



SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product identifier

Product Name: GoSystem Butane-Propane Mix Gas Cartridge

Product number: Container size:

2175 170g

2277 277g

2350 350g

BS350 350g

1100 100g

2250 220g

2500 445g

Lemco 2500 445g

Chemical Name: Petroleum gases, liquefied

Synonyms: Petroleum gas; LPG;

[A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C3 through C7 and boiling in the range of approximately – 40 °C to 80 °C (– 40 °F to 176 ° F).]

CAS No.: 68476-85-7

EC No.: 270-704-2

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

Use of the substance/mixture: Fuel gas

Use advised against: No information available

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name of Supplier: Go Gas Ltd

Address of Supplier: Unit 1 B
East Tame Business Park
Newton, Hyde
Cheshire
SK14 4GX
UK

Telephone: +44 (0) 161 367 1315

Email: info@gogas.co.uk

1.4 Emergency telephone number For Chemical Emergency Call INFOTRAC 24hr/day 7days/week
800-535-5053 Within USA and Canada: 1-800-535-5053
Outside USA and Canada: 011-1-352-323-3500 (collect calls accepted)
Account UD:77655

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008) [CLP/GHS]: Flam. Gas 1, H220; Press. Gas (Liq.), H280

Additional information: For full text of Hazard- and EU Hazard-statements: see section 16

2.2 Label elements

Exemptions from CLP (Annex I, Part 1, 1.3.2)

1.3.2. Gas containers intended for propane, butane or liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)

1.3.2.1. If propane, butane and liquefied petroleum gas or a mixture containing these substances classified in accordance with the criteria of this Annex, is placed on the market in closed refillable cylinders or in non-refillable cartridges within the scope of EN 417 as fuel gases which are only released

SECTION 2: Hazards identification (....)

for combustion (current edition of EN 417, relating to 'Non-refillable metallic gas cartridges for liquefied petroleum gases, with or without a valve, for use with portable appliances; construction, inspection, testing and marking'), these cylinders or cartridges need be labelled only with the appropriate pictogram and the hazard and precautionary statements concerning flammability.



Signal Word: Danger

Hazardous ingredients which must be listed on the label: Petroleum gases, liquefied (contains < 0.1% w/w 1,3-butadiene)

Hazard statements

H220 - Extremely flammable gas.

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.

P377 - Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely.

P381 - In case of leakage, eliminate all ignition sources.

P403 - Store in a well-ventilated place.

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

Supplemental Hazard information (EU)

None

2.3 Other hazards

Asphyxiant in high concentrations

May form explosive vapour/air mixtures

Vapours are heavier than air and may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition and flashback

Contact with liquid may cause cold burns/frostbite

Not a PBT according to REACH Annex XIII

Not a vPvB according to REACH Annex XIII

Does not contain any substances with endocrine disrupting properties

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Chemical Name	Conc.	CAS No.	EC No.	Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008) [CLP/GHS]	SCL/ M-Factor/ ATE	REACH Registration Number	WEL/ OEL
Petroleum gases, liquefied	100%	68476-85-7	270-704-2	Flam. Gas 1, H220 Press. Gas (Liq.), H280 Note K Note S Note U	-	-	Yes
1,3-butadiene; buta-1,3-diene	< 0.1%	106-99-0	203-450-8	Flam. Gas 1, H220 Muta. 1B, H340 Carc. 1A, H350 Note U Note D	-	-	Yes



SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients (....)

3.2 Mixtures

Not applicable

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Rescuers should put on approved personal protective equipment (PPE) before administering first aid

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Contact with eyes

If substance has got into eyes, immediately wash out with plenty of water

Irrigate eyes thoroughly whilst lifting eyelids

Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

If there are signs of frostbite, pain, swelling, lachrimation or photophobia persists, the patient should be seen in a specialist health care facility

Contact with skin

Wash frost-bitten areas with plenty of water

Do not remove clothing that adheres due to freezing

Immediately flush affected area with plenty of water – continue for at least 15 minutes

Cover wounds with sterile dressing

If there are signs of frostbite, (blanching or redness of skin or burning or tingling sensation), do not rub, massage or compress the affected area. Send the casualty immediately to hospital .

Ingestion

Not considered a likely route of exposure as this product rapidly becomes a gas when released.

