



STP Fuel Injector Cleaner

Safety Data Sheet

1. Identification of Substance and Company

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| Product Name: | STP Fuel Injector Cleaner |
| Other Names: | none assigned |
| HSNO Approval: | HSR002584, Fuel Additives (Flammable, Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006 |
| Product Code: | STPFIC354/6AU |
| UN Number: | 1268 |
| Proper Shipping name | PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, n.o.s. (contains kerosene) |
| DG class | 3 |
| Packaging group: | III |
| Hazchem Code: | 3Y |
| Uses: | Fuel additive for domestic use. |

Company Details

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Company: | Spectrum Brands New Zealand Limited |
| Address: | Level one, 8 Hugo Johnson Drive, Penrose, 1061, Auckland, New Zealand |
| Telephone Number: | +64-9-571-7700 |
| Emergency Telephone Number: | 0800 764 766 |

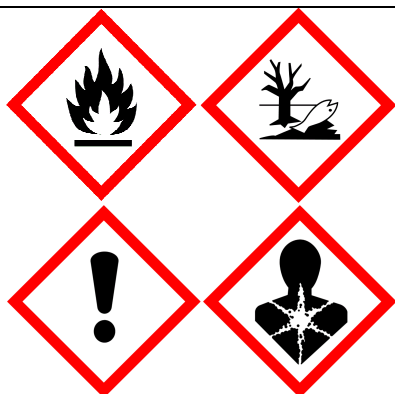
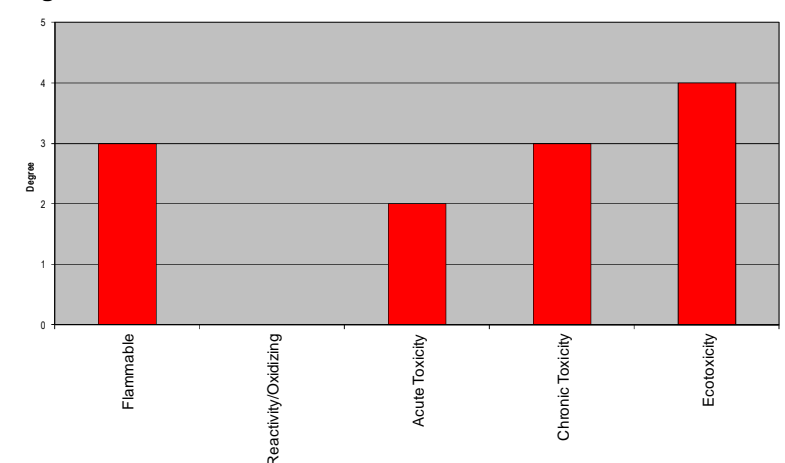
2. Hazard Identification

Hazard Classifications

This product has been approved under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (HSNO, Approval HSR002584, Fuel Additives (Flammable, Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006), and is classified as follows:

Classes
3.1C, 6.1E (aspiration, oral), 6.3A, 6.4A, 6.7B, 6.9B, 6.8B, 6.9 (narcotic) 9.1B

Degree of Hazard



Other Classifications

There are no other Classifications that are known to apply.

Hazard and Precautionary Statements

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| Hazard Statements | H226 - Flammable liquid and vapour. H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H303 - May be harmful if swallowed H315 - Causes skin irritation. H319 - Causes serious eye irritation. H341 - Suspected of causing cancer. H371 - May cause damage to. H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |
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| Precautionary Statements | <p>Read label before use. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Keep out of reach of children. Keep away from heat ignition sources. No smoking. Keep container tightly closed. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use explosion-proof electrical equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. Wear protective gloves/eye/face protection. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Do not breathe vapours. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Store locked up. Avoid release to the environment. Collect spillage</p> <p>Further precautionary statements can be found in Section 4 – First Aid.</p> |
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3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

| Component | CAS/ Identification | Conc (%) |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------|
| Kerosene | 64742-81-0 | >70% |
| Naphthalene | 91-20-3 | <10% |
| Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic | 64742-95-6 | 1-8% |
| Proprietary additive | proprietary | 1-5% |
| 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene | 95-63-6 | <3 |
| 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene | 108-67-8 | <2% |
| ethylbenzene | 100-41-4 | <1% |

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary. Trace quantities of impurities are also likely.

4. First Aid

General Information

You should call the National Poisons Centre if you feel that you may have been harmed or irritated by this product. The number is 0800 764 766 (0800 POISON) (24 hr emergency service). If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

Recommended first aid facilities: Ready access to running water is required. Accessible eyewash is recommended.

