

# Cheating to Win

## The Use Of Chemicals by “Cheaters”

### What is a “Cheater”?

Cheating is the taking away of someone else’s reward for ability by dishonest means. “Cheaters” break rules to gain unfair advantage in a competitive situation. The rules infringed may be explicit, or they may be from an unwritten code of conduct based on morality, ethics or custom, making the identification of cheating a subjective process. Someone who is known for cheating is referred to as a *tricheur* in French, *cheat* in British English, and a *cheater* in American English and *baro* in Italian.

ASN Canada FIA is aware of readily available information that talks about how to chemically treat racing fuel and racing tires to supposedly improve race track performance.

Much of this information comes from websites that focus on karting. Such practices expose those who use chemicals to personal injury, some of which may be immediate and some with long-term effects.








**While ASN Canada FIA Regulations prohibit the chemical treatment of fuel and tires for competition, our main concern is the health effects of exposure to such hazardous/toxic compounds. Illegal chemicals can/do poison people.**



Education of our competitors and officials is important. We encourage all of our competitors to communicate this concern and actively discourage the use of these chemicals, not simply because they are not permitted by regulation, but because they are hazardous.

While there are others, here are some of the most common chemicals used by “Cheaters”: Benzene, Xylene and Acetone. Information on these chemical compounds is provided below for your reference.

				
<p><b>Flammable and Combustible Material</b></p> <p>May catch fire when exposed to heat, spark or flame. May burst into flames.</p>	<p><b>Poisonous and Infectious Material: Immediate and serious toxic effects</b></p> <p>Poisonous substance. A single exposure may be fatal or cause serious or permanent damage to health.</p>	<p><b>Poisonous and Infectious Material</b></p> <p>Biohazardous infectious materials May cause disease or serious illness.</p> <p>Drastic exposures may result in death.</p>	<p><b>Corrosive Material</b></p> <p>Can cause burns to eyes, skin or respiratory system.</p>	<p><b>Poisonous and Infectious Material</b></p> <p>May cause irritation. Repeated exposure may cause cancer, birth defects, or other permanent damage.</p>

Common Chemical Name	Synonyms	Personal Injury Risks
<b>Benzene</b>	<b>Benzene is also known as:</b> <b>Benzol</b> <b>Phenyl hydride,</b> <b>Coal naphtha</b>	<b>This material is a known carcinogen (cancer causing).</b>  Short-term exposure may cause a variety of effects, including nausea, vomiting, dizziness, narcosis, reduction in blood pressure, Central Nervous System depression.  Skin contact may lead to dermatitis.  Long-term exposure may lead to irreversible effects.  Severe eye irritant.  Skin and respiratory irritant.
<b>Xylene</b>	<b>Xylene is also known as:</b> <b>Dimethylbenzene,</b> <b>Methyltoluene,</b> <b>Xylol</b>	<b>Central Nervous System disturbance, dizziness, headache, stupor, coma and death.</b>  (Acute and Chronic): Vapor is irritating to nose and throat.  Prolonged exposure may cause pulmonary edema.  Skin contact causes local defatting of the skin which will cause irritation and chaffing.  Long term exposure may cause Central Nervous System disturbance and damage to the liver and kidneys.  Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: Impaired kidney and liver function may be aggravated.  Preexisting eye, skin and respiratory conditions may also be aggravated.
<b>Acetone</b>	<b>Acetone is also known as:</b> <b>Dimethyl formaldehyde,</b> <b>Dimethylketal,</b> <b>Dimethyl ketone,</b> <b>Ketone propane,</b> <b>Beta-ketopropane, methyl ketone,</b> <b>2-propanone,</b> <b>Pyroacetic acid,</b> <b>Pyroacetic ether.</b>	<b>Target Organs - Respiratory System, Skin</b>  Causes Irritation - Extremely Flammable - Harmful If Swallowed Or Inhaled  Effects Of Overexposure Vapors May Be Irritating To Skin, Eyes, Nose And Throat.  Inhalation Of Vapors May Cause Nausea, Vomiting, Headache, Or Loss Of Consciousness.  Liquid Contact; Liquid May Cause Permanent Eye Damage. Contact With Skin Has A Defatting Effect, Causing Drying And Irritation.  Ingestion: May Cause Nausea, Vomiting, Headaches, Dizziness, Gastrointestinal Irritation.  Chronic Effects Of Overexposure May Include Kidney and/or Liver Damage.