# Safety Data Sheet
# SILICONE FG

## 1. Identification

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| **Product identifier** | SILICONE FG |
| **Product code** | AESILICFG369GDZ |
| **Other means of identification** | SILICONE FG aerosol. This SDS sheet is not for the product in liquid format. |
| **Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use** | Food Grade silicone lubricant. |
| **Manufacturer** | AEROCHEM Inc.<br>5977 Trans Canada Highway<br>Pointe-Claire, QC<br>H9R 1C1<br>Canada<br><br>General Information: 1-888-592-5837<br><br>www.aerochem.ca<br>info@aerochem.ca |
| **Emergency phone number** | INFOTRAC®: 1-800-535-5053<br>International call collect: 1-352-323-3500<br>24 hours/day, 7 days/week |

## 2. Hazard identification

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| **Summary** | 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, respiratory protection 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)
Skin corrosion/irritation (Category 2)
Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Category 2)
Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure, Narcotic effects (Category 3)

**DANGER**
H222: Extremely flammable aerosol
H229: Pressurized container: may burst if heated
H319: Causes serious eye irritation
H315: Causes skin irritation
H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness
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.
P261: Avoid breathing vapours, mist and spray.
P264: Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280: Wear gloves and eye protection.
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 |
|---|---|---|
| n-Heptane | 142-82-5 | 30 - 60 % |
| Propane | 74-98-6 | 10 - 30 % |
| Isobutane | 75-28-5 | 7 - 13 % |
| Polydimethylsiloxanes | 63148-62-9 | 7 - 13 % |
| Acetone | 67-64-1 | 3 - 7 % |
| Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy (C6-C13) | 64742-48-9 | 3 - 7 % |
| **Note:** The manufacturer withholds the actual concentration range of the ingredients as a trade secret. | | |

## 4. First-aid measures

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| **Inhalation** | Move person to fresh air. If a problem develops or persists, seek medical attention. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen by trained personnel. |
| **Skin contact** | Wash skin with warm water and mild soap. 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 irritation persists, seek medical attention. |
| **Ingestion** | DO NOT induce vomiting, unless recommended by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth if victim is unconscious or convulsing. If victim is conscious wash out mouth with plenty of water. Seek medical attention or contact a Poison Centre immediately. |
| **Other** | No additional information. |
| **Symptoms** | May cause eye irritation. May cause dry skin, itching 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

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| **Suitable extinguishing media** | Dry chemicals, water spray, chemical foam, carbon dioxide (CO2). Do not use a heavy water jet. |
| **Specific hazards arising from the chemical** | Flammable aerosol. Content under pressure, containers may explode under fire conditions. Emits toxic and irritating fumes under fire conditions. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel to an ignition source distant from the material handling point. |

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| **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. Product floating on water can travel to an ignition source and spread the fire. Prevent run-off from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers or drinking water supply. |

## *6. Accidental release measures*

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| **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) or wipe up or scrape up and place in an appropriate waste disposal container clearly identified. Finish cleaning the contaminated surface by rinsing with soapy water. Dispose via a licensed waste disposal contractor. |

## *7. Handling and storage*

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| **Precautions for safe handling** | Content under pressure, do not puncture, cut, heat or throw container into the flames. Keep away from heat 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, respiratory protection 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 tightly closed and in properly labelled containers in a cool, dry and well ventilated place. Store away from oxidizing materials and incompatible materials (see section 10). Keep away from direct sunlight and heat. Keep away from freezing. |
| **Storage temperature** | 0 to 50°C (32 to 122°F) |

## *8. Exposure controls/personal protection*

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| **Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health** | Acetone: 2500 ppm.<br>n-Heptane : 750 ppm.<br>Propane : 2100 ppm.<br>Isobutane: 1800 ppm. |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| n-Heptane | STEL | | 500 ppm | | ACGIH , BC, ON |
| | | | 500 ppm | 2050 mg/m$^3$ | RSST |
| | TWA (8h) | | 400 ppm | | ACGIH , BC, ON |
| | | | 400 ppm | 1640 mg/m$^3$ | RSST |
| Propane | | Simple asphyxiant | | | ACGIH , BC, ON |
| | | | 1000 ppm | 1800 mg/m$^3$ | RSST |
| Isobutane | Ceiling | | 1000 ppm | | ACGIH |
| | TWA (8h) | | 800 ppm | | ON |
| Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy (C6-C13) | TWA (8h) | Mist | | 5 mg/m$^3$ | ACGIH , RSST |
| | | | 175 ppm | 1200 mg/m$^3$ | Other |
| | | | 300 ppm | | OSHA |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acetone | STEL | 500 ppm | | ACGIH , BC, ON |
| | | 1000 ppm | 2380 mg/m$^3$ | RSST |
| | TWA (8h) | 250 ppm | | ACGIH , BC, ON |
| | | 500 ppm | 1190 mg/m$^3$ | RSST |

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| **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** | If any risk of skin contact wear nitrile or neoprene gloves. Disposable nitrile gloves can also be used, but discard after single use. 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. |
| **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. |
| **Feet** | No personal protection measure required. |


