

# Safety Data Sheet

## AEROBELT



# AEROCHEM

### 1. Identification

<b>Product identifier</b>	AEROBELT
<b>Product code</b>	AEBELT300GDZ
<b>Other means of identification</b>	N.Av.
<b>Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use</b>	Belt dressing. Not recommended for any other use not detailed on product data sheet or label.
<b>Manufacturer</b>	AEROCHEM Inc. 5977 Trans Canada Highway Pointe-Claire, QC H9R 1C1 Canada  General Information: 1-888-592-5837  <a href="http://www.aerochem.ca">www.aerochem.ca</a> <a href="mailto:info@aerochem.ca">info@aerochem.ca</a>
<b>Emergency phone number</b>	INFOTRAC®: 1-800-535-5053 International call collect: 1-352-323-3500 24 hours/day, 7 days/week

### 2. Hazard identification

<b>Summary</b>	Flammable aerosol. Content under pressure, do not puncture, cut, heat or throw container into the flames. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Do not breathe vapours, mists or aerosols. Do not ingest. If medical advice is needed, have this SDS or label at hand. Wear eye protection, gloves and other protective clothing that are adapted to the task being performed and the risks involved.
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#### WHMIS 2015/GHS/OSHA HCS 2012



Flammable aerosols (Category 1)  
Skin corrosion/irritation (Category 2)  
Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Category 2)  
Germ cell mutagenicity (Category 2)  
Carcinogenicity (Category 1)  
Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure (Category 3)  
Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure (Category 2)

#### DANGER

H222: Extremely flammable aerosol  
H229: Pressurized container: may burst if heated  
H350: May cause cancer  
H319: Causes serious eye irritation  
H315: Causes skin irritation  
H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness  
H341: Suspected of causing genetic defects  
H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure  
P201: Obtain special instructions before use.  
P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
P210: Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.  
P211: Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.

P251: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.  
 P260: Do not breathe vapours and spray.  
 P264: Wash skin thoroughly after handling.  
 P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
 P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye protection.  
 P314: Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.  
 P302+352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.  
 P332+313: If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice or attention.  
 P304+340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.  
 P312: Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell.  
 P305+351+338: IF IN EYES: Rinse continuously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
 P337+313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice or attention.  
 P362+364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.  
 P403: Store in a well-ventilated place.  
 P405: Store locked up.  
 P410+412: Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122°F.  
 P501: Dispose of contents and container to an approved waste disposal plant.

### 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Common name	CAS	Weight % content
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	15 - 40 %
Butane	106-97-8	15 - 40 %
Propane	74-98-6	10 - 30 %
Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate (C7-C10)	64741-66-8	3 - 10 %
1,2-Epoxybutane	106-88-7	0.1 - 1 %

**Note:** The manufacturer withholds the actual concentration range of the ingredients as a trade secret.

### 4. First-aid measures

<b>Inhalation</b>	Move person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen by trained personnel. If a problem develops or persists, seek medical attention.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Flush with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Avoid touching eyes with contaminated body parts. If a problem develops or persists, seek medical attention.
<b>Eye contact</b>	IMMEDIATELY flush with plenty of water. Remove contact lenses if easy to do. Flush with water for at least 15 minutes. Hold eyelids apart to rinse properly. If a problem develops or persists, seek medical attention.
<b>Ingestion</b>	DO NOT induce vomiting, unless recommended by medical personnel. If victim is conscious wash out mouth with plenty of water. Never give anything by mouth if victim is unconscious or convulsing. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, keep head below hip level to prevent aspiration into the lungs. Seek medical attention or contact a Poison Centre immediately.
<b>Other</b>	No information available.
<b>Symptoms</b>	May cause redness and irritation to eyes. May cause itching, redness and skin irritation. Inhalation of vapours may cause central nervous system depression such as drowsiness, headache, dizziness, vertigo, nausea and fatigue.
<b>Notes to the physician</b>	If gastric lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

