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

* Product name: Lilli ACC10205-ACC10207 / HC-1009

* Product code: 9613800000

* Product type: Liquid gas lighters

* Use of substance: Gas lighters

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2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

* 2.1 Routes of Exposure:

Potential routes of overexposure to this product are skin and eye contact, swallowed and inhalation. High vapor concentrations are irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract and may cause headaches, dizziness, anesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness and other central nervous system effects.

* 2.2 Acute Health Hazards:

Any potential hazards are presumed to be due to exposure to the components.

Petroleum hydrocarbon:

Eye: causes eye irritation

Skin: Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause skin dryness, possibly leading to irritation and dermatitis.

Ingestion: Practically non-toxic if swallowed. As a paste, the risk for lung damage by ingestion is unlikely.

Absorption of high quantities can cause vomiting and nausea.

Inhalation: exposure to high concentrations can cause dizziness, headache, coughing, CNS depression, narcosis,

and respiratory difficulties.

C.I.P.B. 15:3 No. 74160: LD50 (oral, rat): >5000 mg/kg
C.I.P.W.6 No. 77891: LD50 (oral, rat): >20000 mg/kg

* 2.3 Chronic Health Hazards

Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause irritation, dry skin, skin rash and inflammation.

* 2.4 Carcinogenicity:

None of the components have been classified as carcinogens according to EU, MAK, IARC, NTP, and OSHA criteria.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

* 3.1 Substances

N/A

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* 3.2 Mixtures

* ISO-Butane

Range of percentages: < 95%

CAS number: 75-28-5

EC number: 200-857-2

Registration number: substance comes under the law of temporary period

Classification acc.to 67/548/EC: R12

Classification acc. to 1272/2008/EC: Flam. Gas 1 H220, Press. Gas

* Butane

Range of percentages: < 95%

CAS number: 106-97-8

EC number: 203-448-7

Registration number: substance comes under the law of temporary period

Classification acc. to 67/548/EC: R12

Classification acc. to 1272/2008/EC: Flam. Gas 1 H220, Press. Gas

* Propane

Range of percentages: < 95%
CAS number: 74-98-6
EC number: 200-827-9

Registration number: substance comes under the law of temporary period

Classification acc. to 67/548/EC: R12

Classification acc. to 1272/2008/EC: Flam. Gas 1 H220, Press. Gas

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

* First Aid- Inhalation:

If overcome by vapor, remove person from exposure to fresh air. If breathing is irregular or has stopped, start resuscitation and administer oxygen. Get medical attention immediately.

* First Aid-Skin:

Immediately wash skin with plenty of water and soap while removing contamination clothing and shoes. Wash clothing separately before reuse. Do not remove clothing if it sticks to the skin.

If product is injected into or under the skin, or into any part of the body, regardless of the appearance of the wound or its size, the individual should be evaluated immediately by a physician as a surgical emergency. In all other cases of skin contact, consult medical service if irritation

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* First Aid-Eye:

Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Do not apply neutralizing agents. Get medical attention, if irritation persists.

* First Aid-Ingestion:

Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

* 5.1 Extinguishing media

CO₂, dry chemical, water spray, foam.

Small fire:

a> Out of doors - let the gas burn out

b> Indoor - use powder extinguisher.

Large fire: Isolate a source of gas and use water spray.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: water jet – risk of the propagation of the flame.

* 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous Combustion Products

During fire, toxic gases (CO, CO2) are formed.

Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards

Extremely flammable. May explode in a fire.

Specific Hazards

Fire or high temperatures create: Carbon monoxide (CO). Carbon dioxide (CO2).

* 5.3 Advice for fire-fighters

Special Fire Fighting Procedures

Personal protection typical in case of fire. Wear suitable respiratory equipment and protected clothes. Product is extremely flammable. It forms explosive mixtures with air. Gas is heavier than air and can accumulate in the lower sections of enclosed spaces. It displaces oxygen from the air. Cool down containers with water to prevent bursting. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. Move container from fire area if it can be done without risk. Use water to keep fire exposed containers cool and disperse vapours. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. Fight advanced or massive fires from safe distance or protected location.

