

Safety Data Sheet

DECAP



1. Identification

Product identifier	DECAP
Product code	AEDECAP510GDZ
Other means of identification	DECAP, aerosol format. This SDS sheet is not for the product in liquid format.
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use	Paint stripper.
Manufacturer	AEROCHEM Inc. 5977 Trans Canada Highway Pointe-Claire, QC H9R 1C1 Canada General Information: 1-888-592-5837 www.aerochem.ca info@aerochem.ca
Emergency phone number	INFOTRAC®: 1-800-535-5053 International call collect: 1-352-323-3500 24 hours/day, 7 days/week

2. Hazard identification

Summary	Flammable aerosol. Content under pressure, do not puncture, cut, heat or throw container into the flames. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. 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.
---------	---

WHMIS 2015/GHS/OSHA HCS 2012



Flammable aerosols (Category 1)
Acute toxicity, oral (Category 4)
Skin corrosion/irritation (Category 2)
Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Category 2A)
Carcinogenicity (Category 2)
Reproductive toxicity (Category 2)
Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure (Category 2)
Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure, Narcotic effects (Category 3)
Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure (Category 2)

DANGER

H222: Extremely flammable aerosol
H229: Pressurized container: may burst if heated
H302: Harmful if swallowed
H319: Causes serious eye irritation
H315: Causes skin irritation
H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H351: Suspected of causing cancer
H361: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H371: May cause damage to organs
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 mist, vapours and spray.
 P264: Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
 P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
 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.
 P301+312+P330: IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth.
 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+P312: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. 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.
 P321: Specific treatment (see section 4 of SDS).
 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 a licensed chemical disposal agency in accordance with local, regional and national regulations.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Common name	CAS	Weight % content
Methylene chloride	75-09-2	60 - 80 %
Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened	68476-86-8	10 - 30 %
Toluene	108-88-3	5 - 10 %
Methanol	67-56-1	5 - 10 %

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

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation	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.
Skin contact	Wash skin with warm water and mild soap 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.
Eye contact	IMMEDIATELY! Flush with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses if easy to do. Hold eyelids apart to rinse properly. If a problem develops or persists, seek medical attention.
Ingestion	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.
Other	No information available.
Symptoms	May cause redness and irritation to eyes. May cause dry skin and irritation. Inhalation of vapours may cause central nervous system depression such as drowsiness, headache, dizziness, vertigo, nausea and fatigue.

Notes to the physician	Apply a symptomatic and supportive treatment. 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

Suitable extinguishing media	Dry chemicals, alcohol resistant foam, carbon dioxide (CO ₂). Do not use a heavy water jet.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	Flammable aerosol. Content under pressure, do not puncture, cut, heat or throw container into the flames. May be ignited by heat, sparks, flame or static electricity. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel to an ignition source distant from the material handling point.
Special protective equipment	Firefighters must wear self contained breathing apparatus with full face mask. Firefighting suit may not be efficient against chemicals.
Special protective actions for fire-fighters	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

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	Do not touch spilled material. Make sure to wear personal protective equipment mentioned in this Safety Data Sheet.
Environmental precautions	Prevent entry into sewers, closed areas and release to the environment. For a large spill, consult the Department of Environment or the relevant authorities.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	Ventilate the area well. Remove sources of ignition. Absorb with inert material (soil, sand, vermiculite) and place in an appropriate waste disposal 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

Precautions for safe handling	Content under pressure, do not puncture, cut, heat or throw container into the flames. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Use 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.
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from oxidizing materials and incompatible materials (see section 10). Keep away from direct sunlight and heat. Keep away from freezing. Keep away from food and drink.
Storage temperature	5 to 45°C (41 to 113°F)