## 5. Fire-fighting measures

<b>Suitable extinguishing media</b>	Dry chemicals, water spray, chemical foam, carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ). Do not use a heavy water jet.
<b>Specific hazards arising from the chemical</b>	Flammable aerosol. May ignite on contact with an ignition source. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel to an ignition source distant from the material handling point. Content under pressure, containers may explode under fire conditions.
<b>Special protective equipment</b>	Firefighters must wear self contained breathing apparatus with full face mask. Firefighting suit may not be efficient against chemicals.
<b>Special protective actions for fire-fighters</b>	Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers. Water spray can reduce the intensity of the flames. However, the water jets can spread the fire. Prevent run-off from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers or drinking water supply.

## 6. Accidental release measures


<b>Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures</b>	Do not touch spilled material. Make sure to wear personal protective equipment mentioned in this Safety Data Sheet.
<b>Environmental precautions</b>	Prevent entry into sewers, closed areas and release to the environment.
<b>Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up</b>	Ventilate the area well. Remove sources of ignition. Absorb with inert material (soil, sand, vermiculite) or wipe with a cloth and place in an appropriate waste disposal container clearly identified. Use non-sparking and antistatic tools. Finish cleaning the contaminated surface by rinsing with soapy water. Dispose via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

## 7. Handling and storage

<b>Precautions for safe handling</b>	Content under pressure, do not puncture, cut, heat or throw container into the flames. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Use only in well ventilated area. Do not breathe vapours, mists or aerosols. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wear eye protection, gloves and other protective clothing that are adapted to the task being performed and the risks involved. Do not eat, do not drink and do not smoke during use. Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling this compound and before eating, drinking or using toiletries. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
<b>Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities</b>	Keep in properly labelled containers. Store away from oxidizing materials and incompatible materials (see section 10). Keep away from direct sunlight and heat.
<b>Storage temperature</b>	<49°C (120.2°F)

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

<b>Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health</b>	Butane: 1800 ppm. Trichloroethylene: 1000 ppm. Propane : 2100 ppm.
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Butane	STEL	1000 ppm	ACGIH , BC, ON
	TWA (8h)	800 ppm	RSST
Trichloroethylene	STEL	25 ppm	ACGIH , BC, ON
		200 ppm	RSST
	TWA (8h)	10 ppm	ACGIH , BC, ON
		50 ppm	RSST
Propane	Simple asphyxiant	1000 ppm	ACGIH , BC, ON
		1800 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	RSST
Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate (C7-C10)	TWA (8h)	1200 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ACGIH
1,2-Epoxybutane	TWA (8h)	2 ppm	US AIHA
<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	Provide sufficient mechanical ventilation (general or local exhaust) to keep the airborne concentrations of vapours, mists, aerosols or dust below their respective occupational exposure limits.		
<b>Individual protection measures</b>			
<b>Eye</b>	Wear safety glasses with side shields. If there is a risk of contact with eyes, wear chemical splash goggles.		
<b>Hands</b>	Wear nitrile or neoprene gloves. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. Wash gloves with water before removing them. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly.		
<b>Skin</b>	Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved. Wear work clothing as required by employer code.		
<b>Respiratory</b>	Respiratory protection is not required for normal use. Where the conditions in the workplace require a respirator, it is necessary to follow a respiratory protection program. Moreover, respiratory protection equipment (RPE) must be selected, fitted, maintained and inspected in accordance with regulations and standard 29 CFR 1910.134 (OSHA), ANSI Z88.2 or CSA Z 94.11 (Canada) and approved by NIOSH/MSHA.		
<b>Feet</b>	No personal protection measure required.		
 Goggles      Nitrile gloves			

