

Definition of Gasoline – Options

HSE have been looking into a definition of gasoline that could be used for the purpose of the PSR regulations. There are several definitions of gasoline which are currently being used, which are options for inclusion within PSR, these are listed below;

- 1) The COMAH (Amendment) Regs 2005 – Schedule 1, Part 2, Named Substances; “Petroleum products” are listed as a group of substances but restricted to the ones named:
 - a) gasolines and naphthas
 - b) kerosenes (including jet fuels)
 - c) gas oils (including diesel fuels, home heating oils and gas oil blending streams).
- 2) The European Parliament and Council Directive 94/63/EC of 20 December 1994 Appendix (3) 2. Defines for the purpose of the Directive that;
 - (a) Petrol – shall mean any petroleum derivative, with or without additives, having a Reid vapour pressure of 27, 6 kilopascals or more, which is intended for use as a fuel for motor vehicles, except liquefied petroleum gas (LPG).
- 3) The Member States agreed to the following interpretation through the EC Committee of Competent Authorities in 2003 as neither COMAH or CHIP3 defined what “automotive petrol and other petroleum spirits” were;

Automotive petrol and other petroleum spirits” is intended to include:

 - Light fractions of petroleum (whether or not they are used as fuel)
 - Automotive fuel developed from sources other than petroleum.
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HSE preferred option is to use a combination of the COMAH and EC definitions (**options 1 & 2 above**), this option would both build on existing COMAH regulations, and use an EC definition already adopted by the Buncefield Standards Task Group.

This would mean the definition of gasoline for the purpose of PSR would be;

“Petroleum Products” are listed as a group of substances. Petrol` shall mean any petroleum derivative, with or without additives, having a Reid vapour pressure of 27, 6 kilopascals or more, which is intended for use as a fuel. for motor vehicles, except liquefied petroleum gas (LPG).