Exposure

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| Swallowed: | IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth. |
| Eye contact: | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Apply continuous irrigation with water for at least 15 minutes holding eyelids apart. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice. |
| Skin contact: | IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. |
| Inhaled: | IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. |



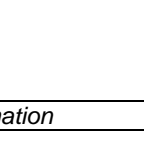
Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically



| 5. Firefighting Measures | | | |
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| Fire and Explosion Hazards | Spray/Vapours may form an explosive mixture in air which can be ignited by many sources such as pilot lights, open flames, electrical motors, switches and static electricity. This product has the potential to cause fire or to create an additional hazard during fire. Flashpoint of mixture 54°C. | | |
| Suitable Extinguishing Substances | Water fog, dry chemical foam, carbon dioxide (CO ₂) or foam (preferred for large fires) | | |
| Unsuitable Extinguishing Substances | None known | | |
| Protective Equipment | When fighting fires involving significant quantities of this product, wear safety boots, non-flammable overalls, gloves, hat, goggles and self contained breathing apparatus. All skin areas should be covered. | | |
| Products of combustion | Carbon dioxide, and if combustion is incomplete, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides and other asphyxiants. Smoke. Water. | | |
| Special precautions | If a significant quantity of this product is involved in a fire, call the fire brigade. Immediately evacuate the area of unnecessary personnel. Ensure that no spillage enters drains or water courses. | | |
| Danger caused by material, its combustion products or gases produced | Fire decomposition products from this product may form toxic mixtures in confined spaces. Vapours from this product are heavier than air and may accumulate in sumps, pits and other low-lying spaces, forming potentially explosive mixtures. | | |
| Hazchem Code | 3Y | | |
| 6. Accidental Release Measures | | | |
| Containment | If greater than 1000L is stored, secondary containment is required. Emergency plans to manage any potential spills must be in place. Prevent spillage from spreading or entering soil, waterways or drains. | | |
| Emergency procedures | The packaging generally will prevent major spills. Stop spill if safe/necessary. Shut off all possible sources of ignition. Prevent any spillage from entering drains and water courses. Evacuate spill area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel. Isolate area (ensure no unnecessary and unprotected persons inside spill area). Immediately call the Fire Brigade. | | |
| Clean-up method | Absorb onto sand, vermiculite or other suitable absorbent material. Sweep up and shovel or collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling or salvage. After spills, wash area preventing runoff from entering drains. If a significant quantity of material enters drains, advise emergency services. This material may be suitable for approved landfill. Dispose of only in accord with all regulations. | | |
| Disposal | Mop up and collect recoverable material into labelled containers for recycling or salvage. Recycle containers wherever possible. This material may be suitable for approved landfill. Dispose of only in accord with all regulations. | | |
| Precautions | Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination and the inhalation of vapours. Work up wind or increase ventilation. | | |
| 7. Storage and Handling | | | |
| Storage | Avoid storage of harmful substances with food. Store out of reach of children. Containers should be kept closed in order to minimise contamination. Keep from extreme heat and open flames. Avoid contact with incompatible substances as listed in Section 10. Also see controls in section 15. | | |
| Handling | Keep exposure to a minimum, and minimise the quantities kept in work areas. See section 8 with regard to personal protective equipment requirements. Avoid skin and eye contact and inhalation of vapour, mist or aerosols. | | |
| 8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protective Equipment | | | |
| <i>Workplace Exposure Standards</i> | | | |
| A workplace exposure standard (WES) has not been established by WorkSafe NZ for this product. There is a general limit of 10mg/m ³ for dusts and mists when limits have not otherwise been established. | | | |
| NZ Workplace Exposure Standards (2013) | Ingredient | WES-TWA | WES-STEL |
| | kerosene | no data | 100ppm (NIOSH REL) |
| | solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic | 100ppm, 525mg/m ³ * | no data |
| | naphthalene | 10ppm, 52mg/m ³ * | 15ppm, 79mg/m ³ * |
| | 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene | 25ppm, 123mg/m ³ * | no data |
| | 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene | 25ppm, 123mg/m ³ * | no data |
| | ethylbenzene | 100ppm, 434mg/m ³ * | 125ppm, 543mg/m ³ * |
| * These workplace exposure standards are also Prescribed Exposure Standards (PES) under the Health and Safety at Work (General Risk and Workplace Management) Regulations 2016. | | | |



