

**Safety Data Sheet****1. Chemical substances and company information**

Product name: H1 Bell Hammer 100 ml Mini Spray  
 Company name: Suzuki Kikoh Co., Ltd.  
 Address: 316-3, Matsuhidai, Matsudo, Chiba, 270-2214  
 Emergency telephone No. Telephone No.: 047-385-5311 FAX No.: 047-385-5313

**2. Hazards identification**

GHS classification of products, label elements

GHS Classification

Physio-chemical hazard

Aerosol: Category 1

Health Hazards

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): Category 3

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): Category 1

GHS Label Elements



Hazard information

Extremely highly combustible or flammable aerosol.  
 High-pressure container; may explode if heated.  
 May cause organ damage.  
 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
 Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause organ damage.

Physical and chemical hazards

Contains high pressure flammable gas. May explode upon  
 Contains flammable gas. Retained gas may explode.  
 May ignite or burn when exposed to high temperatures.

**3. Composition and information on ingredients**

Classification of chemical substance or mix

Composition and content

Ingredient name / Chemical name	Content (%)	CAS No.	ical Substance Contr
Isobutane	10 to 20	75-28-5	(2)-4
n-butane	20 to 30	106-97-8	(2)-4
Propane	20 to 30	74-98-6	(2)-3

Note: These values are not specification values.

Refer to "15. Applicable laws" for ingredients applicable to Industrial Safety and Health Law and Law concerning Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR).

#### 4. First aid measures

If inhaled:	Move to an area of fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a doctor if you feel unwell.
If on skin:	Immediately wipe off with a clean dry cloth or Wash with plenty of water and soap. Do not use solvent or thinner. If there is a change in appearance, if there is stimulation or pain or if you feel sick, consult a physician.
If in eyes:	Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Ensure that water reaches all areas of the eyes. If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.
If swallowed:	Do not swallow vomit. Do not induce vomiting unless directed by a doctor. Rest and consult a physician immediately.
Protection of first-aiders:	Anyone helping the injured person should wear protective equipment such as rubber gloves and sealed goggles.

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#### 5. Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media	Appropriate extinguishing media. In case of fire, use foam, powder or carbon dioxide.
Recommendations on fire extinguishing	Specific fire fighting methods: Spray water on sealed containers that have been exposed to high Conduct fire fighting activities from a windward location. Immediately remove flammable materials from the vicinity. In the case of aerosol products, conduct firefighting activities at a safe distance since aerosols may explode at high temperatures.
Protection for fire fighters	Wear appropriate protective equipment (such as heat-resistant clothing).

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#### 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions	Wear suitable protective equipment (gloves, protective mask, apron, goggles, etc.)
Protective equipment and emergency measures	Prevent secondary disasters by prohibiting entry into the surrounding area and keeping unauthorized persons at a distance.
Environmental precautions	Precautions should be taken to prevent an impact on the environment due to the release of spilled substances into rivers etc.
Methods and materials for containment and clean up	Recover spilled substance into a sealable container and transfer to a safe location. Dispose of debris and waste etc. in accordance with relevant laws and regulations.
Measures to prevent	Install appropriate fire extinguishers in preparation for fires. Immediately remove any ignition sources, high temperature bodies or nearby flammable materials.

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## 7. Precautions for handling and storage

### Handling

Technical	Prevention of exposure of handler Avoid inhalation of dust, smoke, gas, mist, vapor or spray.  (Prevention of fire/explosion) Avoid ignition sources such as heat, sparks, open flames or high temperatures. Do not spray on open flames or other ignition sources.
Precautions for safe handling	Use only outdoors or in well-ventilated areas.  Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, protective goggles and face shield. Do not puncture or burn, even after use.
Incompatibilities	Appropriate storage conditions
Safe storage conditions	Store in a well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up.  Storage conditions to avoid Shield from sunlight. Do not store at temperatures of $\geq 40^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

## 8. Exposure prevention and protection measures

### Permissible

Name of component	Permissible Concentration	
	Japan Society for Occupational Health	ACGIH
n-butane	500ppm (1998)	STEL: 1,000ppm (central nervous system impairment) (2012)
Propane	Not established	Asphyxiation
Isobutane	500ppm (1988)	STEL: 1,000ppm (central nervous system impairment) (2012)

### Exposure

Equipment measures	Handle in a location with adequate ventilation. Provide appropriate exhaust/ventilation equipment.
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### Protective

Respiratory	Wear respiratory protection.
Hand protection	Wear protective gloves.
Eye protection	Wear protective glasses and face protection.
Skin and body protection	Wear protective clothing.
Hygiene measures	Wash contaminated areas thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke while using this product.

