situations. The emergency vents will be located on the top of the tanks to direct emergency emissions away from operatives and confined spaces. The pressure relief valves vent excess pressure, preventing tank rupture and explosion.

2.6.3. The explosion relief measures are in compliance with Section 5.2.4 of the Guidance which states that '*The treatment process should be carried out in an enclosed and sealed system provided with means to contain or control an explosion. The plant should be strong enough to contain an explosion (typically up to 10 bar overpressure**) or should have explosion relief directed to a safe space or explosion suppression fitted.** Explosion relief provisions must satisfy the requirements of relevant Health & Safety legislation*.'

2.6.4. The relevant legislation which the valves conform to is the UK LPG Code of Practice 01, Part 1.

2.6.5. The UK LPG Code of Practice 01 Part 1 is titled "Bulk LPG Storage at Fixed Installations: Design, Installation and Operation of Vessels Located Above Ground." It was published by UKLPG (now Liquid Gas UK) and represents industry-agreed best practice for above-ground bulk LPG tanks . Part 1 covers every stage of an above-ground bulk storage installation, from conceptual design through to day-to-day operation. It was drafted by industry experts in consultation with the Health and Safety Executive and other stakeholders to ensure both technical rigor and practical applicability.

2.6.6. The entire treatment system, including explosion relief measures, has been designed by a qualified Gas Safe registered engineer- registration number 665340.

2.7. Bullet 6

2.7.1. *Section 5.2.13 of the guidance states "systems should be in place to ensure that the following are available at all times and remain effective and up-to-date: […] treatable wastes and exclusions […] venting and emergency relief systems […] COSHH risk assessments.". Waste exclusions have not been noted, there isn't appropriate information on venting and emergency relief systems, and COSHH has not been considered in this section although the BAT conclusions state that they have been.*

2.7.2. Taking each aspect in turn:

Treatable Wastes and Exclusions

2.7.3. The wastes that will be stored and/or treated at the Site will only comprise canisters which contain or are nominally empty and did only contain: propane, butane and proprietary mixes of propane and butane. All other canister types are excluded from being accepted at the Site.

2.7.4. All foams will be excluded from the Site. This is further confirmed by the fact that the treatment equipment that will be in use on the Site will not be designed to treat foams.

2.7.5. The Waste Pre Acceptance Criteria ("WPAC") and Waste Acceptance Criteria ("WAC"), which have been provided in the EPTR, are designed to ensure that only the waste types detailed above will be accepted at the Site and that no excluded wastes will be accepted onto Site. The details in the EPTR also state a list of waste types which can be accepted and those which cannot be on Site. The WPAC and WAC will be incorporated into the Environmental Management System ("EMS"), and as such will be reviewed routinely in line with the EMS ensuring they remain effective and up to date. As stated above, the EMS will be available within 1 month of the permit being issued.

2.7.6. It is the responsibility of the Site Manager to ensure that the EMS is followed at all times, is available at all times to all staff and that all staff are trained on the procedures within.

Venting and Emergency Relief Systems

2.7.7. The venting and emergency relief systems and alarms are detailed under Bullet 5 and Bullet 7 respectively.

2.7.8. The venting and emergency relief systems will be incorporated into the PPMR which is written into the EMS. The purpose of the PPMR is to ensure that all plant and site infrastructure is kept in suitable condition and operating effectively at all times. The PPMR programme details what maintenance, tests and inspections need to be done and when, as well as the measures required to ensure infrastructure remains in place and effective during maintenance/shutdown. The PPMR and EMS will be available within 1 month of the issue of the permit.

COSHH Risk Assessments

2.7.9. COSHH Risk Assessments have been undertaken for all substances which will be stored or used on the Site, including the contents of the acceptable waste canisters (Propane, Butane and Propane/Butane mix) will be easily accessible to Site staff at all times.

2.7.10. The treatment process, including the WPAC and WAC and pre and post treatment storage has been designed by a Gas Safe registered engineer- registration number 665340- having regard to the COSHH assessment for those substances to be accepted (propane and butane). Particular attention has been paid to procedures to ensure that propane will not be stored within the designated butane tank (see response to Bullet 8 below).

2.7.11. Staff will be trained on the COSHH assessments as part of the routine training procedures which are incorporated into the EMS. Procedures for the routine review and update (as required) of the COSHH assessments will be included in the EMS and will be available within

1 month of the issue of the permit.

2.7.12. As detailed above, it is the responsibility of the Site Manager to ensure that the EMS is followed at all times, is available at all times to all staff and that all staff are trained on the procedures within.