Refer to the inhalation section.

Frostbite to the lips and mouth may occur if in contact with the liquid.

If frostbite occurs, get medical attention.

Move exposed person to fresh air.

Keep person warm and at rest.

If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Inhalation

Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Keep warm and at rest, in a half upright position. Loosen clothing

If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be given by a trained person

Apply artificial respiration only if patient is not breathing

It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation

If heartbeat is absent, give external cardiac compression

Get immediate medical advice/attention.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Contact with eyes

Contact with liquid may cause cold burns/frostbite

Exposure to vapour, mist or fume may cause stinging, redness and watering of the eyes.

Contact with skin

Contact with liquid may cause cold burns/frostbite

Ingestion

Contact with liquid may cause cold burns/frostbite

As this product is a gas, refer to the inhalation section

SECTION 4: First aid measures (....)

Inhalation

Exposure to oxygen deficient atmosphere may cause the following symptoms: dizziness, salivation, nausea, vomiting, loss of mobility/consciousness.

In high concentrations may cause asphyxiation.

Asphyxiation may bring about unconsciousness without warning and so rapidly that victim may be unable to protect themselves.

In low concentrations may cause narcotic effects. Symptoms may include dizziness, headache, nausea and loss of co-ordination.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically

Treat cold burns as frostbite.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: In case of fire use extinguishing media appropriate to surrounding conditions; Extinguish with alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: High volume water jet

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Extremely flammable liquefied gas

In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion

Inform Fire Brigade of potential danger of exploding and rocketing cylinders

Gas is heavier than air and may collect in low areas or travel along from the substance or the ground where there may be an ignition source present

If flames are accidentally extinguished, explosive re-ignition may occur; therefore, appropriate measures should be taken (e.g. total evacuation to protect persons from container fragments and toxic fumes should a rupture occur).

Decomposition products may include hydrocarbons and carbon oxides

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Shut off all ignition sources

Evacuate the area and keep personnel upwind

Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk

Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool

If possible, shut-off source of gas and allow the fire to burn itself out

Extinguish fire only if gas flow can be stopped. Do not extinguish a leaking gas flame unless absolutely necessary. Spontaneous/explosive re-ignition may occur

Extinguish any other fire

Fight fire from protected location or maximum possible distance.

Move away from container and cool with water from a protected position

Keep adjacent cylinders cool by spraying with large amounts of water until fire burns itself out

Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This **MUST** not be discharged into drains.

Prevent fire extinguishing water from contaminating surface or ground water.

Special protective equipment: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Wear full protective clothing including chemical protection suit.

Clothing for firefighters (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) conforming to European standard EN 469 will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training

Only trained and authorised personnel should carry out emergency response

Personal precautions for non-emergency personnel: Evacuate the area and keep personnel upwind; Shut off all ignition sources; Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas; Do not touch or walk through spilt material; Ventilate area

Personal precautions for emergency responders: Evacuate the area and keep personnel upwind; Ensure adequate ventilation; Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas; Gas/vapour is heavier than air and may accumulate in confined spaces, particularly at or below ground level; Never enter a confined space or other area where the flammable gas concentration is greater than 10% of its lower flammable limit; Monitor oxygen level; Wear protective clothing as per section 8

6.2 Environmental precautions

Do not release to the environment except for emergency ventilation.

Prevent from entering sewers, basements and workpits, or any place where its accumulation can be dangerous

In confined spaces, sewers, etc., the vapours may collect to form explosive mixtures with air

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Ventilate area

Shut off all ignition sources

Use non-sparking tools

Use explosion-proof ventilating and lighting equipment.

The method and equipment used must be in conformance with appropriate regulations and industry practice on explosive atmospheres.

Where appropriate, use water spray to disperse the gas or vapour and to protect personnel attempting to stop leakage.

A combustible gas detector can be used to check for flammable gas or vapours

Contain spillage – ventilate area and allow to evaporate

Flush spill area with copious amounts of water

Wash thoroughly after dealing with spillage

6.4 Reference to other sections

See section(s): 7, 8 & 13

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Do not reuse empty containers

Wear protective clothing as per section 8

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Ensure adequate ventilation

Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas

In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage (....)