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health	Toluene: 500 ppm. Methylene chloride: 2300 ppm. Methanol: 6000 ppm.		
Methylene chloride	TWA (8h)	25 ppm 50 ppm 50 ppm	BC ACGIH , ON RSST (C2, EM)
Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened	Simple asphyxiant	1000 ppm	ACGIH , BC, ON, RSST
Toluene	TWA (8h)	20 ppm 50 ppm	ACGIH , BC, ON RSST (Pc)
Methanol	STEL	250 ppm	ACGIH , BC, ON
	TWA (8h)	250 ppm 200 ppm 200 ppm	RSST (Pc) ACGIH , BC, ON RSST (Pc)
Appropriate engineering controls	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.		
Individual protection measures			
Eye	No measures will be necessary. If there is a risk of contact with eyes, wear chemical splash goggles.		
Hands	Wear nitrile or neoprene gloves. Before using, user should confirm impermeability. Discard gloves with tears, pinholes, or signs of wear. 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.		
Skin	Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved. Wear normal work clothing covering arms and legs as required by employer code. Wear synthetic or a neoprene apron, if necessary, to prevent repeated or prolonged contact with skin.		
Respiratory	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. In case of insufficient ventilation or in confined or enclosed space and for an assigned protection factor (APF) up to 10 times the exposure limit, wear a half mask respirator with organic vapour cartridges fitted with P100 filters. For an APF until maximum 100 times of exposure limit, wear a full face respirator mask with organic vapour cartridges and P100 filters.		
Feet	No personal protection measure required.		
 Safety glasses Nitrile gloves			

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Aerosol (liquid)	Flammability	Flammable.
Colour	Clear	Flammability limits	N/Av.
Odour	Ethereal	Flash point	29°C (84.2°F) Setaflash
Odour threshold	N/Av.	Auto-ignition temperature	N/Av.
pH	N/Av.		Yes

		Sensibility to electrostatic charges	
Melting point	N/Av.	Sensibility to sparks and/or friction	No
Freezing point	N/Av.	Vapour density	>1 (Air = 1)
Boiling point	N/Av.	Relative density	1.15 kg/L (Water = 1)
Solubility	Insoluble in water.	Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	N/Av.
Evaporation rate	< Butyl Acetate	Decomposition temperature	N/Av.
Vapour pressure	345kPa (2587.5 mm Hg)	Viscosity	15 cSt
Percent Volatile	45%	Molecular mass	N/Av.
N/Av.: Not Available N/Av.: Not Available Und.: Undetermined N/E: Not Established			

10. Stability and reactivity

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

11. Toxicological information

Numerical measures of toxicity	Methylene chloride	Ingestion	1600 mg/kg	Rat	LD50	
		Inhalation	62 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50	
		Skin	>2000 mg/kg	Rat	LD50	
	Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened	Inhalation	520400 ppm/2h	Rat	LC50	
		Methanol	Ingestion	5600 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
				183 mg/kg	Human	
	Toluene	Inhalation	83.8 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50	
		Skin	15800 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50	
		Ingestion	5600 mg/kg	Rat	LD50	
		Inhalation	30.2 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50	
	Skin	12600 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50		
Likely routes of exposure	Skin, eyes, inhalation, ingestion.					


