

# Safety Data Sheet

## GRAISSE MF

**AEROCHEM**

### 1. Identification

<b>Product identifier</b>	GRAISSE MF
<b>Product code</b>	AEMF373GDZ
<b>Other means of identification</b>	GRAISSE MF, aerosol. This SDS sheet is not for the product in liquid format.
<b>Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use</b>	Tacky grease, anti-friction for damp environments.
<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 2A)  
Skin sensitizer (Category 1)  
Reproductive toxicity (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  
H319: Causes serious eye irritation  
H315: Causes skin irritation  
H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction  
H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness  
H361: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child  
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.  
 P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
 P272: Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.  
 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.  
 P333+313: If skin irritation or a rash 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.  
 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 a licensed chemical disposal agency in accordance with local, regional and national regulations.

### 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Common name	CAS	Weight % content
n-Hexane	110-54-3	15 - 40 %
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-refined heavy paraffinic	64741-88-4	10 - 30 %
Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened	68476-86-8	10 - 30 %
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic	64742-65-0	5 - 10 %
Calcium carbonate	471-34-1	1 - 5 %
Benzenesulfonic acid, C10-16-alkyl derivs., calcium salts	68584-23-6	0.5 - 5 %
Calcium dodecylbenzenesulfonate	26264-06-2	0.5 - 5 %
Sulfonic acids, petroleum, calcium salts	61789-86-4	0.5 - 5 %
Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C16-24-alkyl derivs., calcium salts	70024-69-0	0.5 - 5 %

**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 dry skin and irritation. May cause an allergic reaction of the skin. High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression characterized by headache,

	dizziness, vertigo, nausea, drowsiness and fatigue.
<b>Notes to the physician</b>	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

<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. Content under pressure, containers may explode under fire conditions. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel to an ignition source distant from the material handling point. Contact with strong oxidizers may cause fire.
<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) 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

<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. Keep away from freezing.
<b>Storage temperature</b>	<49°C (120.2°F)

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

<b>Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health</b>	N-Hexane: 1100 ppm.			
n-Hexane	TWA (8h)		20 ppm	BC
			50 ppm	ACGIH , ON
Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened		Simple asphyxiant	50 ppm 176 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	RSST
			1000 ppm	ACGIH , BC, ON, RSST
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-refined heavy paraffinic	TWA (8h)	Mist	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ACGIH , OSHA, RSST
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic	STEL	Mist	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ON , RSST
	TWA (8h)	Mist	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	BC
		Mist	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ACGIH , ON, OSHA, RSST
Calcium carbonate	STEL	Respirable Dust	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	BC
	TWA (8h)	Respirable Dust	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	NIOSH , OSHA
		Total Dust	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	AB , ACGIH, NIOSH, RSST
		Total Dust	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	OSHA
<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>	If there is a risk of contact with eyes, wear chemical splash goggles.			
<b>Hands</b>	Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves should be worn at all times when handling this chemical product. Wear nitrile or neoprene gloves. Disposable nitrile gloves can also be used, but discard after single use. 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 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.			
<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. 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.			
<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>	Red	<b>Flammability limits</b>	1.1 to 7.5%
<b>Odour</b>	Solvent	<b>Flash point</b>	-22 °C (-7.6 °F) Closed Cup
<b>Odour threshold</b>	N/Av.	<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	225 to 260 °C (437 to 500 °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>	69 to 200 °C (156.2 to 392 °F)	<b>Relative density</b>	1.2 kg/L (Water = 1)
<b>Solubility</b>	Insoluble in water (<2.5%).	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol/water</b>	N/Av.
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	> Butyl Acetate	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	N/Av.
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	1000kPa (7500 mm Hg)	<b>Viscosity</b>	1000 cSt
<b>Percent Volatile</b>	N/Av.	<b>Molecular mass</b>	N/Av.
N/Av.: Not Available    N/Av.: 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 heat, flame and sparks. Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	Strong bases, strong acids, 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>	n-Hexane	Ingestion	28700 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation	169 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
		Skin	3000 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
	Distillates (petroleum), solvent-refined heavy paraffinic	Ingestion	>5000 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation	>5 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
		Skin	>5000 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
	Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened	Inhalation	520400 ppm/2h	Rat	LC50
	Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic	Ingestion	>5000 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation	>5 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50

