

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

In accordance with 1907/2006 annex II 2015/830 and 1272/2008

(All references to EU regulations and directives are abbreviated into only the numeric term)

Revision date 2019-11-27

Replaces issued SDS 2018-11-29

Version number 5.0

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

### 1.1. Product identifier

Trade name	Ultragas
Article number	2202, 60g, 110ml - 2205, 210g, 300ml

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

Identified uses	Propellants
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### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company	Sievert AB Box 1366 17126 SOLNA Sweden
Telephone	+46 (0)8-629 22 00
E-mail	info@sievert.se

### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Acute cases: Call 112, request poison information.

## SECTION 2: Hazards identification

### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Extremely flammable gas (Category 1A), H220

Liquefied pressurized gas, H280

Irritates eyes (Category 2), H319

Specific target organ toxicity - Single exposure (Category 3, Narcosis effect), H336

## 2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram



Signal word	Danger
Hazard statements	
H220	Extremely flammable gas
H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
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

### Supplemental hazard information

EUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.  
Contains: ACETONE

### 2.3. Other hazards

This product does not contain any substances that are assessed to be a PBT or a vPvB

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.2. Mixtures

Note that the table shows known hazards of the ingredients in pure form. These hazards are reduced or eliminated when mixed or diluted, see Section 16d.

Constituent	Classification	Concentration
<b>LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS</b>		
CAS No: 68476-85-7 EC No: 270-704-2 Index No: 649-202-00-6 REACH: 01-2119486557-22	Flam Gas 1, <i>Liq Press gas</i> ; H220, H280	70 - 85 %
<b>ACETONE</b>		
CAS No: 67-64-1 EC No: 200-662-2 Index No: 606-001-00-8 REACH: 01-2119471330-49	Flam Liq 2, Eye Irrit 2, STOT SE <i>3drow</i> ; H225, EUH066, H319, H336	15 - 25 %
<b>PENTANE</b>		
CAS No: 109-66-0 EC No: 203-692-4 Index No: 601-006-00-1	Flam Liq 2, STOT SE <i>3drow</i> , Asp Tox 1, Aquatic Chronic 2; H225, EUH066, H336, H304, H411	2 %

Explanations to the classification and labelling of the ingredients are given in Section 16e. Official abbreviations are printed in normal font. Text in italics are specifications and/or complements used in the calculation of the classification of this mixture, see Section 16b.

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

#### Generally

Use masks with fresh air when rescuing exposed persons.

Transport the injured person to fresh air and administer oxygen immediately, and transport them to a hospital immediately.

#### Upon breathing in

Bring the injured person out into fresh air. Give artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. If breathing is difficult let trained personnel administer oxygen. Let the injured person rest in a warm place with fresh air and seek medical advice immediately.

#### Upon eye contact

Remove contact lenses immediately if possible.

Rinse the eye for several minutes with lukewarm water. If irritation persists call a doctor/ophthalmologist.

#### Upon skin contact

Remove contaminated clothes.

Heat the exposed body part in lukewarm water if cold injury occurs. Do NOT use warm water.

Frostbite should be treated by a doctor.

#### Upon ingestion

If symptoms persist contact a doctor.

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

#### Generally

Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause frostbite.

#### Upon breathing in

High concentrations can displace the normal air and cause suffocation from lack of oxygen.

May cause drowsiness or disorientation.

#### Upon eye contact

Frostbites.

Irritation.

#### Upon skin contact

Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause frostbite.

Can cause dry or cracked skin during prolonged/frequently repeated contact.

#### Upon ingestion

Frostbites.

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

Symptomatic treatment.

## SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

#### Recommended extinguishing agents

Extinguish with powder, carbon dioxide or foam.

#### Unsuitable extinguishing agents

May not be extinguished with water dispersed under high pressure.

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

Gases detrimental to health (carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide) can be spread in case of fire.

In case of fire, high pressure may build up causing the packaging to explode.

The gas forms an explosive mixture with air.

Flammable gas.

### 5.3. Advice for fire-fighters

Protective measures should be taken regarding other material at the site of the fire.

Containers in the proximity of fire should be moved and cooled down with water.

If the gas cylinder cannot be removed, cool it with water as long as the fire persists and then at least 10 minutes.

Vapors are heavier than air and may spread along floors.

In case of fire use a respirator mask.

Wear full protective clothing.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

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

Use recommended safety equipment, see section 8.

Do not inhale the gas.

Area should be evacuated and gases removed with ventilation.

