

## SAFETY DATA SHEET BARBECUE LIGHTING FLUID

### SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

#### 1.1. Product identifier

**Product name** BARBECUE LIGHTING FLUID  
**Product No.** 15145370  
**REACH Registration number** 01-2119456620-43  
**REACH Registration notes** The EC substance definition and related classification and labelling has been developed in the framework of the Regulation (EC) No 1906/2006 (REACH). For information about the related CAS number and more information on the substance naming see section 3 of this MSDS.  
**EC No.** 926-141-6

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

**Identified uses** SU 21 - CONSUMER USES PC 13 - FUEL For use as a fuel to ignite traditional charcoal barbeques.  
**Uses advised against** Not to be used indoors Reason: Use indoors would potentially give excessive exposure to harmful vapours.

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

**Supplier** Bartoline limited  
Barmston Close  
Beverley  
East Yorkshire  
HU17 0LW  
01482 678710  
fax 01482 872606  
HSE MANAGER  
www.bartoline.co.uk

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

01482 678727 0800-1700 Monday to Friday NHS Direct (General Public & Workers) 0845 4647

#### **National Emergency Telephone Number**

National Poisons Information Service (24hours) 0844 892 0111

### SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

##### **Classification (EC 1272/2008)**

Physical and Chemical Hazards	Not classified.
Human health	EUH066; Asp. Tox. 1 - H304
Environment	Not classified.

##### **Classification (1999/45/EEC)**

Xn;R65. R66.

The Full Text for all R-Phrases and Hazard Statements are Displayed in Section 16.

##### **Human health**

Limited inhalation hazard at normal work temperatures. Splashes in the eyes may cause redness and irritation. May cause skin disorders if contact is repeated or prolonged. Ingestion of even small quantities may be fatal.

##### **Environment**

The product is not expected to be hazardous to the environment.

##### **Physical and Chemical Hazards**

Heating will generate vapours which may form explosive vapour/air mixtures.

#### 2.2. Label elements

**EC No.** 926-141-6

**Contains** Hydrocarbons, C11-C14, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics.

**Label In Accordance With (EC) No. 1272/2008**

# BARBECUE LIGHTING FLUID



<b>Signal Word</b>	Danger
<b>Hazard Statements</b>	H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
<b>Precautionary Statements</b>	P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. P102 Keep out of reach of children. P103 Read label before use. P260 Do not breathe vapours. P262 Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a doctor/ NHS direct. Do NOT induce vomiting. P303+352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. P403+233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. P501 Dispose of contents/container to hazardous waste collection point.
<b>Supplemental label information</b>	EUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. NEVER SPRAY THE LIGHTING FLUID ON TO LIT COALS. JUST A SIP OF GRILL LIGHTER MAY LEAD TO LIFE-THREATENING LUNG DAMAGE.

## 2.3. Other hazards

### SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

#### 3.2. Mixtures

Hydrocarbons, C11-C14, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics.	100%	
<b>CAS-No.:</b>	<b>EC No.:</b> 926-141-6	<b>Registration Number:</b> 01-2119456620-43
<b>Under REACH some substances were registered which did not previously have an EC number assigned, or for which a registrant did not indicate the existing assigned EC number. These substances may have been assigned a Provisional List number by ECHA's IT sy</b>		
Classification (EC 1272/2008)	Classification (67/548/EEC)	
EUH066	Xn;R65.	
Asp. Tox. 1 - H304	R66.	

The Full Text for all R-Phrases and Hazard Statements are Displayed in Section 16.

<b>REACH Registration number</b>	01-2119456620-43
<b>REACH Registration notes</b>	The EC substance definition and related classification and labelling has been developed in the framework of the Regulation (EC) No 1906/2006 (REACH). For information about the related CAS number and more information on the substance naming see section 3 of this MSDS.
<b>EC No.</b>	926-141-6

#### Ingredient notes

Under REACH some substances were registered which did not previously have an EC number assigned, or for which a registrant did not indicate the existing assigned EC number. These substances may have been assigned a Provisional List number by ECHA's IT systems or by ECHA's Substance ID team. In time ECHA plans to verify the substance identification of these substances, and it is only when the substance identification has been verified that the provisional list number will be published in the EC inventory and become official.