Calcium carbonate	Skin >5000 mg/kg Rabbit LD50 Ingestion 6450 mg/kg Rat LD50 Inhalation >3 mg/l/4h Rat LC50
Benzenesulfonic acid, C10-16-alkyl derivs., calcium salts	Skin >2000 mg/kg Rat LD50 Ingestion >16000 mg/kg Rat LD50 Inhalation >1.9 mg/kg Rat LC50
Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C16-24-alkyl derivs., calcium salts	Skin >5000 mg/kg Rabbit LD50 Ingestion >5000 mg/kg Rat LD50 Skin >2000 mg/kg Rabbit LD50
Sulfonic acids, petroleum, calcium salts	Ingestion >5000 mg/kg Rat LD50 Inhalation >1.9 mg/kg Rat LC50
Calcium dodecylbenzenesulfonate	Skin >5000 mg/kg Rabbit LD50 Ingestion 1300 mg/kg Rat LD50 Skin >2000 mg/kg Rabbit LD50

**Likely routes of exposure** Skin, eyes, inhalation, ingestion.

**Delayed, immediate and chronic effects**


<b>Eye contact</b>	May cause redness and irritation to eyes. Eye Irritation, Rabbit: Calcium dodecylbenzenesulfonate (CAS no 26264-06-2) is severely irritating (OEDC 405). Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C16-24-alkyl derivs., calcium salts (CAS no 70024-69-0) is irritating. Sulfonic acids, petroleum, calcium salts (CAS no 61789-86-4) are irritating.
<b>Skin contact</b>	May cause dry skin and irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause defatting dermatitis. Hexane is not a skin irritant for animals. However, several human studies indicate that hexane is a skin irritant. Skin Irritation, Rabbit : Calcium dodecylbenzenesulfonate (CAS no 26264-06-2) is moderately irritating. Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C16-24-alkyl derivs., calcium salts (CAS no 70024-69-0) is irritating. Sulfonic acids, petroleum, calcium salts (CAS no 61789-86-4) are irritating.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Inhalation of vapours may cause central nervous system depression such as drowsiness, headache, dizziness, vertigo, nausea and fatigue. Prolonged and repeated exposure to high concentrations of n-hexane in the workplace can cause adverse effects on the nervous system (reduced sensory neuronal and motor speed). Inhalation in large amounts of petroleum gases (CAS no 68476-86-8) may cause asphyxiation. The severity of symptoms may vary depending on exposure conditions.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Contains a substance that can cause target organ damage, according to data obtained on animals. Aspiration hazard for the lungs (ingestion/vomiting). Can enter lungs and cause damage. However, the risk of aspiration hazard into the lungs can be minimal due to the high viscosity of the material. Signs of lung involvement include increased respiratory rate, increased heart rate, and a bluish discolouration of the skin. Coughing, choking and gagging are often noted at the time of aspiration.
<b>Respiratory or skin sensitization</b>	Benzenesulfonic acid, alkyl derivatives, and sulfonic acids, petroleum are skin sensitizers based on the Beuhler test (guinea pig, OECD Guideline 406). Sulfonic acids, petroleum, calcium salts (CAS no 61789-86-4) have shown equivocal results in human skin sensitization patch test studies. This product is not a respiratory sensitizer.
<b>IARC/NTP Classification</b>	No ingredients listed.
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	Ingredients present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% of this product are not listed as a carcinogen by IARC, ACGIH, NIOSH, NTP or OSHA.
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	Ingredients in this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% are not known to cause mutagenic effects.
<b>Reproductive toxicity</b>	N-Hexane (CAS no 110-54-3) has embryotoxic and fetotoxic effects in animals. It can cause testicular damage in animals. n-Hexane is found in breast milk in humans.
<b>Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure</b>	Central nervous system.
<b>Specific target organ toxicity -</b>	Nervous system.

	<b>repeated exposure</b>
<b>Interactive effects</b>	Methylethylketone, acetone, toluene, ethyl acetate, Methyl n-butyl ketone.
<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 estimate (ATE) by inhalation of the mixture was calculated to be greater than 20 mg/L/4h. This value is not classified according to GHS. These values are not classified according to WHMIS 2015 and OSHA HCS 2012.