Note, risk of ignition and explosion.

Switch off equipment which has an exposed flame, glows, or has a heat source of some other kind.

Note, risk for formation of sparks due to static electricity. Do not remove clothing in a room where spillage has occurred.

Use masks with fresh air when oxygen content is low or unknown.

### 6.2. Environmental precautions

Notify rescue services for larger spillage.

Prevent from entering sewers, basements and pits, or any place where gas accumulation could be dangerous.

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

Let the gas from the leaking gas cylinders evaporate outdoors.

Evacuate and ventilate the premises.

### 6.4. Reference to other sections

See section 8 and 13 for personal protection equipment and disposal considerations.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Avoid spillage, inhalation and contact with eyes and skin.

Only experienced and properly instructed persons must handle compressed gas. Use only correctly specified equipment suitable for this substance, its pressure and temperature. Please contact your gas supplier in case of doubt.

Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C.

Handle in premises with good ventilation.

Check pipes and shut-off valves regularly for gas leakages.

Do not eat, drink or smoke in premises where this product is handled.

Open fires, hot objects, spark formation, or other sources of ignition, are not allowed in the premises where this product is handled. Prevent build up of static electricity by utilising a semi-conducting floor and shoe soles and keep humidity above 50%.

An evacuation plan should be available and evacuation routes must not be blocked.

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

The product should be stored in a manner which prevents hazards to health and the environment. Avoid exposure to humans and animals and do not discharge the product in a sensitive environment.

Store at maximum 50 °C.

Contact with the liquid product can cause injuries from hypothermia.

Store in a dry place not above normal room temperature.

Store in a well-ventilated space.

Store tightly, in original packaging.

Do not store in direct sunlight.

### 7.3. Specific end uses

See identified uses in Section 1.2.

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1. Control parameters

#### 8.1.1. National limit values

##### LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS

###### United Kingdom (EH40/2005)

Time-weighted-average exposure limit (TWA) 1000 ppm / 1750 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Short term exposure limit (STEL) 1250 ppm / 2180 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

##### ACETONE

###### United Kingdom (EH40/2005)

Time-weighted-average exposure limit (TWA) 500 ppm / 1210 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Short term exposure limit (STEL) 1500 ppm / 3620 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

##### PENTANE

###### United Kingdom (EH40/2005)

Time-weighted-average exposure limit (TWA) 6000 ppm / 1800 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

##### DNEL

##### ACETONE

	Type of exposure	Route of exposure	Value
Worker	Acute Local	Inhalation	2420 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Consumer	Chronic Systemic	Inhalation	200 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Worker	Chronic Systemic	Dermal	186 mg/kg
Worker	Chronic Systemic	Inhalation	1210 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Consumer	Chronic Systemic	Oral	62 mg/kg
Consumer	Chronic Systemic	Dermal	62 mg/kg

## PNEC

### ACETONE

Environmental protection target	PNEC value
Fresh water	10.6 mg/l
Freshwater sediments	30.4 mg/kg dwt
Marine water	1.06 mg/l
Marine sediments	3.04 mg/kg dwt
Microorganisms in sewage treatment	100 mg/l
Soil (agricultural)	29.5 mg/kg
Intermittent	21 mg/L

## 8.2. Exposure controls

In terms of minimizing risks, attention must be paid to the physical hazards (see Sections 2 and 10) of this product according to EU directives 89/391 and 98/24 and national occupational legislation.

### 8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls

Handle in premises with good ventilation.

Oxygen monitors should be used since suffocating gases may be released.

### Eye/face protection

Eye protection should be worn if there is any danger of direct exposure or splashing.

### Skin protection

Release of gas can cause strong cold. Gloves protecting against cold, labelled with the "cold hazard" pictogram, is recommended.

### Respiratory protection

Use proper protective breathing equipment in case of insufficient ventilation.

A respiratory mask may be required.

### 8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

Work with the product should take place in such a way that the product does not get into drains, waterways, soil and air.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

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

a) Appearance	Form: Liquefied gas. Colour: colourless.
b) Odour	characteristic
c) Odour threshold	Not indicated
d) pH	Not indicated
e) Melting point/freezing point	<130 °C
f) Initial boiling point and boiling range	-0.5 °C
g) Flash point	-74 °C
h) Evaporation rate	Not indicated
i) Flammability (solid, gas)	Extremely flammable gas
j) Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Not indicated
k) Vapour pressure	Not indicated
l) Vapour density	Not indicated
m) Relative density	Not indicated
n) Solubility	Solubility in water: Partially soluble
o) Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not applicable
p) Auto-ignition temperature	365 °C
q) Decomposition temperature	Not indicated
r) Viscosity	Not indicated
s) Explosive properties	Not applicable
t) Oxidising properties	Not applicable

### 9.2. Other information

No data available

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1. Reactivity

The product contains no substances which can lead to hazardous reactions at normal use.