Take precautionary measures against static discharges
Use non-sparking handtools
Remove contaminated clothing
Contaminated clothing should be laundered before reuse
Wash thoroughly after use
Ensure eyewash stations and safety showers are nearby

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep out of reach of children
Keep only in the original container
Containers should be stored in an upright position
Protect containers from damage.
Store in a cool, dry well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/ 122°F.
Protect from sunlight.
Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
Incompatible with oxidizing substances

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Fuel gas

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment.
Reference should be made to monitoring standards, such as the following: European Standard EN 689 (Workplace exposure - Measurement of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents - Strategy for testing compliance with occupational exposure limit values). European Standard EN 14042 (Workplace atmospheres. Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents). European Standard EN 482 (Workplace exposure. General requirements for the performance of procedures for the measurement of chemical agents).
Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.

Petroleum gases, liquefied

WEL (long term) 1 000 ppm, 1 750 mg/m³ (UK)
WEL (short term limit value) 1 250 ppm, 2 180 mg/m³ (UK)
DMEL (inhalational) 2.21 mg/m³ Industry, Long Term, Systemic Effects
DNEL (dermal) 23.4 mg/kg bw/day Industry, Long Term, Systemic Effects
DMEL (inhalational) 66.4 µg/m³ Consumer, Long Term, Systemic Effects

1,3-butadiene

(EU) IOELV (long term TWA) 1 ppm, 2.2 mg/m³
WEL (long term) 1 ppm, 2.2 mg/m³ (UK)
DMEL (inhalational) 2.21 mg/m³ Industry, Long Term, Systemic Effects
DMEL (inhalational) 265.2 µg/m³ Consumer, Long Term, Systemic Effects



SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection (....)

8.2 Exposure controls

Selection and use of personal protective equipment should be based on a risk assessment of exposure potential

Engineering controls

Provide natural or explosion-proof ventilation that is adequate to ensure flammable gas does not reach its lower explosive limit
Gas detectors should be used when flammable gases/vapours may be released

Respiratory protection

Use appropriate respiratory protection where atmosphere exceeds recommended limits
If required, the respiratory device must be certified as safe in defined explosive atmospheres (EX Label)
Where a full face mask respirator is required, use EN 136, with gas/vapour filter EN 14387 type AX
Gas filters do not protect against oxygen deficiency
Self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or positive pressure airline with mask are to be used in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.

Skin protection

Wear suitable protective clothing
Wear appropriate thermal protective clothing, when necessary
For prolonged or repeated skin contact wear suitable protective gloves
The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 89/686/EEC and standard EN 374.

Eye/face protection

If there is a risk of product getting into eyes, wear safety glasses approved to standard EN 166.

Thermal hazards

Wear thermal insulating gloves when handling liquefied gases.

Hygiene measures

Use good personal hygiene practices
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Wash thoroughly after handling.
Contaminated clothing should be laundered before reuse
Ensure eyewash stations and safety showers are nearby

Environmental exposure controls

Do not release to the environment except for emergency ventilation.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state: Liquefied gas
Colour: Colourless
Odour: Hydrocarbons
Melting point/freezing point: -187.6 - -138.3 °C @ 101.3 kPa
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range: - 42 °C @ 768 mm Hg
Flammability: Extremely flammable
Lower and upper explosion limit: Upper explosive limit: 15% (in air); Lower explosive limit: 5% (in air)
Flash point: < 40 °C c.c (closed cup)
Auto-ignition temperature: 410 - 550 °C

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties (....)

Decomposition temperature:	No data available
pH:	Not applicable
Kinematic viscosity:	Not applicable
Solubility:	(water) 24.4 - 60.4 mg/L @ 20 - 25 °C
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value):	1.09 - 2.8 @ 20 °C
Vapour pressure:	4.1 bar @ 20 °C
Density and/or relative density:	~ 0.5 @ 15 °C
Relative vapour density:	2.07 (butanes) 1.56 (propane)
Particle characteristics:	Not applicable

9.2 Other information

No information available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Considered stable under normal conditions

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Reacts violently with oxidizing substances

May form explosive vapour/air mixtures

Vapours are heavier than air and may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition and flashback

10.4 Conditions to avoid

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

Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up

10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible with oxidizing substances

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Decomposition products may include hydrocarbons and carbon oxides

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Acute Toxicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met

Substances

Chemical Name	LD ₅₀ (oral, rat)	LC ₅₀ (inhalation, rat)	LD ₅₀ (dermal, rabbit)
Petroleum gases, liquefied	No data available	(2 h) 520 400 - 539 600 ppm (mouse)	No data available
1,3-butadiene	No data available	No data available	No data available

SECTION 11: Toxicological information (....)