## 12. Ecological information

<b>Ecological toxicity</b>	<p>Fish - <i>Oryzias latipes</i> LC50 &gt;1 mg/L; 48h (CAS no 110-54-3)</p> <p>Aquatic Invertebrate - Crustaceans, <i>Daphnia Magna</i> EC50 3.88 mg/L; 48h (Hexane)</p> <p>Fish - <i>Pimephales promelas</i> [static] LC50 &gt;100 mg/L; 96h (CAS no 64741-88-4)</p> <p>Fish - <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> - Rainbow trout LC50 &gt;100 mg/L; 96h (CAS no 61789-86-4)</p> <p>Fish, various LC50 &gt;100 mg/L ; 96h (CAS no 70024-69-0)</p> <p>Fish, various LC50 20 mg/L; 96h (CAS no 26264-06-2)</p> <p>Aquatic Invertebrate - <i>Daphnia magna</i> EC50 2.2 mg/L; 48h (CAS no 26264-06-2)</p>
<b>Persistence</b>	Contains an or many ingredients that may be persistent in aquatic environment.
<b>Degradability</b>	N-Hexane (CAS no 110-54-3) was 98% degraded at the end of 28 days, and 83% degraded at the end of the 10-day window in test of biodegradation in water (OECD Guideline 301F). Lubricant base oil attained between 2 to 4% degradation within 28 days and therefore, cannot be considered as ready biodegradable under the conditions of OECD Guideline 301B. The ingredients of calcium alkyl sulphonates salts are not readily biodegradable (<10% in 28 days). Calcium dodecylbenzenesulfonate (CAS no 26264-06-2) should be biodegradable (>70% in 28 days).
<b>Bioaccumulative potential</b>	The Log Kow values of 3.9 and estimated bioconcentration factor (BCF) values from 170 to 501 indicate that n-hexane (CAS no 110-54-3) does not greatly bioaccumulate in the lipids of ecological receptors. Lubricant base oil has Log Kow values ranging from about 5 to 25 and Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) between 0.9 and 750000 for the oil mixture. These values indicate a high degree of bioaccumulation. The potential of calcium alkyl sulfonates salts to bioaccumulate is low. Log Kow >6 and Potential for bioconcentration (BCF) of 71 (estimated) for Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C16-24-alkyl derivs., calcium salts (CAS no 70024-69-0). Potential for bioconcentration (BCF) of 71 (estimated) for Sulfonic acids, petroleum, calcium salts (CAS no 61789-86-4). Log Kow of 6.7 (estimated) for Calcium dodecylbenzenesulfonate (CAS no 26264-06-2).
<b>Mobility in soil</b>	This product is stable in water, and can be mechanically separated from water. The product is a hydrocarbon mixture of which some ingredients can evaporate into the air while others present a medium to low mobility in soil. The Koc of n-hexane (CAS no 110-54-3) can be estimated to be 130, which suggests that n-hexane is expected to have high mobility in soil. The distribution of the n-hexane in the environmental compartments was calculated to be 91.6% to air, 4.9% to water, 0.7% to sediment and 2.8% to soil. Lubricant base oil is likely to have high Koc values (>5000), indicating a high degree of sorption to the organic matter in soils. This value suggests that some components will display low mobility and some will be essentially immobile 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. Non-use oils, organic solvents and wastes residues can be reprocessed (recycle) where there is a recovery program. Depressurize empty container (empty it of its propellant). Empty containers can be treated (recycled) where there is a recovery program. 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
<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>	126
<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.
<p>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.</p>	

## 15. Regulatory information

### CANADA

Common name	CAS	CEPA	DSL	NDSL	NPRI
n-Hexane	110-54-3	X	X		X
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-refined heavy paraffinic	64741-88-4		X		
Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened	68476-86-8		X		X
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic	64742-65-0		X		
Calcium carbonate	471-34-1		X		
Benzenesulfonic acid, C10-16-alkyl derivs., calcium salts	68584-23-6		X		
Calcium dodecylbenzenesulfonate	26264-06-2		X		
Sulfonic acids, petroleum, calcium salts	61789-86-4		X		
Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C16-24-alkyl derivs., calcium salts	70024-69-0		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.
n-Hexane	110-54-3	X	X	X		X	X			
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-refined heavy paraffinic	64741-88-4	X								
Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened	68476-86-8	X								
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic	64742-65-0	X								
Calcium carbonate	471-34-1	X								
Benzenesulfonic acid, C10-16-alkyl derivs., calcium salts	68584-23-6	X								
Calcium dodecylbenzenesulfonate	26264-06-2	X	X						X	
Sulfonic acids, petroleum, calcium salts	61789-86-4	X								
Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C16-24-alkyl derivs., calcium salts	70024-69-0	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
n-Hexane	110-54-3		X

### Other regulations

**HMIS**

Health  
 Flammability  
 Reactivity  
 Protective Equipment

**NFPA**



## 16. Other information

<b>Date (YYYY-MM-DD)</b>	AEROCHEM Inc. 2020-03-03
<b>Version</b>	04
<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> </ul>

- NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, NIOSH Publications, 2007, <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg/npg.html>  
- Database, Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité, <http://www.inrs.fr/accueil/produits/bdd.html>

DATE OF FIRST VERSION OF SDS:

2015-12-18.

CHANGES MADE IN THE VERSION 02:

section 3.

DATE OF SECOND VERSION OF SDS:

2018-07-18.

CHANGES MADE IN THE VERSION 03:

sections 2 and 3.

DATE OF SECOND VERSION OF SDS:

2019-07-31.

CHANGES MADE IN THE VERSION 04:

section 1.

TM/MD

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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