

Material Safety Data Sheet

Product name

Firelighter *FLAMiT*

CE 265-150-3

Version of: 01/01/09

This sheet supersedes the one dated:

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY UNDERTAKING

Name of the product:

Firelighter *FLAMiT* (Podpałka parafinowa do grilla *FLAMiT*)

Product application:

Liquid firelighter.

It is suitable to be used in garden grilles or grilles for single use.

Supplier:

Firma Produkcyjno-Handlowa ANTORIA
ul. Zamkowa 7
64-500 Szamotuły Poland
+48692834654
+48612921741

Contact:

e-mail : info@antoria.biz

Emergency number: 24h/24h: +33.1.41.35.63.00

Emergency telephones

Warszawa, Wojewódzki Ośrodek Toksykologiczny tel.
(022) 619 66 54

See other details at end of sheet:

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Health effects:

Irritating to skin.

If swallowed accidentally, the product may enter the lungs due to its low viscosity and lead to the rapid development of very serious pulmonary lesions.

Environmental impact:

Certain ingredients are dangerous for the aquatic environment

Physico-chemical hazards:

Combustible liquid.

In use, may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture.

Vapours heavier than air may spread along the ground and may ignite at a distance.

Product classification:

Irritating to skin.

Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION OF INGREDIENTS

SUBSTANCE

Chemical nature:

Naphtha (petroleum) heavy; hydrotreated

Substances presenting a health hazard	EC No.	CAS No.	Content	Symbol (s)	R-phrases
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	265-150-3	64742-48-9	100 %	Xn	R-65, 66

See section 16 for explanation of R-phrases:

Composition comments:

Notes H and P (directive 67/548/EEC, annex I) apply
Total content of aromatics, % by weight: < 0.03

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

IN CASE OF SERIOUS OR PERSISTENT CONDITIONS, CALL A DOCTOR OF EMERGENCY MEDICAL CARE .

Inhalation:

Remove to fresh air.
-Symptoms: Headaches. Irritation of eyes (watering, conjunctivitis). Nasal irritation.
Dizziness. Nausea. Weariness.
Drowsiness. Vomiting. Irritability.
At high concentrations.
Drowsiness. Impairment of psychomotor functions (in particular dexterity, memory).

Ingestion:

Do not induce vomiting to avoid the risk of aspiration into the respiratory tract.
Get medical attention immediately !
-Symptoms: Nausea, vomiting, abdominal pains, diarrhoea.
In the event of extensive ingestion:
Ulceration. Depression of the central nervous system.
In the event of ingestion with bronchial inhalation:
Pneumonopathy with respiratory distress.

Skin contact:

Rinse with water.
Remove contaminated clothing.
-Symptoms:
Skin irritation. Erythema, oedema, pruritis

Eye contact:

Rinse the eye with water immediately.
In case of splashing in the eyes.
Eye irritation (lacrimation, conjunctivitis).

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash point:

See heading 9 –“Physical and chemical properties”

Extinguishing media:

-suitable:
Foam, CO₂, powder
-not recommended:
Water jet.

Specific fire-fighting methods:

Cool down and tanks and surfaces exposed to fire by spraying abundantly with water.

Specific hazards:

Vapours are heavier than air and may spread on the ground to sources of ignition.
Vapours can build explosive mixtures with air.
Incomplete combustion and thermolysis may produce gases of varying toxicity such as carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, various hydrocarbons, aldehydes and soot. These may be highly dangerous if inhaled.

Protective measures for firefighters

Insulated breathing apparatus must be worn in confined premises with heavy concentrations of fumes and gases.
Use non-sparking hand tools.

Other:

All combustion residues and contaminated water from fire-fighting should be disposed of according to local regulations.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURE

Personal protection:

Ensure good ventilation. Protective clothing, gloves and goggles should be worn, as applicable.