### 10.2. Chemical stability

The product is stable at normal storage and handling conditions.

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Reacts strongly or explosively with certain oxidising agents.

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, sparks and open flames.

Protect from direct sunlight.

### 10.5. Incompatible materials

Avoid contact with oxidizers.

Avoid contact with halogens.

### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

None under normal conditions.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Risk of frostbites.

Note that in case of inhalation of large quantities, there is risk of suffocation due to lack of oxygen.

#### Acute toxicity

The criteria for classification cannot be considered fulfilled based on available data.

#### LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS

LC50 rat 4h: 658 mg/L Inhalation

#### ACETONE

LD50 rabbit 24h: 20000 mg/kg Dermally

LD50 rabbit 24h: > 15700 mg/kg Dermally

LC50 rat 4h: 76 mg/L Inhalation

LD50 rat 24h: 5800 mg/kg Orally

#### PENTANE

LC50 rat 4h: 364 mg/L Inhalation

LD50 rat 24h: > 2000 mg/kg Orally

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

Contact with compressed gas may cause frostbites.

Can have a drying effect on the skin and repeated or prolonged contact may lead to skin irritation.

#### Serious eye damage/irritation

Contact with compressed gas may cause frostbites.

Eye contact may cause burning pain or irritation.

#### Respiratory or skin sensitisation

The criteria for classification cannot be considered fulfilled based on available data.

#### Germ cell mutagenicity

The criteria for classification cannot be considered fulfilled based on available data.

#### Carcinogenicity

The criteria for classification cannot be considered fulfilled based on available data.

#### Reproductive toxicity

The criteria for classification cannot be considered fulfilled based on available data.

#### STOT-single exposure

Fumes may cause drowsiness or grogginess.

High concentrations can displace the normal air and cause suffocation from lack of oxygen.

Prolonged inhalation can cause loss of consciousness and/or death.

#### STOT-repeated exposure

The criteria for classification cannot be considered fulfilled based on available data.

### **Aspiration hazard**

The criteria for classification cannot be considered fulfilled based on available data.

## **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

### **12.1. Toxicity**

In the quantities with which this product is used, effects on the environment are negligible. Note however, that the local environment may be affected, and all discharge to the natural environment may impact ecosystems.

### **LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS**

LC50 Fish 96h: > 1000 mg/L

### **ACETONE**

LC50 Rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) 96h: 5540 mg/L  
LC50 fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*) 96h: 7163 mg/l  
EC50 Algae 48 h: 3400 mg/L  
LC50 Freshwater water flea (*Daphnia magna*) 48h: 6100 mg/L  
LC50 Bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus*) 96h: 8300 mg/l  
EC50 Freshwater water flea (*Daphnia magna*) 48 h: 23.5 mg/L  
NOEC Freshwater water flea (*Daphnia magna*) 21d: > 79 mg/l  
LC50 Water flea (*Daphnia pulex*) 48h: 8800 mg/l

### **PENTANE**

LC50 Freshwater water flea (*Daphnia magna*) 48h: 9.74 mg/L

### **12.2. Persistence and degradability**

The product degrades easily in the natural environment.

### **12.3. Bioaccumulative potential**

Neither this product, nor its contents, accumulates in nature.

### **12.4. Mobility in soil**

No information about mobility in the nature exists but there is no reason to suppose the product to be ecologically harmful because of this.

Evaporates quickly in air.

### **12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment**

This product does not contain any substances that are assessed to be a PBT or a vPvB.

### **12.6. Other adverse effects**

Large emissions into the air, in combination with sunlight, can create ground-level ozone and may result in damage to vegetation, as well as respiratory difficulties for humans and animals.



## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

#### Waste handling of the product

Product as well as packaging must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

Also take local regulations for dealing with waste into account.

See also national waste regulations.

This product is not usually recycled.

#### Classification according to 2008/98

Recommended LoW-code: 16 05 04 Gases in pressure containers (including halons) containing dangerous substances

## SECTION 14: Transport information

Where not otherwise stated the information applies to all of the UN Model Regulations, i.e. ADR (road), RID (railway), ADN (inland waterways), IMDG (sea), and ICAO (IATA) (air).

