



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

[in accordance with the criteria of Regulation no 1907/2006 (REACH) as amended]

## Section 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

### 1.1 Product identifier

#### GAS LIGHTER REFILL

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

Relevant identified uses: gas lighter refill.

Uses advised against: not determined.

### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer: **Lit gas lighter collection s.r.l.**

Address: via mutilate ed invalidi del lavoro n. 5/b 25045 Castegnato (bs)

Telephone number: 0302148091

E-mail address for a competent person responsible for SDS: info@litgas.it

### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

112

## Section 2: Hazards identification

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

**Flam. Aerosol 1** H222, H229

Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurised container: May burst if heated.

### 2.2 Label elements

Hazard symbols and signal words



**DANGER**

Names of substances mentioned on the label

None.

Hazard statements

H222 Extremely flammable aerosol.

H229 Pressurised container: May burst if heated.

Precautionary statements

P102 Keep out of reach of children.

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P211 Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.

P251 Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

P410+P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/ 122°F.

### 2.3 Other hazards

Substance does not meet criteria for PBT or vPvB in accordance with Annex XIII of Regulation REACH. Rapid evaporation can cause frostbite.

## Section 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1 Substances

Not applicable.



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### 3.2 Mixtures

A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C<sub>3</sub> through C<sub>7</sub> and boiling in the range of approximately -40 °C to 80 °C (-40 °F to 176 °F).

CAS: 68476-85-7 EC: 270-704-2 Index number: 649-202-00-6 Registration number: 01-2119485911-31-XXXX	<u>petroleum gases, liquefied</u> (contains less than 0.1 wt.% of 1,3-butadiene (EINECS 203-450-8)) Flam. Gas 1 H220, Press. Gas H280	> 99%
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Full text of each relevant H phrase is in chapter 16.

### Section 4: First aid measures

#### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

Skin contact: take off contaminated clothes. Wash frost-bitten areas with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing, if it is possible. Do not remove clothing if it adheres constantly to the skin. Get warm frost-bitten areas slowly. Cover wound with sterile dressing. Do not use ointments or powders.

Eye contact: wash out with plenty of water with the eyelid held wide open for 10-15 min. Protect non-irritated eye, remove any contact lenses. In case of frostbites with the liquid product, put on a sterile dressing. Seek medical advice immediately.

Ingestion: exposure by this route usually does not occur.

Inhalation: remove to fresh air. Keep warm and calm. Consult a doctor in case of any disturbing symptoms.

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

Skin contact: contact with liquid gas can cause frostbite.

Eye contact: contact with liquid gas can cause frostbite, damage of cornea.

Inhalation: low concentrate of gas in the air causes lacrimation, cough, narcosis, high concentrate of gas causes dizziness, nausea, vomiting, dyspnoea, impaired consciousness, drowsiness, loss of consciousness.

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

Physician makes a decision regarding further medical treatment after thoroughly examination of the injured. Treat symptomatically.

### Section 5: Firefighting measures

#### 5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: foam, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray, dry chemicals.

Small fire: leave the gas to burn out in the open; in closed rooms, extinguish with a powder or snow extinguisher.

Large fire: extinguish after cutting off the gas supply with water spray.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: water jet – risk of the propagation of the flame.

#### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

May produce toxic fumes of carbon oxides if burning. Do not inhale combustion products - risk of the propagation of the flame.

#### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

Personal protection typical in case of fire. Do not stay in the fire zone without self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing resistant to chemicals. Product is extremely flammable. It forms explosive mixtures with air. Gas is heavier than air and can accumulate by the ground and in the lower sections of enclosed spaces. It displaces oxygen from the air. Containers exposed to fire or high temperature should be cooled with water from a safe distance (explosion hazard), if possible remove them from the hazard area. Collect used extinguishing media.



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## Section 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel: limit the access for the outsiders into the breakdown area, until the suitable cleaning operations are completed. Do not use any open flame. No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Wear adequate personal protective equipment. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

For emergency responders: ensure that removing the problem and its results is conducted by a trained personnel only. Wear chemical resistant safety clothing.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Do not empty into drains (danger of explosion). Notify relevant emergency services.

### 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Small spillage: let it evaporate. Ventilate the leakage area well.

Large spillage: if possible, eliminate the leakage (close the gas supply, seal it), try to disperse the gas using e.g. water curtains or fog currents.

### 6.4 Reference to other sections

Appropriate conduct with waste product – see section 13. Personal protective equipment – see section 8.