2.7.13. COSHH assessments for propane and butane are provided in Appendix I.

2.8. Bullet 7

2.8.1. *Section 5.2.28 states a requirement for continuous monitoring of the treatment process but there has been no information provided regarding this.*

2.8.2. Gas leakage detectors will be installed in the treatment equipment which use sensors to continuously monitor the concentration of the combustible gases, propane and butane, and trigger an audible and visual alarm if the lower explosion limit ("LEL") is reached.

2.8.3. In addition to the continuous monitoring for LEL, the treatment and post treatment storage tanks (one propane and one butane) will be fitted with liquid contents gauges/ullage valves to prevent them from being over filled and pressure gauges to ensure the tanks are operating within safe pressure limits thus preventing over-pressurization and ensuring the integrity of the storage vessel.

2.8.4. The valves and gauges will be monitored, and readings documented, prior to each canister being treated and at set intervals during the working day, to ensure the process is operating safely and efficiently. A documented procedure for process monitoring and check list for recording readings will be included in the EMS (available within 1 month of the issue of the permit).

2.8.5. All staff members will be trained on the process monitoring by the qualified Gas Safe engineer who designed and will install the equipment.

2.9. Bullet 8

2.9.1. *You are proposing to accept both hazardous and non-hazardous wastes to site, but it's unclear what non-hazardous aerosols you are planning to accept. We are concerned that most (if not all) aerosols have flammable gases as a propellant, and as such are likely to all be hazardous. We also have some concerns that other active ingredients within the aerosols may be incompatible, but will be pumped into the same liquid tank. We accept that the aerosols will be considered non-hazardous once treated/pierced, but are unlikely to be at the point of acceptance on site.*

2.9.2. As stated above, ENVIK propose to only accept propane, butane and proprietary propane/butane mixtures on Site. ENVIK recognise that any canisters which are full or partially full will comprise hazardous waste.

2.9.3. The wastes which it is proposed will be accepted as non-hazardous will be those canisters which are shown as empty on the pressure gauge and in addition have previously been completely emptied by the producer (prior to being accepted on Site) and therefore contain only negligible traces of gas .

2.9.4. Wastes will only be accepted as non-hazardous if they have been classified as such by the waste producer in accordance with the Waste Duty of Care requirements and relevant documentation.

2.9.5. Any cylinders accepted which are the legal property of a company, for example BOC or Flogas, remain the property of that company and will be removed from site and returned to the registered company.

Compatibility of Active Ingredients

2.9.6. With regards to the compatibility of active ingredients, canisters accepted onto site will only contain (or have contained) propane, butane or a proprietary mix of propane and butane. Propane and butane are compatible and frequently provided as a mixture for use in many applications in homes and industry.COSHH assessment for a propane and butane are provided in Appendix I.

2.9.7. Although compatible, there are important considerations for storage of propane/butane mixes. Storing butane and propane together in a propane tank is safe as propane tanks are built to withstand the higher pressure required for propane. This is a common industry practice for creating liquefied petroleum gas ("LPG") blends. However, propane must not be stored in a tank which has been designed for the storage of butane as butane tanks are not strong enough to hold the higher pressure exerted by propane and can rupture or leak.

2.9.8. The two tanks on the Site will be clearly labelled as Butane Only and Propane and Butane.

2.9.9. Fail safe measures will be in place to prevent any propane from entering the butane tank. These include:

- waste pre- acceptance and acceptance procedures to ensure that the compatibility of collected gases/residual liquids is assessed and confirmed before treating canisters and that all canisters are sorted and segregated into clearly labelled storage areas;
- prior to the treatment of each canister commencing, the valve to the appropriate storage tank will be opened (the pipe is fitted with a non-return valve to prevent the contents exiting the tank) and the correct setting selected on the gas transfer compressor to ensure the canister contents are delivered to the correct tank:
- no treatment will commence until these procedures have been undertaken and checked.
- the treatment process cannot operate until the compressor has been programmed and turned on;
- all storage areas and storage tanks are clearly labelled;
- the operating procedures will be documented in the EMS and all staff trained on their use. Training is routinely updated under the EMS.

2.10. Bullet 9

2.10.1. *Section 5.2.30 requires that the operator should have procedures in place for regular inspection and maintenance of the site and all its contents. The specific requirements from the guidance must be referenced, ideally within section 3.3.3 of the EMS.*

2.10.2. As described in Section 3.3.3 of the EPTR (Details of the Environmental Management System: Implementation and Operation (Do)) there will be a documented PPMR in place under the EMS to ensure that all plant and site infrastructure, including the treatment equipment, are kept in suitable condition and operating effectively;

2.10.3. The PPMR programme details what maintenance, tests and inspections need to done and will include the inspection and maintenance of the treatment plant and associated containers, tanks, pipework and connections, surfacing and bunding/containment systems thus meeting the specific requirements of Section 5.2.30 of the Guidance.