### 14.1. UN number

2037

### 14.2. UN proper shipping name

RECEPTACLES, SMALL, CONTAINING GAS (GAS CARTRIDGES)

### 14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

#### Class

2: Gases

#### Classification code (ADR/RID)

5F: Aerosols, flammable

#### Labels



### 14.4. Packing group

Not applicable

### 14.5. Environmental hazards

Not applicable

### 14.6. Special precautions for user

#### Tunnel restrictions

Tunnel category: D

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

Not applicable

### 14.8 Other transport information

Transport category: 2; Highest total quantity per transported unit 333 kg or liters

Stowage category not indicated (IMDG)

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Not indicated.

### 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

Chemical safety report according to 1907/2006 Annex I is not required for this product.

## SECTION 16: Other information

### 16a. Indication of where changes have been made to the previous version of the safety data sheet

#### Revisions of this document

Earlier versions

2018-11-29 Changes in section(s) 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13.

### 16b. Legend to abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet

#### Full texts for Hazard Class and Category Code mentioned in section 3

Flam Gas 1	Extremely flammable gas (Category 1)
<i>Liq</i> Press gas	Liquefied pressurized gas
Flam Liq 2	Flammable liquids (Category 2)
Eye Irrit 2	Irritates eyes (Category 2)
STOT SE <i>3drow</i>	Specific target organ toxicity - Single exposure (Category 3, Narcosis effect)
Asp Tox 1	Aspiration toxicity (Category 1)
Aquatic Chronic 2	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects (Category Chronic 2)

#### Explanations of the abbreviations in Section 14

ADR European Agreement concerning the International Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road

RID Regulations concerning the International Transport of Dangerous Goods by Rail

IMDG International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code

ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO, 999 University Street, Montreal, Quebec H3C 5H7, Canada)

IATA The International Air Transport Association

Tunnel restriction code: D; Passage forbidden through tunnels of category D and E type

Transport category: 2; Highest total quantity per transported unit 333 kg or liters

### 16c. Key literature references and sources for data

#### Sources for data

Primary data for the calculation of the hazards has preferentially been taken from the official European classification list, 1272/2008 Annex I, as updated to 2019-11-27.

Where such data was not available, alternative documentation used to establish the official classification was used, e.g. IUCLID (International Uniform Chemical Information Database). As a second alternative, information was used from reputable international chemical industries, and as a third alternative other available information was used, e.g. material safety data sheets from other suppliers or information from non-profit associations, where reliability of the source was assessed by expert opinion. If, in spite of this, reliable information could not be sourced, the hazards were assessed by expert opinions based on the known hazards of similar substances, and according to the principles in 1907/2006 and 1272/2008.

#### Full texts for Regulations mentioned in this Safety Data Sheet

- 1907/2006 REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation 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
- 2015/830 COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 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)
- 1272/2008 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
- EH40/2005 EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits
- 89/391 COUNCIL DIRECTIVE (89/391/EEC of 12 June 1989 on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health of workers at work
- 98/24 COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 98/24/EC of 7 April 1998 on the protection of the health and safety of workers from the risks related to chemical agents at work (fourteenth individual Directive within the meaning of Article 16(1) of Directive 89/391/EEC)
- 2008/98 DIRECTIVE 2008/98/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives
- 1907/2006 REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation 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

**16d. Methods of evaluating information referred to in 1272/2008 Article 9 which was used for the purpose of classification**

Hazard calculation for this mixture has been performed as a cumulative assessment with the aid of expert assessments in accordance with 1272/2008 Annex I , where all available information which may be significant to establishing the hazards of the mixture was assessed together, and in accordance with 1907/2006 Annex XI .

**16e. List of relevant hazard statements and/or precautionary statements**

**Full texts for hazard statements mentioned in section 3**

- H220 Extremely flammable gas
- H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated
- H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour
- EUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking
- H319 Causes serious eye irritation
- H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness
- H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
- H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

**16f. Advice on any training appropriate for workers to ensure protection of human health and the environment**

**Warning for misuse**

This product can cause severe harm if used improperly. Read and follow the directions of use carefully. At professional use the employer is responsible for the staff being well aware of the risks.

**Other relevant information**

Not indicated

**Editorial information**



This material safety data sheet has been prepared and checked by KemRisk®, KemRisk Sweden AB, Platensgatan 8, SE-582 20 Linköping, Sweden, [www.kemrisk.se](http://www.kemrisk.se)