#### Composition Comments

A complex and variable combination of paraffinic and cyclic hydrocarbons having a carbon range predominantly of C11 to C14 and boiling in the range of approximately 180 to 270 degrees C.

### SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

#### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

# BARBECUE LIGHTING FLUID

## General information

CAUTION! First aid personnel must be aware of own risk during rescue! IN CASE OF SERIOUS OR PERSISTENT CONDITIONS, CALL A DOCTOR OR EMERGENCY MEDICAL CARE.

### Inhalation

Move the exposed person to fresh air at once. Get medical attention. Provide rest, warmth and fresh air. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist affected person by administering oxygen. Place unconscious person on the side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place. Perform artificial respiration if breathing has stopped.

### Ingestion

Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that stomach vomit doesn't enter the lungs. Get medical attention immediately!

### Skin contact

Remove contaminated clothing. Wash the skin immediately with soap and water. Get medical attention promptly if symptoms occur after washing.

### Eye contact

Immediately flush with plenty of water for up to 15 minutes. Remove any contact lenses and open eyelids widely. If irritation persists: Seek medical attention and bring along these instructions.

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

### General information

The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependant of the concentration and the length of exposure.

#### Inhalation.

The inhalation of vapours or aerosols may be irritating for the respiratory tract and for mucous membranes. Vapours inhaled in strong concentration have a narcotic effect on the central nervous system, Nausea, loss of consciousness. Causes asphyxiation in high concentrations. The victim will not realize that he/she is suffocating.

#### Ingestion

Harmful: If swallowed accidentally, the product may enter the lungs due to its low viscosity and lead to the rapid development of very serious inhalation pulmonary lesions (medical survey during 48 hours). Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. May cause central nervous system depression.

#### Skin contact

Prolonged or repeated contact may cause irritation and dry skin.

#### Eye contact

There may be irritation and redness. The eyes may water profusely

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

The most severe risk is through injection, the product may enter the lungs due to its low viscosity and lead to the rapid development of very serious inhalation pulmonary lesions (medical survey during 48 hours).

## SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

### **5.1. Extinguishing media**

#### Extinguishing media

Extinguish with foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog.

#### Unsuitable extinguishing media

Do not use solid water jet as it may scatter and spread the fire.

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

#### Hazardous combustion products

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 in confined spaces or at high concentrations.

#### Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards

If heated, volume and pressure increases strongly, resulting in explosion of container.

#### Specific hazards

Containers can burst violently when heated, due to excess pressure build-up. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel along the floor and in the bottom of containers. Vapours may be ignited by a spark, a hot surface or an ember. Fire creates: Acrid smoke/fumes of: Carbon monoxide (CO). Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>).

### **5.3. Advice for firefighters**

#### Special Fire Fighting Procedures

Move container from fire area if it can be done without risk. If possible, fight fire from protected position. Use water SPRAY only to cool containers! Do not put water on leaked material. Keep run-off water out of sewers and water sources. Dike for water control.

#### Protective equipment for fire-fighters

Self contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire.

# BARBECUE LIGHTING FLUID

## SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. For personal protection, see section 8.

### 6.2. Environmental precautions

Spillages or uncontrolled discharges into watercourses must be IMMEDIATELY alerted to the Environmental Agency or other appropriate regulatory body.