Skin corrosion/irritation

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met

Substances

Chemical Name	Irritation/corrosion
Petroleum gases, liquefied	No adverse effect observed (not irritating)
1,3-butadiene	No study available

Serious eye damage/irritation

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met

Substances

Chemical Name	Irritation/corrosion
Petroleum gases, liquefied	No adverse effect observed (not irritating)
1,3-butadiene	No adverse effect observed (not irritating)

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

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

Substances

Chemical Name	Skin sensitisation	Respiratory sensitisation
Petroleum gases, liquefied	No adverse effect observed (not sensitising)	No data available
1,3-butadiene	No study available	No study available

Germ cell mutagenicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met

Substances

Chemical Name	Toxicity - In Vitro	Toxicity - In Vivo
Petroleum gases, liquefied	No data available	No data available
1,3-butadiene	No data available	No data available

Carcinogenicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
1,3-butadiene is classified by IARC as Group 1 (carcinogenic to humans)

Substances

Chemical Name	NOEL (oral, rat)	NOEC rat (inhalation,	NOEL (dermal, rat)
Petroleum gases, liquefied	No data available	No data available	No data available
1,3-butadiene	No data available	No data available	No data available

Reproductive toxicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met

SECTION 11: Toxicological information (....)

Substances

Chemical Name	NOAEL (oral, rat)	NOAEC (inhalation, rat)	NOAEL (dermal, rat)
Petroleum gases, liquefied	No data available	No data available	No data available
1,3-butadiene	No data available	13 276 mg/m ³	No data available

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - single exposure

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

Substances

Chemical Name	Route	Remarks
Petroleum gases, liquefied	Respiratory	No adverse effect observed (not irritating)
1,3-butadiene	Respiratory	No study available

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure

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

Substances

Chemical Name	NOAEL (oral, rat)	NOAEC (inhalation, rat)	NOAEL (dermal, rat)
Petroleum gases, liquefied	No data available	4 000 - 16 000 ppm	No data available
1,3-butadiene	No data available	2 212 mg/m ³	No data available

Aspiration hazard

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

Contact with eyes

Extremely cold material, can cause burns similar to frostbite.

Exposure to vapour, mist or fume may cause stinging, redness and watering of the eyes.

Contact with skin

Extremely cold material, can cause burns similar to frostbite.

Ingestion

Extremely cold material, can cause burns similar to frostbite.

As this product is a gas, refer to the inhalation section

Inhalation

Danger of suffocation at high concentrations due to oxygen displacement

Exposure to oxygen deficient atmosphere may cause the following symptoms: dizziness, salivation, nausea, vomiting, loss of mobility/consciousness.

Asphyxiation may bring about unconsciousness without warning and so rapidly that victim may be unable to protect themselves.

In low concentrations may cause narcotic effects. Symptoms may include dizziness, headache, nausea and loss of co-ordination.

11.2 Information on other hazards

Does not contain any substances with endocrine disrupting properties

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met

SECTION 12: Ecological information (....)

Substances

Chemical Name	LC ₅₀ (fish)	EC ₅₀ (aquatic invertebrates)	EC ₅₀ (aquatic algae)
Petroleum gases, liquefied	(4 days) 24.11 - 147.54 mg/L	LC ₅₀ (48 h) 14.22 - 69.43 mg/L	(4 days) 7.71 - 16.5 mg/L
1,3-butadiene	(4 days) 41.5 - 45 mg/L	(48 h) 33 mg/L	(72 h) 33 mg/L

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Readily biodegradable (100%)

Substances

Chemical Name	Biodegradation
Petroleum gases, liquefied	Readily biodegradable (100%)
1,3-butadiene	Readily biodegradable (100%)

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation is not expected

Substances

Chemical Name	Bioconcentration Factor (BCF)	Log Kow
Petroleum gases, liquefied	Low potential for bioaccumulation (Log Pow < 3)	(Log Pow) 1.09 - 2.8 @ 20 °C
1,3-butadiene	9.8 dimensionless	(Log Pow) 1.99 @ 20 °C