After spillage/ leakage:

Stop the leak turning off the valve. Contain the spilled product. Do not allow the product to enter sewers or rivers or contaminate the soil. Contact the competent authorities if the situation cannot be brought under control rapidly and efficiently.

Spill cleanup methods.

-Recovery:

Use flame-proof and explosion-proof material. Contain and collect the spilled product with sand or any other inert absorbent material. Preserve the waste in closed and sealed recipients.

-Elimination:

Hand over contaminated materials to an approved collector-see also section 13. Flush with plenty of water to clean spillage area.

Prevention of secondary risks:

Remove all sources of ignition.

7.HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING:

Prevention of user exposure:

Ventilate extensively if the formation of vapours, fumes, mists or aerosol is a risk.

Prevention of fire and explosion:

Handle away from any source of ignition (open flame and sparks) and heat (hot manifolds or casings).

Use explosion-proof material. Prevent any build-up of static electricity. Do not smoke. Do not use compressed oxygen or air when transferring or pouring the products.

Arrange machinery and equipment so as to prevent the sheet of burning product from spreading (retention pits and basins, symphons in the water drainage system).

OPERATE ONLY ON COLD AND DEGASSED RESERVOIRS IN VENTILATED PREMISES (TO AVOID RISK OF EXPLOSION).

Precautions:

Avoid extended and repeated contact with the skin as this may cause skin conditions, which may also be aggravated by minor injuries or by contact with soiled clothing.

Avoid breathing in vapours, fumes or mists.

Do not spray at high pressure (> 3 bar).

STORAGE:

Technical measures:

Use anti-explosive materials conforming with the applicable regulations.

Prevent any build-up of static electricity.

Storage precautions:

-Suitable:

Store away from all sources of ignition and heat.

Containers and equipment must be earthed in order to prevent sparks due to static electricity.

Use only hydrocarbon resistant containers, joints, pipe-lines.

Keep in closed and accurately labelled containers when not in use.

Incompatible products:

Dangerous reaction with strong acids and oxidizing agents.

Packaging materials:

Steel, stainless steel

8.EXPOSURE CONTROLS/ PERSONAL PROTECTION.

The personal protective equipment (PPE) recommendations apply to the product ITSELF. In case of mixtures or formulations, it is suggested that you contact the relevant PPE suppliers.

Technical measures:

Use this product in a well-ventilated atmosphere with explosion-proof equipment.

Occupational exposure limit:

FRANCE, C6-C12 hydrocarbons vapours: VLE=1500 mg/m³; VME=1000mg/m³.

TOTAL FLUIDES recommends an occupational exposure limit (OEL) value for hydrocarbon solvents of 1200 mg/m³ based on the CEFIC-HSPA (Brussels) guideline values determined using the RCP (Reciprocal Calculation Procedure)

POLAND, C6-C12 hydrocarbons (petrol) vapours VLE=1500 mg/m³; VME=500mg/m³.

Respiratory protection:

In case of risk of exposure exceeding the mean exposure value, an appropriate breathing apparatus must be worn by each individual.

When using a mask or half-mask: Organic vapour cartridge, type A (if vapour inhalation is a risk).

In case of vapours or sprays formation: Combined gas cartridge (organic gases and dust, filter A/P2)

Be aware that filter protection time is limited.

Hand protection:

Liquid proof aliphatic solvent resisting gloves:

Recommended materials:

-in case of splashes or limited contact:

Polychloroprene. Thickness > 0.7mm- Permeation time according to EN 374-3: >60 minutes.

Nitrile. Thickness > 0.3 mm Permeation time according to EN 374-3:>60 minutes

-In case of prolonged or repeated contact:

Nitrile. Thickness > 0.45 mm Permeation time according to EN 374-3:>480 minutes

Fluoro polymer and PVA-any thickness. Permeation time according to EN 374-3: > 480 minutes

For more precise details about the choice of appropriate protective glove, please contact the manufacturer

Eye protection:

Goggles, in case of risk of splashing

Skin and body (other than the hands) protection:

Appropriate protective clothing.