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

<b>Physical state</b>	Aerosol (liquid)	<b>Flammability</b>	Flammable.
<b>Colour</b>	Colourless to light yellow	<b>Flammability limits</b>	6.7 to 43.8%
<b>Odour</b>	N.Av.	<b>Flash point</b>	-104.4 °C (-155.9 °F)
<b>Odour threshold</b>	N/Av.	<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	415 °C (779 °F)
<b>pH</b>	N/Av.	<b>Sensibility to electrostatic charges</b>	Yes
<b>Melting point</b>	N/Av.	<b>Sensibility to sparks and/or friction</b>	No
<b>Freezing point</b>	N/Av.	<b>Vapour density</b>	>1 (Air = 1)
<b>Boiling point</b>	87 to 90 °C (188.6 to 194 °F)	<b>Relative density</b>	0.82 kg/L (Water = 1)
<b>Solubility</b>	Negligible in water	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol/water</b>	N/Av.
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	> Butyl Acetate		N/Av.

		<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	310 to 379kPa (2325 to 2842.5 mm Hg) @ 21.1 °C (70 °F)	<b>Viscosity</b>	1000 cSt
<b>Percent Volatile</b>	>98%	<b>Molecular mass</b>	N/Ap.
N/Av.: Not Available    N/Ap.: Not Applicable    Und.: Undetermined    N/E: Not Established			

## 10. Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	No information available for this product.
<b>Chemical stability</b>	Stable under recommended storage conditions. Aerosol containers are unstable at temperatures above 49 °C.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions (including polymerizations)</b>	A dangerous reaction will not occur.
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	Avoid contact with incompatible materials. Avoid temperatures over 49 °C. DO NOT pierce, cut, heat, or burn the container, even after use.
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	Strong oxidizing agents (e.g. chlorine, fluorine, nitric acid, perchloric acid, peroxides, nitrates, chlorates, chromates, permanganates and perchlorates).
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## 11. Toxicological information


<b>Numerical measures of toxicity</b>	Butane	Ingestion 276000 mg/kg	Rat	LC50
		Inhalation 658 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
	Trichloroethylene	Ingestion 2402 mg/kg	Mouse	LD50
		Inhalation 26 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
		Skin 8450 mg/kg	Mouse	LD50
	Propane	Inhalation 240000 ppm/4h	Rat	LC50
	Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate (C7-C10)	Ingestion >7000 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
	Inhalation >5.04 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50	
	Skin >2000 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50	
	1,2-Epoxybutane	Ingestion 500 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation >6.3 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
		Skin 1757 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
<b>Likely routes of exposure</b>	Skin, eyes, inhalation, ingestion.			
<b>Delayed, immediate and chronic effects</b>	<b>Eye contact</b>	May cause irritation, redness, tearing and blurred vision. Eye Irritation/Corrosion, Rabbit (OECD TG 405): tests performed with each ingredient of this mixture gave not irritating to irritating results.		
	<b>Skin contact</b>	May cause itching, redness and skin irritation. Skin Irritation/Corrosion, Rabbit (OECD 404) : tests performed with each ingredient of this mixture gave not irritating to irritating results.		
	<b>Inhalation</b>	Inhalation of vapours may cause central nervous system depression such as drowsiness, headache, dizziness, vertigo, nausea and fatigue. The severity of symptoms may vary depending on exposure conditions. Prolonged exposure may cause damage to damage to liver, kidneys, hearing organs, respiratory system and central nervous system.		
	<b>Ingestion</b>	Ingestion can cause abdominal pain, nausea, cramps, headache, dizziness, drowsiness and vomiting. Chronic poisoning can cause damage to the liver, kidneys and central nervous system.		