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| Engineering Controls | | |
| In industrial situations, concentration values below the WES value must be maintained. Exposure can be reduced by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods. If you believe air borne concentrations of mists, dusts or vapours are high, you are advised to modify processes or increase ventilation. | | |
| Personal Protective Equipment | | |
| Eyes |    | Protect eyes with goggles, safety glasses or full face mask. Avoid wearing contact lenses. |
| Skin | | Protective gloves are recommended. Nitrile or neoprene gloves are recommended. Replace frequently. Gloves should be checked for tears or holes before use. |
| Respiratory | | A respirator when airborne concentrations approach the WES (section 8). Use a organic vapour cartridge with a dust/mist cartridge. If using a respirator, ensure that the cartridges are correct for the potential air contamination and are in good working order. |
| WES Additional Information | | |
| Not applicable | | |
| 9. Physical & Chemical Properties | | |
| Appearance | clear, colourless to light amber thin liquid | |
| Odour | hydrocarbon odour | |
| pH | no data | |
| Vapour Pressure | no data | |
| Boiling Point | no data | |
| Volatile Materials | no data | |
| Softening/Melting Point | no data | |
| Solubility | not soluble | |
| Specific Gravity or Density | 0.82 @ 16°C | |
| Flash Point | 60°C (closed cup) | |
| Danger of Explosion | NA | |
| Auto-Ignition Temperature | NA | |
| Upper & Lower Flammable Limits | NA | |
| Corrosiveness | non corrosive | |
| 10. Stability & Reactivity | | |
| Stability | Stable | |
| Conditions to be avoided | Flammable substance. Keep away from sources of ignition at all times. Containers should be kept closed in order to avoid contamination. | |
| Incompatible Materials | Strong oxidising and reducing agents. | |
| Hazardous Decomposition Products | Carbon dioxide, and if combustion is incomplete, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen and smoke. Water. | |
| Hazardous Reactions | none known | |
| 11. Toxicological Information | | |
| Summary | | |
| IF SWALLOWED: gastrointestinal irritation, stomach pains, vomiting and diarrhoea. Ingestion can result in nausea, vomiting and central nervous system depression. If the victim is uncoordinated there is greater likelihood of vomit entering the lungs and causing subsequent acute effects such as chemical pneumonia, varying degrees of pulmonary injury or death. IF IN EYES: may cause irritation. IF ON SKIN: may cause irritation. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. IF INHALED: vapours may cause irritation of the nose and throat. At high concentration vapours may cause severe breathing difficulties which may be delayed in onset. At high concentrations it may also cause dizziness, staggering, drowsiness and unconsciousness. CHRONIC TOXICITY: Exposure may cause cancer (Naphthalene, ethylbenzene) and may cause heritable genetic damage (ethylbenzene), Vapour may cause reversible damage to kidneys and liver. Prolonged exposure can cause nerve damage (CNS). | | |