Hygienic work practices:

Do not eat, drink or smoke whilst handling the product.

Avoid prolonged and repeated contact with the skin.

Do not dry hands with rags that have been contaminated with product.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:

Liquid

Colour:

Colourless

Odour:

Characteristic of petroleum solvent

Density/specific gravity:

780-830 kg/m³

Temperature (°C) 15

Flash point:

>61 °C P/M Pensky-Martens

Temperature of auto-inflammation:

>230 °C (ASTM E 659)

Comments on autoignition temperature:

This temperature may be significantly lower under particular conditions (slow oxidation on finely divided materials...)

Flammability limited – lower (%)

0,6

Flammability limited – upper (%)

7

Temperatures at phase change

Initial distillation point: 175°C (ISO 3405)

Dry point: 210 °C

Vapour pressure:

3 mbar

Temperature (°C) 37,8

Solubility:

-in water: Slightly soluble. <20 ppm

-in organic solvents: Soluble in many common solvents.

Viscosity:

1,70 mm²/s

Temperature (°C) 20

Further information:

-pH: not applicable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability:

The product is stable at normal storage, handling and use temperatures.

Conditions to avoid:

Heat (temperatures above flash point), sparks, ignition points, flames, static electricity.

Materials to avoid:

Strong acids and oxidising agents

Hazardous decomp. products:

Incomplete combustion and termolysis produces potentially toxic gases such as carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, various hydrocarbons, aldehydes and soot.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity / Local effect:

Inhalation , comments:

Prolonged inhalation of vapours in strong concentration may have a narcotic effect on the central nervous system, which may be light (headaches, dizziness, somnolence) or acute (fainting), requiring immediate aid

Skin contact:

LD50 (Rabbit) >2000 mg/kg (CONCAWE)

Skin contact, comments:

In human: No irritant effect has been recorded

OECD GL 404: In the rabbit: redness without oedema has been observed on the skin after 4h exposure under semi-occlusive patch.

Ingestion:

LD50 (Rat) >2000 mg/kg (CONCAWE)

Ingestion, comments:

Harmful: Is swallowed accidentally, the product may enter the lungs due to its low viscosity and lead to the rapid development of very serious pulmonary lesions (medical survey for 48 hours min).

CHRONIC TOXICITY OR LONG-TERM TOXICITY:

Skin contact:

Frequent or prolonged skin contact destroys the lipoacid cutaneous layer and may cause dermatosis

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:

Acute toxicity. LL50 96 hours fish > 1000mg/l (1)

Acute toxicity. EL50 48 hours Daphnia > 1000mg/l (1)

Biodegradability. 28 days BOD28/COD=100% (1)

Acute toxicity. EL50 72 hours algae > 1000mg/l (1)

Comments about ecotoxicity:

(1): (Results obtained on a similar product)

Mobility:

-Air:

The product evaporates into the atmosphere

-Soil:

Given its physical and chemical characteristics, the product has no soil mobility.

-Water:

The product is insoluble, it spreads on the surface of the water

Bioaccumulation:

This product contains potentially bio-accumulable substances.

Persistence and degradability:

Biodegradable.

Easily removed from the aqueous environment.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste disposal:

Prevent from entering sewers or the immediate environment.

-Relevant disposal method:

The only method authorized is collection by an authorized waste contractor and regeneration or incineration in an approved installation.

Disposal of contaminated packaging:

Hand over to an authorised waste contractor.

Empty packagings may contain flammable or explosive vapours.

National regulations:

Storage of liquid hydrocarbons: decree of 09.11.1972 (Journal Officiel of 31.12.1972); decree of 19.11.1975 (JO of 23.01.1976); circular or 04.12.1975 (JO of 23.01.1976).

When cleaning tanks, the disposal of sludge is to be carried out in compliance with regulations concerning waste: Decree n° 2007-1467 of 12.10.2007 (book V "code del'environnement").