Delayed, immediate and chronic effects	Eye contact	May cause redness and irritation of the skin. Eye Irritation/Corrosion, Rabbit (OECD TG 405): tests performed with each ingredient of this mixture gave not irritating to irritating results.
	Skin contact	May cause skin irritation. Prolonged and repeated contact may cause dry skin, irritation or dermatitis. Toluene (CAS no 108-88-3) is a skin irritant (Rabbit, OECD TG 404).
	Inhalation	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. Inhalation in large amounts of petroleum gases (CAS no 68476-86-8) may cause asphyxiation.
	Ingestion	Harmful if swallowed. Ingestion of large amounts may cause depression of the central nervous system characterized by headache, dizziness, convulsions and loss of consciousness.
	Respiratory or skin sensitization	Ingredients present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% of this product are not skin or respiratory sensitizers.
	IARC/NTP Classification	Common name IARC NTP Methylene chloride 2A R IARC : 1- Carcinogenic; 2A- Probably carcinogenic; 2B- Possibly carcinogenic. NTP : K- Known to be carcinogens; R- Reasonably anticipated to be carcinogens.
	Carcinogenicity	Methylene chloride (CAS no 75-09-2) is a proven carcinogen in animals; it is considered a potential carcinogen in humans (TOXNET).
	Mutagenicity	Ingredients in this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% are not known to cause mutagenic effects.
	Reproductive toxicity	Toluene (CAS no 108-88-3) has an embryotoxic and/or fetotoxic hazard in humans (US EPA, 2005). Toluene cross the placental barrier in humans and it is found in breast milk in animals. Methylene chloride (CAS no 75-09-2) crosses the placenta in humans and can be found in the breast milk and fetus (TOXNET). Methanol (CAS 67-56-1) cause serious teratogenic effects and reproductive toxicity are in the concentration range which is likely to be toxic in humans (NTP, 2003). Therefore, despite the developmental effects observed in rodent studies, methanol is not considered to have developmental toxicity in humans.
	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	Optic nerve, central nervous system.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	Central nervous system, respiratory system, liver, kidneys.	
Interactive effects	No information available.	
Other information	The oral acute toxicity estimate (ATE) of the mixture was calculated to be greater than 300 mg/Kg but lower than 2000 mg/kg. This value is classified according to GHS: Acute toxicity, oral (Category 4). The skin acute toxicity estimate (ATE) of the mixture was calculated to be greater than 2000 mg/kg. This value is not classified according to WHMIS and OSHA HCS 2012. The acute toxicity estimate (ATE) by inhalation (aerosol/mist) of the mixture was calculated to be greater than 5 mg/L/4h. This value is not classified according to WHMIS 2015 and OSHA HCS 2012.	

12. Ecological information

Ecological toxicity	Fish	LC50 29.98 mg/L (estimated); 96 h (CAS no 68476-86-8)
	Aquatic Invertebrate - Crustaceans, Daphnia Magna	EC50 14.22 mg/L (estimated); 48 h (CAS no 68476-86-8)
	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss - Rainbow trout	LC50 5.8 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 108-88-3)
	Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia Magna, Water flea, fresh water	EC50 5.46-9.83 mg/L; 48 h (CAS no 108-88-3)
	Fish - Lepomis macrochirus - Bluegill	LC50 15400 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 67-56-1)
	Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia Magna, Water flea, fresh water	EC50 >10000 mg/L; 48 h (CAS no 67-56-1)

	Algae - <i>Chlorella pyrenoidosa</i> Fish - <i>cyprinodon variegatus</i> Aquatic Invertebrate - <i>Daphnia magna</i>	EC50 28400 mg/L; 10-14 days (CAS no 67-56-1) LC50 360 mg/L; 48 h (CAS no 75-09-2) EC50 220 mg/L; 48 h (CAS no 75-09-2)
Persistence	Not persistent in environment.	
Degradability	Toluene in air is rapidly decomposed by photochemical processes, mainly through oxidation by hydroxyl free radicals as well as some decomposition by direct photolysis. The half-life time in air is estimated to be from 1 to 2 days. Toluene is Biodegradable (100% in 10 days, OECD 301C). Its Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) is 2150 mg O ₂ /L (IUCLID) and its Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) is 2520 mg O ₂ /g (IUCLID). Methanol is readily biodegradable under aerobic and anaerobic conditions (OECD Test Guideline 301D). Its atmospheric degradation (OH radical attack) in air has a half-time T _{1/2} of 17 to 18 days. Dichloromethane (CAS no 75-09-2) is not readily biodegradable (<26% in 28 days) according to OECD 301C Guideline. However, another study indicated dichloromethane is biodegraded (68% at day 28) in the Closed Bottle test (OECD 301D).	
Bioaccumulative potential	Toluene has Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) in two fish species of 13 and 90, and its partition factor Log Kow of 2.65. These values suggest a low to moderate potential of bioaccumulation. Methanol is soluble in water and has a low Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) <10 and a log Kow of -0.74. It is not expected to accumulate in food chains. Dichloromethane (CAS no 75-09-2) has bioconcentration factors in fish of 2 to 40, which suggests it has a low to moderate potential to accumulate in food chains (TOXNET).	
Mobility in soil	The product (CAS no 68476-86-8) is a light hydrocarbon mixture which is readily evaporated into the air. Toluene will rapidly evaporate into the atmosphere because of its low soil absorption and its low solubility in water. Its Koc values range from 37 to 178 in a sandy soil suggest that toluene is expected to have high to moderate mobility in soil (TOXNET Data). Methanol will rapidly evaporate into the atmosphere and it has a high mobility in soil based on the high solubility in water. The product evaporates rapidly into the atmosphere. Dichloromethane (CAS no 75-09-2) has reported experimentally derived Koc values of 8-48, which suggests it has a very high mobility in soil (TOXNET).	
Other adverse effects	This chemical does not deplete the ozone layer.	