| Supporting Data | | |
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| Acute | Oral | Using LD ₅₀ 's for ingredients, the calculated LD ₅₀ (oral, rat) for the mixture is between 2000 and 5,000 mg/kg. Data considered includes: Kerosene and solvent naphtha >15000mg/kg (rat), Naphthalene 490mg/kg (rat), 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene 3280 mg/kg (rat), ethylbenzene 3500mg/kg (rat). Kerosene possesses low acute toxicity for mammals, with LD ₅₀ 's>5000mg/kg. However, it is possible that if kerosene and solvent naphtha are taken into the mouth, it could be aspirated into the lungs and might then cause pneumonitis. This mixture is therefore classified 6.1E (aspiration). |
| | Dermal | Using LD ₅₀ 's for ingredients, the calculated LD ₅₀ (dermal, rat) for the mixture is >5000 mg/kg. Data considered includes: Kerosene >3160 mg/kg (rabbit), Naphthalene 1120 mg/kg (rabbit). |
| | Inhaled | Using LC ₅₀ 's for ingredients, the calculated LC ₅₀ (inhalation, rat) for the mixture is >5mg/L (dust/mist). Data considered includes: Kerosene >12mg/L (rat), Naphthalene 0, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene 18mg/l (4h, rat) ethylbenzene 9.6mg/L (vapour, rat). |
| | Eye | The mixture is considered to be an eye irritant, because some of the ingredients (naphthalene and 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene) present are considered eye irritants in more concentrated form. |
| | Skin | The mixture is considered to be a skin irritant, because some of the ingredients (kerosene, naphthalene and 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene) present are considered skin irritants in more concentrated form. |
| Chronic | Sensitisation | No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a sensitizer. Prolonged contact to this mixture may result in dermatitis (non-allergic) |
| | Mutagenicity | No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a mutagen. |
| | Carcinogenicity | The mixture is considered to be a suspected carcinogen, because at least one of the ingredients (naphthalene) present in greater than 0.1% is suspected to be a carcinogen. Naphthalene and ethylbenzene are classed 2B by IARC: <i>possibly carcinogenic to humans</i> . |
| | Reproductive / Developmental Systemic | Ethylbenzene is classed 6.8B and has been shown in some animal studies to affect fertility. The mixture is considered to be a suspected target organ toxicant, because at least one of the ingredients (naphthalene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, ethylbenzene) present in greater than 1% is suspected to be a target organ toxicant. |
| | Aggravation of Existing Conditions | None known. |
| 12. Ecological Data | | |
| <i>Summary</i> | | |
| This mixture is classed toxic towards aquatic organism. | | |
| <i>Supporting Data</i> | | |
| Aquatic | Using EC ₅₀ 's for ingredients, the calculated EC ₅₀ for the mixture is between 1 mg/L and 10 mg/L and at least one of the components is either bioaccumulative or persistent in the aquatic environment. Data considered includes: Kerosene and solvent naphtha: 2.6 mg/L (96hr, Crustacea), , Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic 2.6 mg/L (96hr, Crustacea), 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene 7.72mg/L (96hr, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)), 17mg/L (48hr, Cancer magister),Naphthalene 0.4mg/L (72hr, Skeletonema costatum (Algae)), 2.16L (48hr, Daphnia magna (Crustacea)), 1.2 mg/L (96hr, Oncorhynchus gorbuscha Pink salmon), 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene: 6mg/l (48hr, Daphnia magna), 12.5mg/l (96hr, Carassius auratus (fish)), ethylbenzene: 4.6mg/L (72hr, Selenastrum capricornutum (Algae)), 4.2mg/L (96hr, Oncorhynchus mykiss (Fish, fresh water)), 2.1mg/L (48hr, Daphnia magna (Crustacea)). | |
| Bioaccumulation | No data | |
| Degradability | not readily biodegradable | |
| Soil | No evidence of soil toxicity. | |
| Terrestrial vertebrate | The mixture is not considered to be harmful to terrestrial vertebrates. The calculated LD ₅₀ is >2000mg/kg. See oral toxicity. | |
| Terrestrial invertebrate | No evidence of toxicity towards terrestrial invertebrates. | |
| Biocidal | no data | |




| 13. Disposal Considerations | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Restrictions | There are no product-specific restrictions, however, local council and resource consent conditions may apply, including requirements of trade waste consents. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Disposal Method | Disposal of this product must comply with the requirements of the Resource Management Act for which approval should be sought from the Regional Authority. The substance must be treated and therefore rendered non-hazardous before discharge to the environment. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Contaminated Packaging | Rinse containers with water before disposal. Preferably re-cycle container, otherwise send to landfill or similar. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. Transport Information | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Transport according to NZS 5433 (Transport of Hazardous Substances on Land). Considered a dangerous good for transport. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| UN Number | 1268 | Proper Shipping Name | PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, n.o.s. (contains kerosene) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Class(es) | 3 | Packing Group | III | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Precautions | Flammable, marine pollutant. | HAZCHEM Code | 3Y | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15. Regulatory Information | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| This product is an approved substance under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (HSNO). Approval code: HSR002584, Fuel Additives (Flammable, Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Specific Workplace Controls (as per HSNO approval referenced to Controls Matrix)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Key workplace requirements are:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>SDS</td> <td>To be available within 10 minutes in workplaces storing any quantity.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Labelling</td> <td>No removal of labels and/or decanting of product into other containers can occur.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Emergency plan</td> <td>Required if > 1000L is stored.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Approved handler</td> <td>Not required.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tracking</td> <td>Not required.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bunding & secondary containment</td> <td>Required if > 1000L is stored.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Signage</td> <td>Required if > 1000L is stored.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Location test certificate</td> <td>Required if > for containers <5L, >1500L (closed containers) or 250L (open) is stored in any one location.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Flammable zone</td> <td>Must be established if > 100 L (closed containers), 25 L (decanting), 5 L (open occasionally), 1 L (open containers in continuous use) is stored in any one location.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fire extinguisher</td> <td>If > 500 L present.</td> </tr> </table> <p>Note: The above workplace requirements apply if only this particular substance is present. The complete set of controls for a location will depend on the classification and total quantities of other substances present in that location.</p> | | | | SDS | To be available within 10 minutes in workplaces storing any quantity. | Labelling | No removal of labels and/or decanting of product into other containers can occur. | Emergency plan | Required if > 1000L is stored. | Approved handler | Not required. | Tracking | Not required. | Bunding & secondary containment | Required if > 1000L is stored. | Signage | Required if > 1000L is stored. | Location test certificate | Required if > for containers <5L, >1500L (closed containers) or 250L (open) is stored in any one location. | Flammable zone | Must be established if > 100 L (closed containers), 25 L (decanting), 5 L (open occasionally), 1 L (open containers in continuous use) is stored in any one location. | Fire extinguisher | If > 500 L present. |
| SDS | To be available within 10 minutes in workplaces storing any quantity. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Labelling | No removal of labels and/or decanting of product into other containers can occur. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Emergency plan | Required if > 1000L is stored. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Approved handler | Not required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tracking | Not required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bunding & secondary containment | Required if > 1000L is stored. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Signage | Required if > 1000L is stored. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Location test certificate | Required if > for containers <5L, >1500L (closed containers) or 250L (open) is stored in any one location. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Flammable zone | Must be established if > 100 L (closed containers), 25 L (decanting), 5 L (open occasionally), 1 L (open containers in continuous use) is stored in any one location. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fire extinguisher | If > 500 L present. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Other Legislation</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| In New Zealand, the use of this product may come under the Resource Management Act and Regulations, the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 and the Health and Safety at Work (General Risk and Workplace Management) Regulations 2016, local Council Rules and Regional Council Plans. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |



STP Fuel Injector Cleaner

Safety Data Sheet

| 16. Other Information | |
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| <i>Abbreviations</i> | |
| Approval Code | Approval HSR002584, Fuel Additives (Flammable, Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006 Controls, EPA. www.epa.govt.nz |
| CAS Number | Unique Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number |
| Ceiling | Ceiling Exposure Value: The maximum airborne concentration of a biological or chemical agent to which a worker may be exposed at any time. |
| Controls Matrix | List of default controls linking regulation numbers to Matrix code (e.g. T1, I16). |
| EC50 | Ecotoxic Concentration 50% – concentration in water which is fatal to 50% of a test population (e.g. daphnia, fish species) |
| EPA | Environmental Protection Authority |
| HAZCHEM Code | Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services, especially fire fighters |
| HSNO | Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (Act and Regulations) |
| IARC | International Agency for Research on Cancer |
| LEL | Lower Explosive Limit |
| LD50 | Lethal Dose 50% – dose which is fatal to 50% of a test population (usually rats). |
| LC50 | Lethal Concentration 50% – concentration in air which is fatal to 50% of a test population (usually rats) |
| MSDS (SDS) | Material Safety Data Sheet (or Safety Data Sheet) |
| PES | Prescribed Exposure Standard means a WES or a biological exposure standard that is prescribed in a regulation, a safe work instrument or an approval under HSNO (including group standards). |
| STEL | Short Term Exposure Limit - The maximum airborne concentration of a chemical or biological agent to which a worker may be exposed in any 15 minute period, provided the TWA is not exceeded |
| TWA | Time Weighted Average – generally referred to WES averaged over typical work day (usually 8 hours) |
| UEL | Upper Explosive Limit |
| UN Number | United Nations Number |
| WES | Workplace Exposure Standard - The airborne concentration of a biological or chemical agent to which a worker may be exposed during work hours (usually 8 hours, 5 days a week). The WES relates to exposure that has been measured by personal monitoring using procedures that gather air samples in the worker's breathing zone. |
| <i>References</i> | |
| Data | Unless otherwise stated comes from the EPA HSNO chemical classification information database (CCID). |
| EPA Transfer Gazettes | Classifications and controls assigned for specific ingredients (consolidated gazette, 2004) |
| WES 2013 | The NZ Workplace Exposure Standards Effective from 2013, published by WorkSafe NZ and available on their web site – www.worksafe.govt.nz . |
| WES 2002 | Workplace Exposure Standards published by the Occupational Safety and Health Service, Department of Labour, January 2002, ISBN 0-477-03660-0. These are the WES referred to under the Group Standard (HSNO approval) and may constitute a PES. |
| Other References: | Suppliers SDS |
| <i>Review</i> | |
| Date | Reason for Review |
| June 2016 | New SDS |
| November 2016 | New logo and company name |
| <i>Disclaimer</i> | |
| This SDS was prepared by Datachem LTD and is based on our current state of knowledge, including information obtained from suppliers. The SDS is given in good faith and constitutes a guideline (not a guarantee of safety). The level of risk each substance poses is relevant to its properties (as summarised in the SDS) AND HOW THE SUBSTANCE IS USED. While guidelines are given for personal protective equipment, such precautions must be relevant to the use. The likely HSNO classifications, are based on our experience, ERMA Guidelines and international classifications. This SDS is copyright Datachem and must not be copied, edited or used for other than intended purpose. To contact the SDS author, email info@datachem.co.nz or phone: (09) 940 30 80. | |
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