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

Land Spill: Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in the immediate area). Stop leak if you can do so without risk. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas. A vapour-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapour. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers. Water Spill: Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Eliminate sources of ignition. Warn or evacuate occupants in surrounding and downwind areas if required, due to the toxicity or flammability of the material. If the flashpoint exceeds the ambient air temperature by 10 degrees C or more, use containment booms and remove from the surface by skimming or with suitable absorbents. If the flashpoint does not exceed the ambient air temperature by at least 10 degrees C, use booms as a barrier to protect shorelines and allow material to evaporate. Seek the advice of a specialist before using dispersants.

### 6.4. Reference to other sections

Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. See section 11 for additional information on health hazards. Collect and dispose of spillage as indicated in section 13.

## SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Always remove oil with soap and water or skin cleaning agent, never use organic solvents. Do not use oil-contaminated clothing or shoes, and do not put rags moistened with oil into pockets. Good personal hygiene is necessary. Wash hands and contaminated areas with water and soap before leaving the work site. Avoid eating, drinking and smoking when using the product. Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations. Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment. DO NOT USE CHARCOAL BBQ GRILLS INDOORS, INSIDE GARAGES, TENTS ETC AS THIS MAY LEAD TO HIGH LEVELS OF CARBON MONOXIDE WHICH CAN BE FATAL.

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

Store in tightly closed original container in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep in original container. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame.

#### Storage Class

Chemical storage.

### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1.2.

#### Usage Description

Open containers slowly in order to release any pressure build up that may occur. NEVER SPRAY OR POUR BBQ LIGHTING FLUID ONTO LIT CHARCOAL AS FLASH BACK COULD OCCUR. As this product is supplied as a BBQ Lighting Fluid it is assumed that it will be used outdoors and therefore sufficient natural ventilation will be present to keep vapour levels low.

## SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1. Control parameters

Name	STD	TWA - 8 Hrs		STEL - 15 Min		Notes
Hydrocarbons, C11-C14, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics.	WEL		1200 mg/m3			

WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit.

#### Ingredient Comments

Due to the hazardous nature of ingredients, exposure should be minimal.

According to the substance manufacturers information provided to us, the product does not have any harmful effects if it is used and handled as specified.

### 8.2. Exposure controls

#### Protective equipment

# BARBECUE LIGHTING FLUID



## Process conditions

DO NOT USE CHARCOAL BBQ GRILLS INDOORS OR IN CONFINED SPACES SUCH AS GARAGES, TENST ETC AS HIGH LEVELS OF CARBON MONOXIDE MAY BE FORMED WHICH COULD BE FATAL.

## Engineering measures

Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation. The supplier of the base chemical has recommended a Workplace Exposure Limit (WEL) value of 1200mg/m<sup>3</sup> based on the CEFIC-HSPA (Brussels) guideline values determined using the Reciprocal Calculation Procedure (RCP).

## Respiratory equipment

No specific recommendation made, but respiratory protection may still be required under exceptional circumstances when excessive air contamination exists.

## Hand protection

Use protective gloves. The most suitable glove must be chosen in consultation with the gloves supplier, who can inform about the breakthrough time of the glove material. Barrier cream applied before work may make it easier to clean the skin after exposure, but does not prevent absorption through the skin. Nitrile gloves are recommended, but be aware that the liquid may penetrate the gloves. Frequent change is advisable.

## Eye protection

Wear approved chemical safety goggles where eye exposure is reasonably probable.

## Other Protection

Wear appropriate clothing to prevent any possibility of liquid contact and repeated or prolonged vapour contact.

## Hygiene measures

DO NOT SMOKE IN WORK AREA! Wash hands at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Promptly remove any clothing that becomes contaminated. Wash promptly with soap & water if skin becomes contaminated. Use appropriate skin cream to prevent drying of skin. When using do not eat, drink or smoke.

## SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear liquid.
Colour	Water-white.
Odour	Kerosene.
Solubility	Insoluble in water
Initial boiling point and boiling range	190-280 ISO 3405
Relative density	0.820
Bulk Density	820 kg/m <sup>3</sup>
Vapour density (air=1)	>1
Vapour pressure	0.4 kPa 20
Evaporation rate	600 (EtEt=1) DIN 53170
Viscosity	<= 2mm <sup>2</sup> /s 40 ISO 3104
Flash point	>75
Auto Ignition Temperature (°C)	>240 ASTM E 659-78
Flammability Limit - Lower(%)	0.6
Flammability Limit - Upper(%)	8

## Explosive properties

May form explosive mixtures with air. The material can accumulate static charge and can therefore cause electrical ignition.

## Oxidising properties

Does not meet the criteria for oxidising.

## Comments

Information declared as "Not available, Not relevant or Not applicable" is not considered justified for enabling proper control measures to be taken.

# BARBECUE LIGHTING FLUID

## 9.2. Other information

Surface Tension 0.0257 N/m @ 25 degrees C (EN 14370)

**Volatility Description** Volatile

**Volatile By Vol. (%)** 100

**Volatile Organic Compound (VOC)** 820g/l

## SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### 10.1. Reactivity

There are no known reactivity hazards associated with this product.

### 10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal temperature conditions and recommended use.

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

None under normal processing.

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, flames and other sources of ignition.

### 10.5. Incompatible materials

#### Materials To Avoid

Strong acids. Strong oxidising substances.

### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

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

## SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity:

##### Acute Toxicity (Oral LD50)

> 5000 mg/kg Rat

OECD 401

##### Acute Toxicity (Dermal LD50)

> 5000 mg/kg Rabbit

24 hour OECD 402

##### Acute Toxicity (Inhalation LC50)

> 5000 Rat

data expressed as (vapour) in mg/m<sup>3</sup> OECD 403

#### Respiratory or skin sensitisation:

Not Sensitising.

#### Germ cell mutagenicity:

##### Genotoxicity - In Vitro

Not applicable.

The mutagenic potential of the substance has been extensively studied in a range of in-vivo and in-vitro assays.

##### Genotoxicity - In Vivo

Not applicable.

#### Carcinogenicity:

This product is not classified carcinogenic.

#### Reproductive Toxicity:

##### Reproductive Toxicity - Fertility

No information available.

# BARBECUE LIGHTING FLUID

Results of guideline developmental toxicity studies on the substance and OECD developmental toxicity screening studies showed no evidence of developmental toxicity in rats.

## Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure:

### **STOT - Single exposure**

Scientifically unjustified.

## Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure:

### **STOT - Repeated exposure**

Scientifically unjustified.

## Aspiration hazard:

### **Viscosity**

Kinematic viscosity  $\leq$  20.5 mm<sup>2</sup>/s.

The fluid can enter the lungs and cause damage (chemical pneumonitis, potentially fatal).

## **Inhalation**

The inhalation of vapours or aerosols may be irritating for the respiratory tract and for mucous membranes. Vapours inhaled in strong concentration have a narcotic effect on the central nervous system, Nausea, loss of consciousness. Causes asphyxiation in high concentrations. The victim will not realize that he/she is suffocating.

## **Ingestion**

Harmful: If swallowed accidentally, the product may enter the lungs due to its low viscosity and lead to the rapid development of very serious inhalation pulmonary lesions (medical survey during 48 hours). Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. May cause central nervous system depression.

## **Skin contact**

Prolonged contact may cause redness, irritation and dry skin.

## **Eye contact**

May cause severe irritation to eyes.

## **Route of entry**

Inhalation. Ingestion. Skin and/or eye contact.

## **Target Organs**

Respiratory system, lungs Skin

## **Medical Considerations**

Chronic respiratory and obstructive airway diseases. Skin disorders and allergies. Pre-existing eye problems. History of smoking.

## **Specific effects**

Prolonged or repeated contact with used oil may cause serious skin diseases, such as dermatitis.

## Toxicological information on ingredients.

Hydrocarbons, C11-C14, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics.