## Section 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Handle in accordance with good occupational hygiene and safety practices. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Ensure adequate ventilation of area, where the product is used. Protect from sources of ignition – do not smoke during filling. Gas can form explosive mixtures with air.

### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep away from sources of ignition. Protect from temperature above 50°C. Avoid direct exposure to sunlight. Keep away from food, beverages or feed for animals. Do not smoke, use open flame and sparking tools. Provide explosion-proof ventilation.

### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

Gas lighter refill.

## Section 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1 Control parameters

Country	BUTANE	PROPANE
UK	Long-term (8h): 1450 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Short-term (15 min) 1810 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	-
EU	-	-

Legal basis: EH40/2005 (Fourth Edition 2020)

#### Recommended control procedures

Procedures concerning the control over the dangerous components concentrations in the air and control over the air quality in the workplace – if they are available and justified for the position – in accordance with the European Standards, with the conditions within the exposure place and a proper test methodology adapted to the working conditions.

### 8.2 Exposure controls

Use the product in accordance with good occupational hygiene and safety practices. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using the product. Before break and after work carefully wash hands. Ensure adequate ventilation. Avoid contact liquid gas with skin and eyes.

#### Hand and body protection

Use neoprene or nitril rubber protective gloves. Gloves should maintain flexibility at a temperature below the atmospheric boiling point of the gas.





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It may be necessary to increase the frequency of changing gloves in case of immersion or prolonged contact with the product.

The material that the gloves are made of must be impenetrable and resistant to the product's effects. The selection of material must be performed with consideration of breakthrough time, penetration speed and degradation. Moreover, the selection of proper gloves depends not only on the material, but also on other quality features and changes depending on the manufacturer. The producer should provide detailed information regarding the exact breakthrough time. This information should be followed.



## Eye protection

If there is a possibility that the liquefied gas splashes, use protective goggles.

## Respiratory protection

Under normal conditions it is not required, in case of exposure to high gas concentration or in emergency situations use respiratory protection. In cases where the oxygen concentration is  $\leq 19\%$  and / or maximum concentration of toxic substances in the air is  $\geq 1.0\%$  by volume, isolating equipment should be used.

Applied personal protective equipment must comply with the requirements of the Regulation (EU) 2016/425. The employer is obliged to provide protective equipment relevant to performed activities and in accordance with all quality requirements, including its maintenance and cleaning.

## Environmental exposure controls

The product evaporates quickly after release to the environment. Do not empty into drains. Possible emissions from the ventilation systems and processing equipment should be controlled in order to determinate their compatibility with environmental protection regulations.

## Section 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

physical state:	liquefied gas
colour:	colourless
odour:	characteristic, weak
odour threshold:	not determined
pH:	not applicable
melting point/freezing point:	not determined
initial boiling point and boiling range:	- 42 - 0°C
flash point:	-96 to -60°C
evaporation rate:	not determined
flammability (solid, gas):	extremely flammable
upper/lower explosive limits:	9,6%/1,9% vol.
vapour pressure (20°C):	1 200-7500hPa
vapour density (air=1):	1,55-2,08
density:	0,5-0,58 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
solubility(ies) in water:	< 0,1 g/l
partition coefficient: n-octanol/water:	not determined
auto-ignition temperature:	> 287°C
decomposition temperature:	not determined
explosive properties:	it forms explosive mixture with air
oxidising properties:	not display
viscosity:	not applicable

### 9.2 Other information

No additional data.

## Section 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

Product reacts with strong oxidizing agents. Gas and air create an explosive mixture. It undergoes nitration and chlorination reactions.



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### 10.2 Chemical stability

The product is stable under normal conditions of use and storage.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

No hazardous reactions are known.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid direct sunlight, source of heat and ignition, temperature above 50°C and static discharges.

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizing agents.

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Not known.

## Section 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Information regarding acute and/or delayed results of the exposure was defined on the basis of the information on product's classification and/or toxicological studies as well as the experience and knowledge of the manufacturer.

#### Acute toxicity

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

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

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

#### Serious eye damage/irritation

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

#### Respiratory or skin sensitization

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

#### Germ cell mutagenicity

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

#### Carcinogenicity

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

#### Reproductive toxicity

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

#### STOT-single exposure

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

#### STOT-repeated exposure

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

#### Aspiration hazard.

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

## Section 12: Ecological information

### 12.1 Toxicity

No specific toxicity test results. Product is not classified as hazardous for the environment.