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical State

Shape	Liquid
Color	White
Odor	Characteristic odor

Specific temperature/temperature range at which the physical state changes

Initial boiling point/boiling	(Propane) -42°C
Flash point	(Propane) -104°C
Spontaneous ignition temperature	365°C
Explosion characteristics	Ignition or explosion range
Lower limit	1.8vol%
Upper limit	9.5vol%
Specific gravity/density	0.64±0.02g/cm <sup>3</sup>

## 10. Stability and reactivity

Chemical stability:	Aerosol can products may explode at temperatures of $\geq 40$ °C.
Possibility of hazardous	May react with oxidizing substances etc. if they come into contact.
Conditions to avoid:	Avoid heating, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.
Incompatible hazardous	Oxidizing substances.
Hazardous decomposition	Harmful gases such as carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxide and other low molecular weight monomers are generated upon combustion.

## 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity                      Isobutane gas : mouse LC50=11000 ppm/4hr (ACGIH, 2004).

Immediate effects due to short-term exposure/delayed or chronic effects due to long-term exposure

Specific target organ toxicity

Specific target organ toxicity, single	[Category 2] Isobutane Heart [(Category 3 (Anesthetic action))]
	(n-                      Anesthetic action (Propane)            Anesthetic action (Isobutan            Anesthetic action

## 12. Ecological information

### Water solubility

(n-butane) 0.0061 g/100 ml (20 C) (ICSC, 2003).  
 (Propane) 0.007 g/100 ml (20 C) (ICSC, 2003).  
 (Isobutane) Not soluble (ICSC, 1998).

### Bioaccumulative potential

(Propane) log Pow=2.36 (ICSC, 2003).  
 (Isobutane) log Pow=2.8 (ICSC, 1998).  
 (n-butane) log Pow=2.89 (ICSC, 2003).

Other information May impact the environment so handle spillages and disposal with care.

In particular, do not allow the product or washing water to flow directly onto the

## 13. Disposal considerations

### Waste treatment method

Avoid release to the environment.

Dispose of contents and containers according to local and national regulations.

Do not incinerate aerosol products.

Use the entire content of aerosol products. Throw out once the gas has been completely expelled. Do this outdoors and away from fire by pushing the button until the jet sound disappears.

Never dispose of products that still contain product.

Take precautions to avoid inhaling fire or mist when expelling gas.

### Contaminated containers and packaging

Do not puncture or burn, even after use.

## 14. Transport information

### UN number, UN classification

No.	1950
Product name (UN shipping name)	Aerosol, flammable
UN classification	
(Hazard class in transportation)	2.1
Guideline number	126

## 15. Applicable laws

Safety, health and environmental regulations, laws and ordinances specific to this product.  
Does not fall under the Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law.

Industrial Safety and Health Law

Labeling of dangerous/harmful substances (Article 57-2, Appended table 9 of Article 18 -2 of the order).  
n-butane; Isobutane

Appended Table 1 Hazardous materials (Relating to Articles 1, 6  
Hazardous materials/Flammable gases (Appended Table 1, Item 5 of the or

Name notification Hazardous/harmful materials (Article 57-2, Appended  
table 9 of Article 18-2 of the order)  
n-butane; Isobutane

Does not fall under the Law concerning Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR).

Fire Service Act

Category 4 Inflammable liquids Class 4 petroleums Danger level III.

High Pressure Gas Safety Law

Since this aerosol product has a capacity of  $\leq 1$  liter and a pressure of  $\leq 0.8$ MPa at 35°C, the  
High Pressure Gas Safety Law does not apply.

Ship Safety Law

Gas Flammable gas Classification 2 Category 2.1

Civil Aeronautics Law

High pressure gas flammable gas Classification 2 Category 2.1

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## 16. Other information

### References:

- 1) Japan Society for Occupational Health, Recommendation of Occupational Exposure Limits (2010)
- 2) Association Advancing Occupational and Environmental Health (ACGIH), TLVs and BEIs 2010 (2010)
- 3) International Uniform Chemical Information Database(IUCLID) (2000)
- 4) IARC suppl.7 (1987)
- 5) IARC Monographs Programme on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risk to Humans (1987)
- 6) List of Dangerous Substances, Annex I to European Council Directive 67/548/EEC
- 7) ACGIH: ACGIH documentation (2001)
- 8) IARC Monographs Programme on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risk to Humans (1984)
- 9) WHO/IPCS, Environmental Health Criteria (EHC) (1982)
- 10) WHO/IPCS, International Chemical Safety Cards (2001)
- 11) JIS Z7252-2019, Classification of chemicals based on GHS

### Disclaimer:

The contents of this document are based on our best knowledge, but the accuracy and integrity of these data are not guaranteed.

They are subject to change in light of new knowledge and tests.

All chemicals might have undiscovered hazardous properties, so must be handled with utmost attention.

We sincerely request that each user be responsible for establishing safe conditions for use.