### Acute toxicity:

#### **Acute Toxicity (Oral LD50)**

> 5000 mg/kg Rat

OECD 401

#### **Acute Toxicity (Dermal LD50)**

> 5000 mg/kg Rabbit

OECD 402 24 hour

#### **Acute Toxicity (Inhalation LC50)**

> 5000 mg/l (vapours) Rat

data expressed as (vapour) in mg/m<sup>3</sup> OECD 403

## SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

# BARBECUE LIGHTING FLUID

## Ecotoxicity

The product components are not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, this does not exclude the possibility that large or frequent spills can have a harmful or damaging effect on the environment.

### 12.1. Toxicity

#### Acute Toxicity - Fish

LC50 96 hours > 1000 mg/l Onchorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout)

OECD 203

#### Acute Toxicity - Aquatic Invertebrates

EC50 48 hours > 1000 mg/l Daphnia magna

OECD 202

IC 50, 72 Hrs, Algae, mg/l >1000

#### Chronic Toxicity - Fish Early life Stage

NOEC 28 days ~ 0.17 mg/l Onchorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout)

QSAR Petrotox

#### Chronic Toxicity - Aquatic Invertebrates

NOEC 21 days ~ 1.22 mg/l Daphnia magna

QSAR Petrotox

#### Acute Toxicity - Terrestrial

Not available.

#### Ecological information on ingredients.

#### Hydrocarbons, C11-C14, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics.

#### Acute Toxicity - Fish

LC50 96 hours 1000 mg/l Onchorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout)

OECD 203

#### Acute Toxicity - Aquatic Invertebrates

EC50 48 hours > 1000 mg/l Daphnia magna

OECD 202

#### Acute Toxicity - Aquatic Plants

EC50 72 hours > 1000 mg/l Selenastrum capricornutum

OECD 201

NOEC 72 hours > 1000 mg/l Selenastrum capricornutum biomass - OECD 201)

#### Chronic Toxicity - Fish Early life Stage

NOEC 28 days ~ 0.17 mg/l Onchorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout)

QSAR Petrotox

#### Chronic Toxicity - Aquatic Invertebrates

NOEC 21 days ~ 1.22 mg/l Daphnia magna

QSAR Petrotox

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

#### Degradability

The product is easily removed from the aqueous environment and readily biodegradable.

#### Biodegradation

Water Degradation (60%) ~ 28 days

OECD 301F

#### Ecological information on ingredients.

#### Hydrocarbons, C11-C14, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics.

Based on the suppliers SDS this ingredient is expected to be biodegradable

#### Biodegradation

Degradation (69%)

Water and Sediment Degradation (69%) ~ 28 days

OECD 301F

The substance is readily biodegradable.

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential



# BARBECUE LIGHTING FLUID

## Bioaccumulative potential

Measured experimental data on hydrocarbons UVCB substances are not meaningful, since each component of the constituents is likely to behave differently.

## 12.4. Mobility in soil

### Mobility:

The product is insoluble in water and will spread on the water surface. The product evaporates into the atmosphere. In soil: this substance is a UVCB. Standard test for this endpoint are not appropriate.

## 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This product does not contain any PBT or vPvB substances.

## 12.6. Other adverse effects

## SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### General information

When handling waste, consideration should be made to the safety precautions applying to handling of the product. Waste is classified as hazardous waste. Disposal to licensed waste disposal site in accordance with the local Waste Disposal Authority. Only experts should be permitted to carry out disposal of this material. Waste is suitable for incineration.

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

Absorb in vermiculite or dry sand and dispose of at a licensed hazardous waste collection point. Make sure containers are empty before discarding (explosion risk). Empty containers must not be burned because of explosion hazard. Incinerate in suitable combustion chamber. Waste material is classified as hazardous waste and should be disposed of by incineration or collected by a registered waste disposal company, operating within the scope of the Hazardous waste Regulations 2005 in the UK or local equivalent regulations in other countries.