Protective Measures In Fire

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

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6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

* 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel:

limit the access for the outsiders into the breakdown area, until the suitable cleaning operations are completed. Do not use any open flame. No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Wear adequate personal protective equipment. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

For emergency responders:

ensure that removing the problem and its results is conducted by a trained personnel only. Wear chemical resistant safety clothing.

* 6.2 Environmental precautions

Do not empty into drains (danger of explosion). Notify relevant emergency services.

* 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Extinguish all ignition sources. Avoid sparks, flames, heat and smoking. Ventilate.

Small spillage:

let the gas evaporate and ventilate well.

Large spillage:

eliminate a source of gas if it is possible. Disperse the gas by water mist or safety curtain.

* 6.4 Reference to other sections

Appropriate conduct with waste product – see section 13.

Personal protective equipment – see section 8.

Additional information on health hazards - see section 11.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

* 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Handle in accordance with good occupational hygiene and safety practices. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Ensure adequate ventilation of area, where the product is used. Protect from sources of ignition – do not smoke during filling. Gas can form explosive mixtures with air. Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Provide good ventilation. Only use with compatible / applicable appliances. Do not store in basements, cellars, etc., low-level points where vapours can accumulate or in vehicles (heating by sun).

* 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incapability

Keep container tightly closed, in dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep away from sources of ignition. Protect from temperature above 50°C/122°F. Avoid direct expose to sunlight. Keep

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away from food, beverages or feed for animals. Do not smoke, use open flame and sparking tools.

Storage Class

Flammable compressed gas storage.

* 7.3 Specific end use(s)

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

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

* 8.1 Control parameters

	Butane	Propane
Germany	MAK: 1900 mg/m ₃	MAK: 1800 mg/m ₃
Italy:	TWA: 1900 mg/m₃	TWA: 4508 mg/m₃
France	VME: 1900 mg/m ₃	VME: 1800 mg/m₃
Hungary	AK: 2350 mg/m₃	CK: 9400 mg/m ₃ -

Spain TLV TWA: 1900 mg/m₃ - United Kingdom: WEL: 1450 mg/m₃ -

* 8.2. Exposure controls

Use the product in accordance with good occupational hygiene and safety practices. When handlings do not eat, drink or smoke. Before break and after work carefully wash hands. Ensure adequate ventilation. Avoid contact liquid gas with skin and eyes.

Hand and body protection

Use protective gloves from neoprene or nitryl rubber.

The material that the gloves are made of must be impenetrable and resistant to the product's effects. The selection of material must be performed with consideration of breakthrough time, penetration speed and degradation. Moreover, the selection of proper gloves depends not only on the material, but also on other quality features and changes depending on the manufacturer. The producer should provide detailed information regarding the exact breakthrough time. This information should be followed.

Eye/face protection

Use protective goggles if there is a risk of spraying liquid gas.

Respiratory protection

Normally not required. If concentration of oxygen is lower than 17% or max. concentration of gas in air is more than 1% use self-contained breathing apparatus.

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Environmental exposure controls

Gas evaporates very quickly. It doesn't cause contamination of environment

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

physical state: Gas colour: colorless

odour: characteristic, weak, Faint. Disagreeable.

odour threshold: not determinated pH: not determinated melting point/freezing point: not determinated

initial boiling point and boiling range: -42 - 0; ãC @ 760 mm Hg

flash point: -80; ãC

evaporation rate: not determinated

flammability (solid, gas): N/A

upper/lower flammability or explosive limits: 10,9 % vol./1,5% vol.

vapour pressure: 1 200 " C 7 500 hPa / 3 bar @ 20; ãC vapour density: 0.58 @ 15; ãC @ 1 atmosphere pressure

relative density: 0,5 °C 0,58 g/cm3

solubility(ies): <0,1 g/l

partition coefficient n-octanol/water: not determinated

auto-ignition temperature: 365; acc @ 1 atmosphere pressure

decomposition temperature: not determinated

explosive properties: it forms explosive mixture with air

oxidising properties: not display

viscosity: not determinated

10. STABILITY/REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Product reacts with strong oxidizing agents. It nitrations and chlorinations.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under normal temperature conditions and recommended use.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Gas forms explosive mixture with air.