<b>Respiratory or skin sensitization</b>	Ingredients present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% of this product are not skin or respiratory sensitizers.
<b>IARC/NTP Classification</b>	<b>Common name IARC NTP</b> Butane - - Trichloroethylene 1 K 1,2-Epoxybutane 2B - IARC : 1- Carcinogenic; 2A- Probably carcinogenic; 2B- Possibly carcinogenic. NTP : K- Known to be carcinogens; R- Reasonably anticipated to be carcinogens.
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	Contains ingredients potentially carcinogenic to humans. Trichloroethylene (CAS no 79-01-6) causes cancer of the kidney. A positive association has been observed between exposure to trichloroethylene and non-Hodgkin lymphoma and liver cancer (IARC 2014).
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	Trichloroethylene (CAS no 79-01-6) gave positive data on somatic cell mutagenicity tests in vivo (micronucleus tests).
<b>Reproductive toxicity</b>	Ingredients in this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% are not known to cause reproduction effects. Trichloroethylene (CAS no 79-01-6) affects fertility only at doses toxic to the adult; it does not affect the development of fetuses at inhaled concentrations that are non-toxic to mothers. However, oral maternal exposure appears to induce behavioral changes in offspring at doses level nontoxic to parents in animals.
<b>Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure</b>	Central nervous system.
<b>Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure</b>	Central nervous system, liver, kidneys, pulmonary system, auditory apparatus.
<b>Interactive effects</b>	No information available.
<b>Other information</b>	The oral and skin acute toxicity estimates (ATE) of the mixture were calculated to be greater than 2000 mg/kg. The acute toxicity estimates (ATE) by inhalation of the mixture were calculated to be greater than 20 mg/L/4h for vapours and to be greater than 5 mg/L/4h for the aerosols and mists. These values are not classified according to WHMIS 2015 and OSHA HCS 2012.


## 12. Ecological information

<b>Ecological toxicity</b>	<p>Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss - Rainbow trout LC50 18.4 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 64741-66-8) OECD 203</p> <p>Fish - Common dab LC50 16 mg/L ; 96 h (CAS no 79-01-6)</p> <p>Aquatic Plant - Chlamydomonas reinhardtii EC50 36.5 mg/L; 72 h (CAS no 79-01-6)</p> <p>Aquatic Invertebrate - Crustaceans, Daphnia Magna EC50 7.8 mg/L ; 48 h (CAS no 79-01-6)</p>
<b>Persistence</b>	Contains an or many ingredients that may be persistent in aquatic environment.
<b>Degradability</b>	The product is a mixture of which some ingredients are readily biodegradable (> 60% in 28 days) while other ingredients are not readily biodegradable (<60% in 28 days).
<b>Bioaccumulative potential</b>	The product is a mixture of which some ingredients have a low bioaccumulation potential (Log Kow of <3 and / or BCF <500) while other ingredients have some potential to bioaccumulate (Log Kow of >3 and / or BCF >500).
<b>Mobility in soil</b>	The product is a mixture of which some ingredients evaporate very easily from the surface of the soil. Moreover, some ingredients have very high mobility in soil, while other ingredients have moderate to low mobility in soil.
<b>Other adverse effects</b>	This chemical does not deplete the ozone layer.

### 13. Disposal considerations

<b>Container</b> 	Important! Prevent waste generation. Use in full. DO NOT pierce, cut, heat, or burn the container, even after use. DO NOT dispose residue in sewers, streams or drinking water supply. Depressurize empty container (empty it of its propellant). Observe all federal, state/provincial and municipal regulations. If necessary consult the Department of Environment or the relevant authorities.
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### 14. Transport information

<b>UN Number</b>	UN 1950
<b>UN Proper Shipping Name</b>	AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE
<b>Environmental hazards</b>	This material does not contain marine pollutant.
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	Permit required for transportation with proper DANGER placards displayed on vehicle. Exemption available: LTD QTY according to TDG Canada - art. 1.17; Mode of transportation: rail, sea and road, applicable for Canadian domestic shipments. Quantitative limits: applicable for aerosol cans containing =< 1L each.
<b>TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods (Canada)</b>	
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	 Class 2.1
<b>Packing group</b>	
<b>Emergency response guidebook 2016</b>	<u>126</u>
<b>IMO/IMDG - International Maritime Transport</b>	
<b>Classification</b>	UN 1950. AEROSOLS. Class 2.1, Emergency schedules (EmS-No) F-D, S-U
<b>IATA - International Air Transport Association</b>	
<b>Classification</b>	UN 1950. AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE. Class 2.1.
These transportation classifications are provided as a customer service. As the shipper YOU remain responsible for complying with all applicable laws and regulations, including proper transportation classification and packaging. In addition, if a domestic exemption exists, it is the responsibility of the shipper to define the application of it.	