### Waste Class

Waste Catalogue Code 13 07 03 Empty used containers should be disposed of as waste code 15 01 10 packaging containing residues of or contaminated by dangerous substances. Empty plastic containers can be disposed of using EU Waste code 15 01 02 plastic packaging. Any absorbents used for clearing up spills should be disposed of using waste code 15 02 02 absorbents contaminated by dangerous substances.

## SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

<b>General</b>	The product is not covered by international regulation on the transport of dangerous goods (IMDG, IATA, ADR/RID).
<b>Road Transport Notes</b>	Not Classified
<b>Rail Transport Notes</b>	Not classified.
<b>Sea Transport Notes</b>	Not classified.
<b>Air Transport Notes</b>	Not classified.

### 14.1. UN number

### 14.2. UN proper shipping name

### 14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

### 14.4. Packing group

### 14.5. Environmental hazards

### 14.6. Special precautions for user

### 14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code

## SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

# BARBECUE LIGHTING FLUID

## Environmental Listing

Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) Act 1961. Control of Pollution (Special Waste Regulations) Act 1980.

## Statutory Instruments

The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2009 (S.I 2009 No. 716). Control of Substances Hazardous to Health.

## Approved Code Of Practice

Classification and Labelling of Substances and Preparations Dangerous for Supply.

## Guidance Notes

Workplace Exposure Limits EH40. Introduction to Local Exhaust Ventilation HS(G)37. CHIP for everyone HSG(108).

## EU Legislation

Additional labelling in accordance with Annex I to council directive 76/769/EEC: JUST A SIP OF GRILL LIGHTER MAY LEAD TO LIFE-THREATENING LUNG DAMAGE. With effect 01 December 2010 if this product is supplied to the general public it must be packaged in black opaque containers not exceeding 1 litre.

## National Regulations

The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2002. No. 1689. Workplace Exposure Limits 2005 (EH40) Health and Safety at Work Act (As Amended) 1974 Users of this product are reminded of their duties under the current Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations and a suitable and sufficient assessment of all the risk should be undertaken before using this product. The guidelines given in the HSE publication COSHH ESSENTIALS - Easy Steps To Control Chemicals gives sound advice for deciding safe working control measures.

## Authorisations (Title VII Regulation 1907/2006)

No specific authorisations are noted for this product.

## Restrictions (Title VIII Regulation 1907/2006)

No specific restrictions of use are noted for this product.

## 15.2. Chemical Safety Assessment

A chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

## SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

### General information

The European Inventory of existing Commercial Substances (EINECS) descriptions and numbers have been used historically to identify chemical substances. EINECS descriptions exist for a number of hydrocarbon substances derived from petroleum refining and chemical conversion. In the past this substance was identified by CAS 64742-47-8 but this description was overly broad as solvents have narrower hydrocarbon ranges, different classifications and different processing. A more focused and narrower definition was therefore required. REACH requires a clear and logical substance description and substance identification is a key component in registration. In order to facilitate appropriate registration of hydrocarbon solvents the Hydrocarbon Solvents Producers Association (HSPA) has conducted an in-depth assessment of hydrocarbons in order to better characterize its substances and adopt a consistent substance identification system. This means that although the product has not changed (just how its described) there may be some difference as to what is displayed on the product label as they were initially compiled using the old system.

**Revision Date** 10/09/2014

**Revision** 9

**Supersedes date** 25/06/2014

### Risk Phrases In Full

R65 Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.

R66 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

### Hazard Statements In Full

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

EUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

### Disclaimer

The information contained in this data sheet is provided in accordance with the requirements of the Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH) and Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP) The product should not be used for purposes other than those shown in Section 1.2. As the specific conditions of use are outside the suppliers control, the user is responsible for ensuring that the requirements of relevant legislation are complied with. The information contained in this safety data sheet is based on the present knowledge and the current EC and Uk Legislation. It provides guidance on health, safety and environmental aspects of the product and should not be taken as a product specification.