* 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid direct sunlight, source of ignition, temperature above 50¡ãC/122¡ãF and static discharges.

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* 10.5 Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizing substances.

* 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

During fire, toxic gases (CO, CO2) are formed.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information regarding acute and/or delayed results of the exposure was defined on the basis of the information on product; s classification and/or toxicological studies as well as the experience and knowledge of the manufacturer.

Route of entry

Inhalation, Skin and/or eye contact.

Target Organs

Central nervous system Eyes Respiratory system, lungs

Skin contact: contact with liquid gas can cause frostbite.

Eye contact: contact with liquid gas can cause frostbite, damage of cornea.

<u>Inhalation:</u> low concentrate of gas in the air causes lacrimation, cough, narcosis, high concentrate

of gas causes dizziness, nausea, vomiting, dyspnoea, clouding of consciousness, drowsiness. In concentration >70% it causes an obvious fall in blood pressure, loss of

consciousness, tremors, breathing abnormalities and Death.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

* 12.1 Toxicity

Product is not classified as dangerous for environment.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

It oxides very quickly in air (photochemical reaction).

There are no data on the degradability of this product.

* 12.3 Bio-accumulative potential

No data available on bioaccumulation.

* 12.4 Mobility in soil

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Product evaporates very quickly from soil and water. It dispersed in air. Highly volatile.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This product does not contain any PBT or vPvB Substances.

* 12.6 Other adverse effects

None known.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Make sure containers are empty before discarding (explosion risk). Do not puncture or incinerate even when empty. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Dispose of waste and residues in accordance with local authority requirements. Recover and reclaim or recycle, if practical.

<u>Disposal methods for the product:</u>

disposal in accordance with the local legislation. Small quantities can be removed with household garbage. Store remainings in original containers. Recycle, if possible.

Disposal methods for used packing:

empty containers give for appropriate rubbish dump or for disposal in accordance with the local legislation. Dispose of uncleanable containers like of the product.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

* 14.1 UN number

UN No. (ADR/RID/ADN): 1057

UN No. (IMDG): 1057 UN No. (ICAO): 1057

* 14.2 UN proper shipping name

Lighters

* 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID/ADN Class: 2. Classification Code 6F.

ADR/RID/ADN Class: Class 2.1: Flammable gases.

ADR Label No.: 2.1 IMDG Class: 2.1

ICAO Class/Division: 2.1

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* 14.4 Packing group

N/A

* 14.5 Environmental hazards

Product is not dangerous for environment.

* 14.6 Special precautions for user

While handle the product, wear personal safety clothing, as indicated in section 8. Avoid direct sunlight, source of ignition, temperature above 50; ãC/122; ãF and static discharges.

EMS: F-D, S-U

Emergency Action Code: Not applicable.

Tunnel Restriction Code: (D) & (E)

* 14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

N/A

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture in EU

Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization 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.

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 (Text with EEA relevance). Council Directive 67/548/EEC of 27 June 1967 on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labeling of dangerous substances.

<u>Directive 1999/45/EC</u> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 May 1999 concerning the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous preparations.

<u>Commission Regulation (EC) No 790/2009</u> of 10 August 2009 amending, for the purposes of its adaptation to technical and scientific progress, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (Text with EEA relevance).

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<u>Commission Regulation (EU) No 453/2010</u> of 20 May 2010 amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) (Text with EEA relevance).FC classification:No

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

There is no data concerning chemical safety assessment performed for substances contained in the mixture. No chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

15.3 Regulation in other counties

AICS(Australia)

DSI(Canada)

MITI(Japan)

TSCA(USA)

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Uses and restrictions: N/A

Other information: MSDA distribution

The information in the document should be made available to all Who may handle the product

Reference

The content and format of this safety data sheet is in accordance with commission directive 2001/58/EC of 28 MAR 2008, amending for the second time commission directive 91/12S/EEC, and No 1907/2006 (REACH) and 453/2010.

17. DISCLAIMER

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be constructed as guaranteeing any specific property of the products.