2.10.4. The EMS and PPMR will be available within 1 month of the issue of the Permit.

2.11. Bullet 10

2.11.1. *Section 5.2.5 requires that to ensure untreatable wastes such as foams are excluded. The BAT conclusions at the end of the EMS state that this has been considered, but there is no information on this in section 4.2. The EMS also does not consider that canisters carrying foam may be unsuitable for treatment due to their physical characteristics once released from the cannister, or how these will be identified on site, and if the plant on site is designed to be able to treat these.*

2.11.2. As discussed under Bullet 6: Treatable Wastes and Exclusions, the wastes that will be stored and/or treated at the Site will only comprise canisters which contain or are nominally empty and did only contain: propane, butane and proprietary mixes of propane and butane. All other canister types are excluded.

2.11.3. All foams will be excluded from the Site as the treatment equipment is not designed to treat foams. The WPAC and WAC, which have been provided in the EPTR, detail the procedures in place to ensure that all canisters are checked and sorted before being fed into the treatment process.

2.11.4. As discussed under Bullet 6: COSHH Risk Assessments, the treatment process, including the WPAC and WAC and pre and post treatment storage, has been designed by a qualified Gas Safe engineer having regard to the COSHH assessment for those substances to be accepted (propane, butane and propane/butane mixes). Particular attention has been paid to procedures to ensure that propane will not be stored within the designated butane tank (see response to Bullet 8).

APPENDIX I
COSHH Forms Propane and Butane

COSHH Assessment prepared by ENVIK Waste Recycling Services Limited

Substance / material	Butane											
Suppliers address and phone number	Multiple. List of Suppliers and Phone numbers to be appended when site becomes operational											
Contents / ingredients of product	C4H10						**Is there a work exposure limit**	Yes	☒	No	☐	**Duration** 8 Hrs
Where the product's used	Outside	☒	Inside well ventilated	☒	Inside poorly ventilated	☒	Confined space	☒				
How the products used	Mixing	☐	Pouring	☐	Spraying	☒	Brushing	☐	Applying by hand / hand tools	☐	Loading out	☐
Product hazard levels	High	☐	Medium	☒	Low	☐	**Product state**	Solid	☐	Liquid	☐	Gas ☒

Flammable	Oxidising	Gas under pressure	Explosive	Very toxic	Corrosive	Serious health hazard	Health hazard/irritant	Danger to environment
								
☒	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

PPE	Gloves	Glasses	Goggles	Face shield	Footwear	PPE Clothes	Dust mask	FFP2 mask	FFP3 mask	Respirator	Noise
											
Outside	☒	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Inside well ventilated	☒	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Inside poorly ventilated	☒	☐	☒	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Confined space	☒	☐	☒	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Is the substance hazardous to health when:

Breathed in	☒	Swallowed	☒	In contact with skin	☒	In contact with eyes	☒	Other. Please specify

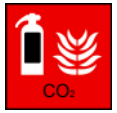
Health risks: In high concentrations may cause asphyxiation. Symptoms may include loss of mobility/consciousness. Victim may not be aware of asphyxiation.
Skin contact: Contact with evaporating liquid may cause frostbite or freezing of skin. In case of frostbite spray with water for at least 15 minutes.
Eye contact: There may be irritation and redness. The eyes may water profusely.
Ingestion: Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.
Inhalation: There may be irritation of the throat with a feeling of tightness in the chest, drowsiness and dizziness.

First aid and emergency measures:

						
Emergency servics	First aider	First aid box	Shower	Eye wash	Wash affected area	Boot wash
☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐

First aid details:
After significant accidental inhalation Remove victim to uncontaminated area wearing self-contained breathing apparatus. Keep victim warm and rested. Call a doctor. Apply artificial respiration if breathing stopped.
After contact with eyes: Do not rub eyes, as additional cornea damage is possible by mechanical stress. Remove any contact lenses and open the eyelid(s) widely to flush eye(s) immediately by thoroughly rinsing with plenty of clean water for at least 20 minutes. If possible, use isotonic water (0.9% NaCl). Contact a specialist of occupational medicine or an eye specialist.
After skin contact: Wipe off with tissue and wash contaminated area.
After significant accidental ingestion: Wash out mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Immediately consult a physician.

Spillage and environmental:
Not regarded as dangerous for the environment. However, contamination of the aquatic and terrestrial environments should be avoided.
Mobility: Store in cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from sources of ignition. Prevent the build-up of electrostatic charge in the immediate area. Ensure lighting and electrical equipment are not a source of ignition.
Accidental release: Extinguish all ignition sources. Avoid sparks, flames heat and smoking. Ventilate. Runoff or release to sewer, waterway or ground is forbidden. Absorb with liquid-binding material (sand, diatomite, acid binders, universal binders, sawdust) and place in containers. Containers must then be properly labelled with correct contents and hazard symbol.

