

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product: Fibra Flame 32 white firelighters

This safety data sheet is supplied by Woodflame Moerdijk B.V.. Whilst every effort has been made to ensure its authenticity, some information expressed herein has been obtained from suppliers. We cannot guarantee the accuracy of information so obtained.

1. Identification of the preparation and company

This safety data sheet is compiled for firelighters sold under "Own Label" brand.

2. Composition/information on ingredients

These goods are officially defined in the Approved Carriage List as firelighters, solid with flammable liquid. The flammable liquid contained in them is kerosene.

3. Hazards identification

Firelighters are defined as highly flammable. They are to be kept away from all sources of ignition and temperatures in excess of 45° Celsius (their flashpoint) except during use.

They are harmful if swallowed.

Persistent skin or eye contact can cause irritation.

They are classified as marine pollutants, and can be harmful to aquatic life.

They may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

4. First aid measures

Eye contact: eye contact can cause irritation and inflammation. In the event of eye contact the eye is to be washed with fresh, running water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids should be held apart if possible. If symptoms persist medical attention is to be sought.

Skin contact: persistent skin contact can cause irritation or possibly dermatitis. If symptoms appear the affected area is to be thoroughly washed in soap and water. If irritation persists seek medical attention.

Ingestion: spontaneous vomiting may occur with consequent risks of aspiration, resulting in a potentially fatal chemical pneumonitis. If firelighters are swallowed DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Lie the patient in the recovery position and protect airway. Seek immediate medical attention

Inhalation: it is considered that risks from inhalation are minimal. Potential symptoms are irritation to the airway and lungs. If symptoms occur move patient to a well-ventilated area or into fresh air. If breathing stops administer artificial respiration but avoid mouth to mouth contact. Seek immediate medical attention.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media are water spray, foam or dry chemical.

Keep containers cool by spraying with water if exposure to fire is possible.

Do not use water jet.

Combustion may emit toxic fumes.

In the event of fire, fire fighters should ideally stand upwind of the goods. Self-contained breathing apparatus, goggles and plastic or rubber gloves should be worn.

6. Accidental release measures

Ignition sources are not to be permitted in the area of an accidental release.

Nitrile or similar gloves should be worn if persistent handling is necessary.

Spillage should be placed into suitable metal or plastic containers and disposed of in accordance with local authority instructions.

Spillages must not be washed away into water systems. Local authorities are to be notified if spillages accidentally enter drainage systems, rivers etc.

7. Handling and storage

Sources of ignition or fire are not to be permitted in areas in which firelighters are stored. Ambient temperatures should not be allowed to exceed 45° Celsius.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

No special exposure controls or personal protection are required under normal circumstances. If repetitive handling of firelighter blocks is unavoidable nitrile or similar gloves are to be worn.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Firelighters are supplied in solid form. They are white in colour. They have a distinctive smell of kerosene, and a flashpoint of 45° Celsius. They are classed as highly flammable.

10. Stability and reactivity

These firelighters may spontaneously combust if ambient temperatures are allowed to exceed 45° Celsius.

11. Toxicological information

Potential entry routes to the body are through inhalation, ingestion and skin contact. Irritation may result to the respiratory system, digestive system and skin respectively. The skin may also be liable to dermatitis.

12. Ecological information

Firelighters are classed as marine pollutants; as such they can have detrimental effects including death of aquatic species if permitted to enter drainage systems, streams, rivers etc.

13. Disposal considerations

The potential toxicological and ecological effects deem it necessary to dispose of any waste in accordance with local authority instructions. Landfill must not be used because of the potential damage that may be caused if waste is permitted to enter aquifers or become part of leachate.

14. Transport information

IMDG/RID Class: 4.1
UN No: 2623
Carriage in bulk: Loads in excess of 3,000kg only permitted if firelighters are in approved packaging
Carriage in tankers: Not permitted
Packing group: III

15. Regulatory information

Labelling is to include the text 'Highly flammable' or: 'inflammable' and the appropriate hazard warning sign in accordance with CHIP2 or equivalent Regulations. Text may also include 'Solid preparation which may readily catch fire after brief contact with a source of ignition and which continues to burn or to be consumed after removal of the source of ignition'.

Labelling is so include the following safety phrases:

'Keep out of the reach of children'

The following safety phrase is recommended:

'Keep away from food, drink and animal foodstuffs'

16. Other information

These firelighters are recommended for use in open fires, solid fuel cookers, boilers, room heaters, barbecues, bonfires, incinerators and camp fires.