13. Disposal considerations

Container 	Important! Prevent waste generation. Use in full. DO NOT dispose residue in sewers, streams or drinking water supply. DO NOT pierce, cut, heat, or burn the container, even after use. Depressurize empty container (empty it of its propellant). Organic solvents and wastes residues can be reprocessed (recycle) where there is a recovery program. Dispose via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Observe all federal, state/provincial and municipal regulations. If necessary consult the Department of Environment or the relevant authorities.
--	---

14. Transport information

UN Number	UN 1950
UN Proper Shipping Name	AEROSOLS
Environmental hazards	This material does not contain marine pollutant.
Special precautions for user	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.

TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods (Canada)

Transport hazard class(es)	 Class 2.1
Packing group	
Emergency response guidebook 2016	126
IMO/IMDG - International Maritime Transport	
Classification	UN 1950. AEROSOLS. Class 2.1 Emergency schedules (EmS-No) F-D, S-U
IATA - International Air Transport Association	
Classification	UN 1950. AEROSOLS. 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
Methylene chloride	75-09-2	X	X		X
Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened	68476-86-8		X		X
Toluene	108-88-3	X	X		X
Methanol	67-56-1	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.
Methylene chloride	75-09-2	X	X	X		X	X			X
Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened	68476-86-8	X								
Toluene	108-88-3	X	X	X		X	X		X	X
Methanol	67-56-1	X	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
Methylene chloride	75-09-2	X	

Toluene	108-88-3		X
Methanol	67-56-1		X
Other regulations			
	<p>HMIS</p>  <p>② Health ④ Flammability ① Reactivity B Protective Equipment</p>	<p>NFPA</p> 	

16. Other information

Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	AEROCHEM Inc. 2020-03-03
Version	04
Other information	<p>REFERENCES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Haz-Map, Information on Hazardous Chemicals and Occupational Diseases, https://haz-map.com/ - Service du répertoire toxicologique de la Commission des normes, de l'équité, de la santé et de la sécurité du travail (CNESST), http://www.reptox.csst.qc.ca - NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, NIOSH Publications, 2007, http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg/npg.html <p>DATE OF FIRST VERSION OF SDS: 2016-06-14.</p> <p>CHANGES MADE IN THE VERSION 02: section 3.</p> <p>DATE OF SECOND VERSION OF SDS: 2018-07-17.</p> <p>CHANGES MADE IN THE VERSION 03: sections 2 and 3.</p> <p>DATE OF THIRD VERSION OF SDS: 2019-07-31.</p> <p>CHANGES MADE IN THE VERSION 04: section 1.</p> <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</p>
<p>Powered by</p>  <p>A global vision of prevention</p>	<p>To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither Préventis System nor any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.</p>