					
Water	Carbon Dioxide	Dry powder	Foam	Fire blanket	Raise alarm
☐	☒	☒	☒	☐	☒

Fire details:
Highly flammable. Forms explosive air-vapour mixture. Vapour may travel considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back.
In case of fire: Stop leak if safe to do so. Do not extinguish flames at leak because possibility of uncontrolled explosive re-ignition exists. Continue water spray from protected position until container stays cool. Use extinguishants to contain the fire. Isolate the source of the fire or let it burn out.

Document author:	**Signed:**	**Date:**

COSHH Assessment prepared by ENVIK Waste Recycling Services Limited

Substance / material	Propane											
Suppliers address and phone number	Multiple. List of Suppliers and Phone numbers to be appended when site becomes operational											
Contents / ingredients of product	C3H8						**Is there a work exposure limit**	Yes	☒	No	☐	**Duration** 8 Hrs
Where the product's used	Outside	☒	Inside well ventilated	☒	Inside poorly ventilated	☒	Confined space	☒				
How the products used	Mixing	☐	Pouring	☐	Spraying	☒	Brushing	☐	Applying by hand / hand tools	☐	Loading out	☐
Product hazard levels	High	☐	Medium	☒	Low	☐	**Product state**	Solid	☐	Liquid	☐	Gas ☒

Flammable	Oxidising	Gas under pressure	Explosive	Very toxic	Corrosive	Serious health hazard	Health hazard/irritant	Danger to environment
								
☒	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

PPE	Gloves	Glasses	Goggles	Face shield	Footwear	PPE Clothes	Dust mask	FFP2 mask	FFP3 mask	Respirator	Noise
											
Outside	☒	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Inside well ventilated	☒	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Inside poorly ventilated	☒	☐	☒	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Confined space	☒	☐	☒	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Is the substance hazardous to health when:

Breathed in	☒	Swallowed	☒	In contact with skin	☒	In contact with eyes	☒	Other. Please specify

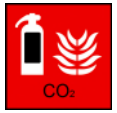
Health risks: In high concentrations may cause asphyxiation. Symptoms may include loss of mobility/consciousness. Victim may not be aware of asphyxiation.
Skin contact: Contact with evaporating liquid may cause frostbite or freezing of skin. In case of frostbite spray with water for at least 15 minutes.
Eye contact: There may be irritation and redness. The eyes may water profusely.
Ingestion: Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.
Inhalation: There may be irritation of the throat with a feeling of tightness in the chest, drowsiness and dizziness.

First aid and emergency measures:

						
Emergency servics	First aider	First aid box	Shower	Eye wash	Wash affected area	Boot wash
☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐

First aid details:
After significant accidental inhalation Remove victim to uncontaminated area wearing self-contained breathing apparatus. Keep victim warm and rested. Call a doctor. Apply artificial respiration if breathing stopped.
After contact with eyes: Do not rub eyes, as additional cornea damage is possible by mechanical stress. Remove any contact lenses and open the eyelid(s) widely to flush eye(s) immediately by thoroughly rinsing with plenty of clean water for at least 20 minutes. If possible, use isotonic water (0.9% NaCl). Contact a specialist of occupational medicine or an eye specialist.
After skin contact: Wipe off with tissue and wash contaminated area.
After significant accidental ingestion: Wash out mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Immediately consult a physician.

Spillage and environmental:
Not regarded as dangerous for the environment. However, contamination of the aquatic and terrestrial environments should be avoided.
Mobility: Store in cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from sources of ignition. Prevent the build-up of electrostatic charge in the immediate area. Ensure lighting and electrical equipment are not a source of ignition.
Accidental release: Extinguish all ignition sources. Avoid sparks, flames heat and smoking. Ventilate. Runoff or release to sewer, waterway or ground is forbidden. Absorb with liquid-binding material (sand, diatomite, acid binders, universal binders, sawdust) and place in containers. Containers must then be properly labelled with correct contents and hazard symbol.

					
Water	Carbon Dioxide	Dry powder	Foam	Fire blanket	Raise alarm
☐	☒	☒	☒	☐	☒

Fire details:
Highly flammable. Forms explosive air-vapour mixture. Vapour may travel considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back.
In case of fire: Stop leak if safe to do so. Do not extinguish flames at leak because possibility of uncontrolled explosive re-ignition exists. Continue water spray from protected position until container stays cool. Use extinguishants to contain the fire. Isolate the source of the fire or let it burn out.

Document author:	**Signed:**	**Date:**