### 15. Regulatory information

#### CANADA

Common name	CAS	CEPA	DSL	NDSL	NPRI
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	X	X		X
Butane	106-97-8	X	X		X
Propane	74-98-6	X	X		X
Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate (C7-C10)	64741-66-8		X		
1,2-Epoxybutane	106-88-7	X	X		X

- CEPA: List of Toxic Substances Managed Under Canadian Environmental Protection Act
- DSL: Domestic Substances List Inventory
- NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List Inventory
- NPRI: National Pollutant Release Inventory Substances

**UNITED STATE OF AMERICA**



Common name	CAS	TSCA	CER CLA	EPCRA 313	EPCRA 302/304	CAA 112(b) HON	CAA 112(b) HAP	CAA 112(r)	CWA 311	CWA Prio.
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	X	X	X		X	X		X	X
Butane	106-97-8	X						X		
Propane	74-98-6	X						X		
Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate (C7-C10)	64741-66-8	X								
1,2-Epoxybutane	106-88-7	X	X	X			X			

- TSCA: Toxic Substance Control Act
- CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act list of hazardous substances
- EPCRA 313: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, Section 313 Toxic Chemicals
- EPCRA 302/304: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, Section 302/304 Extremely Hazardous Substances
- CAA 112(b) HON: Clean Air Act - Hazardous Organic National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutant
- CAA 112(b) HAP: Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants lists pollutants
- CAA 112(r): Clean Air Act - Regulated Chemicals for Accidental Release Prevention
- CWA 311: Clean Water Act - List of Hazardous Substances
- CWA Priority: Clean Water Act - Priority Pollutant list

**California Proposition 65**

Common name	CAS	Cancer	Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	X	X

**Other regulations**

<b>HMIS</b> 	<b>NFPA</b> 
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**16. Other information**

<b>Date (YYYY-MM-DD)</b>	AEROCHEM Inc. 2020-03-03
<b>Version</b>	03
<b>Other information</b>	<p>REFERENCES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Haz-Map, Information on Hazardous Chemicals and Occupational Diseases, <a href="https://haz-map.com/">https://haz-map.com/</a></li> <li>- TOXNET Databases, Toxicology Data Network, NIH U.S. National Library of Medicine, <a href="http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/">http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/</a></li> <li>- Service du répertoire toxicologique de la Commission des normes, de l'équité, de la santé et de la sécurité du travail (CNESST), <a href="http://www.reptox.csst.qc.ca">http://www.reptox.csst.qc.ca</a></li> <li>- The National Center for Biotechnology Information, National Institutes of Health (NIH), U.S. National Library of Medicine, <a href="https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/">https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/</a></li> <li>- Database, Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité, <a href="http://www.inrs.fr/accueil/produits/bdd.html">http://www.inrs.fr/accueil/produits/bdd.html</a></li> </ul> <p>DATE OF FIRST VERSION OF SDS: 2017-09-15.</p> <p>CHANGES MADE IN THE VERSION 02: section 3.</p> <p>DATE OF SECOND VERSION OF SDS: 2019-07-31.</p> <p>CHANGES MADE IN THE VERSION 03: section 1.</p>



ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
AIHA: American Industrial Hygiene Association  
HMIS: Hazardous Materials Identification System  
NFPA: National Fire Protection Association  
OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (USA)  
NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health  
NTP: National Toxicology Program  
RSST: Règlement sur la santé et la sécurité du travail (Québec)  
GHS: Globally Harmonized System  
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer  
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health  
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit (15 min)  
TWA: Time Weighted Averages  
WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

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