12.4 Mobility in soil

The product contains volatile organic compounds (VOCs) which will evaporate easily from all surfaces

Substances

Chemical Name	Adsorption/desorption
Petroleum gases, liquefied	No data available
1,3-butadiene	Koc 51.5 @ 20°C

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Not a PBT according to REACH Annex XIII

Not a vPvB according to REACH Annex XIII

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

No information available

12.7 Other adverse effects

No information available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste

Disposal should be in accordance with local, state or national legislation

Do not discharge into areas where there is a risk of forming an explosive mixture with air

Do not discharge into any place where its accumulation could be dangerous

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations (....)

Empty containers may contain flammable vapours

Do not pierce or burn container, even after use

Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition

13.2 Classification

The waste must be identified according to the List of Wastes (2000/532/EC)

Hazardous Property Code(s): HP 3 Flammable

SECTION 14: Transport information



14.1 UN number or ID number

UN No.: 2037

14.2 UN proper shipping name

Proper Shipping Name: RECEPTACLES, SMALL, CONTAINING GAS (GAS CARTRIDGES)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

Hazard Class: 2

14.4 Packing group

Packing Group: Not applicable

14.5 Environmental hazards

Not classified

14.6 Special precautions for user

Ensure vehicle driver is aware of the potential hazards of the load and knows what to do in the event of an accident or an emergency.

Avoid transport on vehicles where the load space is not separated from the driver's compartment.

Always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Not applicable

14.8 Road/Rail (ADR/RID)

ADR UN No.: 2037

Proper Shipping Name: RECEPTACLES, SMALL, CONTAINING GAS (GAS CARTRIDGES)

ADR Hazard Class: 2

ADR Packing Group: Not applicable

Tunnel Code: (D)

14.9 Sea (IMDG)

IMDG UN No.: 2037

Proper Shipping Name: RECEPTACLES, SMALL, CONTAINING GAS (GAS CARTRIDGES)

IMDG Hazard Class: 2

IMDG Packing Group.: Not applicable

14.10 Air (ICAO/IATA)



SECTION 14: Transport information (....)

ICAO UN No.: 2037
Proper Shipping Name: RECEPTACLES, SMALL, CONTAINING GAS (GAS CARTRIDGES)
ICAO Hazard Class: 2.1
ICAO Packing Group: Not applicable

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

This safety data sheet is provided in compliance with REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (as amended by Regulation (EU) 2020/878) and UK REACH

The GB Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation (GB CLP) applies in Great Britain

Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 on the classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (CLP Regulation) applies in Europe

Seveso III Directive (2012/18/EU, Dangerous Substances in Annex I: Listed

Restrictions on use according to Annex XVII to REACH Regulation:

Entry 28 - Substances which are classified as carcinogen category 1A or 1B in Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and are listed in Appendix 1 or Appendix 2, respectively;

Entry 29 - Substances which are classified as germ cell mutagen category 1A or 1B in Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and are listed in Appendix 3 or Appendix 4, respectively;

Entry 40 - Flammable substances in aerosol generators for entertainment and decorative purposes.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A REACH chemical safety assessment has not been carried out

SECTION 16: Other information

The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. This company shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product.

Sources of data: Information from company data, published literature and supplier safety data sheets

Training advice

Workers must be informed of the presence of hazardous ingredients and trained in the proper use and handling of this product as required under applicable regulations

Text not given with phrase codes where they are used elsewhere in this safety data sheet:

H220: Extremely flammable gas

H280: Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated

H340: May cause genetic defects

H350: May cause cancer

Acronyms

ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service

DMEL: Derived Minimal Effect Level

DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level

EC: European Community



SECTION 16: Other information (....)

EC₅₀: Effective Concentration, 50%

GHS: Globally Harmonised System

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

IOELV: Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Value

LC₅₀: Lethal Concentration, 50%

LD₅₀: Lethal Dose, 50%

NOAEC: No Observed Adverse Effect Concentration

NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level

OEL: Occupational Exposure Limit

PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic

PNEC: Predicted No-Effect Concentration

REACH: Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals

SCL: Specific Concentration Limit

SVHC: Substances of Very High Concern

vPvB: very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

WEL: Workplace Exposure Limit