Decree N° 2005-635 of 30.05.2005 (JO of 31.05.2005)

Decree of 01.03.1993 concerning waste (JO of 28.03.1993)

Waste classification: Decree 2002-540 of April 18, 2002

14.TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Not concerned by transport regulations ADR/RID, IMDG, IATA.

UN number:

9003

Proper shipping name (national):

MATIERES DONT LE POINT ECLAIR EST SUPERIEUR A 60° C MAIS INFERIEUR OU EGAL A 100°C (naphta lourd (pétrole), hydrotraité)

Proper shipping name (international):

SUBSTANCES WITH A FLASH POINT ABOVE 60°C AND LESS THAN OR EQUAL 100°C (Naphta (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy).

Road (ADR) / Rail (RID):

Transport by barge (ADNR):

Class:

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Marine (IMO IMDG):

Air (ICAO/IATA):

Comments:

ADNR: classified dangerous only if transported by barge.

15.REGULATORY INFORMATION

EC No:265-150-3

Symbol (s):

Xn Harmful



Contains:

Naphta (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy

Risk phrases:

R-65 Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed

R-66 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking

Safety phrases:

S-2 Keep out of the reach of children
S-23 Do not breathe vapour
S-24 Avoid contact with skin
S-62 If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show the container or label.
S-51 Use only in well-ventilated areas.
S-43 In case of fire, use carbon dioxide (CO₂), foam or powder extinguisher. Do not use water.

Social Security code:

-Art. L 461-6, Art. D.461-1, annexe A, n° 601
Table of occupational illnesses and diseases No. 84

Labor code:

-Art. R 241-50, decree of 07.11.1977 (special medical surveillance)

Listed installations:

Follow the regulations applicable for hazard-rated facilities.

INVENTORIES:

CANADA (DSL)

Yes

EUROPE (EINECS):

EINECS
Registration number 265-150-3

JAPAN (ENCS):

Yes
Registration number 9-1702

PHILIPPINES (PICCS):

Yes

USA (TSCA):

Yes

AUSTRALIAN (AICS):

Yes

KOREA (ECL):

Yes
Registration number KE-25622

CHINA:

Yes

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Explanations of R-phrases in section 2:

R-65 Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
R-66 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking

Revision date:

2008-11-17

Supersedes the data sheet of:

2007-12-19

*Information revised since the previous version of the SDS:

SDS No.:

30124

Emergency number:

For Poland, in case of poisoning call the Antipoison Centre (if possible in your area) Łódź, Klinika Ostrego Zatrucia (042)657 99 00
Poznań, Oddział Toksykologii Chorób Wewnętrznych tel. (061) 847 69 46. Warszawa, Wojewódzki Ośrodek Toksykologiczny tel. (022) 619 66 54
For France, in case of poisoning call the Antipoison Centre (if possible in your area) and/or the SAMU (15), see ORFILA in heading 1-
Tel: Angers 02.41.48.21.21 – Bordeaux 05.56.96.40.80 – Lille 0 825 812 822 – Lyon 04.72.11.69.11 – Marseille 04.91.75.25.25 – Nancy 03.83.32.36.36 – Paris 01.40.05.48.48 – Rennes 02.99.59.22.22 – Strasbourg 03.88.37.37.37 – Toulouse 05.61.77.74.47

This safety data sheet serves to complete but not to replace the technical product sheets. The information contained herein is given in good

faith and is accurate to the best of knowledge at the date indicated above. It is understood by the user that any use of the product for purposes other than those for which it was deigned entails potential risk. The information given herein in no way dispenses the user from knowing and applying all provision regulating his activity. The user bears sole liability for the precautions required when using the product. The regulatory texts iniciated herein are intended to aid the user to fulfil his obligations. This list is not to be considered complete and exhaustive. It is the user's responsibility to ensure that he is subject to no other obligations than those mentioned.