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

Rapid oxidation by photochemical reaction in air.

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

It does not accumulate.



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### 12.4 Mobility in soil

Product evaporates very quickly from soil and water. It disperses quickly in the air.

### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

The components do not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB in accordance with Annex XIII of REACH Regulation.

### 12.6 Other adverse effects

This product has no influence on the global warming or the ozone layer depletion.

## Section 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

Disposal methods for the product: given the nature and use of the product, the need for disposal is rare. Recommended method of neutralization: incineration.

Disposal methods for used packing: reuse/recycle/eliminate empty containers in accordance with the legislation in force. Only containers completely empty can be recycled. Used packaging should not be punctured or burned.

Legal basis: Directive 2008/98/EC as amended, 94/62/EC as amended.

## Section 14: Transport information

### 14.1 UN number (ONZ number)

UN 1950

### 14.2 UN proper shipping name

AEROSOLS, flammable

### 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

2

### 14.4 Packing group

Not applicable.

### 14.5 Environmental hazards

Product is not dangerous for environment.

### 14.6 Special precautions for user

While handling the product, wear personal safety clothing, as indicated in section 8. Avoid sources of heat and ignition, static discharges.

### 14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

Not applicable.

## Section 15: Regulatory information

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

**Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006** of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC as amended.

**Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008** of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 as amended.

**Commission Regulation (EU) No 2015/830** of 28 May 2015 amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH).



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**Directive 2008/98/EC** of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives as amended.

**European Parliament and Council Directive 94/62/EC** of 20 December 1994 on packaging and packaging waste as amended.

**Regulation (EU) 2016/425** of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on personal protective equipment and repealing Council Directive 89/686/EEC as amended.

**Commission Directive 2000/39/EC** of 8 June 2000 establishing a first list of indicative occupational exposure limit values in implementation of Council Directive 98/24/EC on the protection of the health and safety of workers from the risks related to chemical agents at work.

**Commission Directive 2006/15/EC** of 7 February 2006 establishing a second list of indicative occupational exposure limit values in implementation of Council Directive 98/24/EC and amending Directives 91/322/EEC and 2000/39/EC.

**Commission Directive 2009/161/EU** of 17 December 2009 establishing a third list of indicative occupational exposure limit values in implementation of Council Directive 98/24/EC and amending Commission Directive 2000/39/EC.

**Commission Directive 2017/164/EU** of 31 January 2017 establishing a fourth list of indicative occupational exposure limit values pursuant to Council Directive 98/24/EC, and amending Commission Directives 91/322/EEC, 2000/39/EC and 2009/161/EU.

**Commission Directive 2019/1831/EU** of 24 October 2019 establishing a fifth list of indicative occupational exposure limit values pursuant to Council Directive 98/24/EC and amending Commission Directive 2000/39/EC.

## 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

It is not necessary to carry out a chemical safety assessment for the mixture.

## Section 16: Other information

### Full text of indicated H phrases mentioned in chapter 3

H220 Extremely flammable gas.  
H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

### Clarification of aberrations and acronyms

PBT Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance  
vPvB very Persistent, very Bioaccumulative substance  
Flam. Gas 1 Flammable gas, category 1  
Press. Gas Gases under pressure

### Trainings

Before commencing working with the product, the user should learn the Health & Safety regulations, regarding handling chemicals, and in particular, undergo a proper workplace training. Persons related to the transportation of the dangerous goods in compliance with the ADR Agreement should be properly trained within the scope of performed tasks (general training, on-the-job training and training related to the safety issues).

### Key literature references and data sources

The data sheet was prepared on the basis of the safety data sheets of individual components, literature data, online databases (e.g. ECHA, TOXNET, COSING) as well as our knowledge and experience, taking into account current legislation.

### Procedures used to classify of the mixture

Classification was based on physicochemical tests, on the content of hazardous components and was calculated with calculation method under the guidance of Regulation 1272/2008/EC (CLP) as amended.

### Other data

Modifications: section: 1-16.  
Date of update: 20.11.2020  
Version: 5.0/EN



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The information above is based on a current available data concerning the product, but also on the experience and knowledge in this field of the producer. They are neither a quality description of the product nor a guarantee of particular features. They are to be treated as aid to safety in transport, storage and usage of the product. That does not free the user from the responsibility of improper usage of the information above and also of improper compliance with the law norms in the field.