Safety glasses


Nitrile gloves

## *9. Physical and chemical properties*

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| **Physical state** | Aerosol (liquid) | **Flammability** | Flammable |
| **Colour** | Clear | **Flammability limits** | 1 to 12.8% |
| **Odour** | Characteristic | **Flash point** | -18°C (-0.4°F) |
| **Odour threshold** | N.Dis | **Auto-ignition temperature** | 465°C (869°F) |
| **pH** | N/Ap. | **Sensibility to electrostatic charges** | No |
| **Melting point** | N/Av. | **Sensibility to sparks and/or friction** | No |
| **Freezing point** | N/Av. | **Vapour density** | >1 (Air = 1) |
| **Boiling point** | 57 to 200°C (134.6 to 392°F) | **Relative density** | 0.75 to 0.78 kg/L (Water = 1) |
| **Solubility** | Partially soluble in water (<10%) | **Partition coefficient n-octanol/water** | N/Av. |
| **Evaporation rate** | > Butyl Acetate | **Decomposition temperature** | N/Av. |
| **Vapour pressure** | 410.26 to 379.21kPa (3077 to 2844.1 mm Hg) | **Viscosity** | 350 cSt |
| **Percent Volatile** | 90% | **Molecular mass** | N/Ap. |

N/Av.: Not Available N/Ap.: Not Applicable Und.: Undetermined N/E: Not Established

## 10. Stability and reactivity

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| **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** | Keep away from heat and open flame. Avoid temperatures over 49 °C. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. |
| **Incompatible materials** | Strong oxidizing agents (e.g. chlorine, fluorine, nitric acid, perchloric acid, peroxides, nitrates, chlorates, chromates, permanganates and perchlorates). |
| **Hazardous decomposition products** | Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced. |

## 11. Toxicological information

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| **Numerical measures of toxicity** | n-Heptane | Ingestion | >15000 mg/kg | Rat | LD50 |
| | | Inhalation | 103 mg/l/4h | Rat | LC50 |
| | | Skin | >2000 mg/kg | Rabbit | LD50 |
| | Propane | Inhalation | 240000 ppm/4h | Rat | LC50 |
| | Isobutane | Inhalation | 276000 ppm/4h | Rat | LC50 |
| | | | 658 mg/l/4h | Rat | LC50 |
| | Polydimethylsiloxanes | Ingestion | >17000 mg/kg | Rat | LD50 |
| | | Inhalation | >400 mg/l/4h | Rabbit | LC50 |
| | | Skin | >10200 mg/kg | Rabbit | LD50 |
| | Acetone | Ingestion | 5800 mg/kg | Rat | LD50 |
| | | Inhalation | 71.4 mg/l/4h | Rat | LC50 |
| | | Skin | 15800 mg/kg | Rabbit | LD50 |
| | Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy (C6-C13) | Ingestion | >10000 mg/kg | Rat | LD50 |
| | | Inhalation | >8.5 mg/l/4h | Rat | LC50 |
| | | Skin | >3200 mg/kg | Rabbit | LD50 |
| **Likely routes of exposure** | Skin, eyes, inhalation, ingestion. | | | | |
| **Delayed, immediate and chronic effects** | **Eye contact** | May cause eye irritation. Acetone causes eye irritation in rabbits (Draize test, OECD 405). | | | |
| | **Skin contact** | May cause skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause defatting dermatitis. n-Heptane is irritating to the skin (rabbit, OECD 404). Acetone is not irritating to the skin (OECD 404). | | | |
| | **Inhalation** | May cause respiratory tract irritation. 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. | | | |
| | **Ingestion** | May cause headaches, nausea, vomiting and weakness. | | | |
| | **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** | No ingredients listed. | | | |
| | **Carcinogenicity** | 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. | | | |
| | **Mutagenicity** | Ingredients in this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% are not known to cause mutagenic effects. | | | |

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| | **Reproductive toxicity** | Ingredients in this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% are not known to cause reproduction effects. |
| | **Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure** | Central nervous system. |
| | **Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure** | No target organ is listed. |
| **Interactive effects** | No information available. | |
| **Other information** | The oral and skin acute toxicity estimates (ATE) of the mixture were calculated to be greater than 2000 mg/kg. These values are not classified according to WHMIS 2015 and OSHA HCS 2012. 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. | |

## *12. Ecological information*

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| **Ecological toxicity** | Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss - Rainbow trout | LC50 4740 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 67-64-1) |
| | Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna | EC50 12600-12700 mg/L; 48 h (CAS no 67-64-1) |
| | Goldfish - Carassius auratus | LC50 4 mg/L; 24h (CAS no 142-82-5) |
| | Fish - Pimephales promelas - Fresh water | LC50 8.2 mg/L; 96 h (64742-48-9) |
| | Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna | EC50 4.5 mg/L; 48 h (64742-48-9) OECD 202 |
| | Aquatic Invertebrate - Crustaceans, Mysidopsis bahia | EC50 0.1 mg/L; 96h (CAS no 142-82-5) |
| **Persistence** | Contains an or many ingredients that may be persistent in aquatic environment. | |
| **Degradability** | N-Heptane is readily biodegradable at 70% in 10 days. Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy (C6-C13) (CAS no 64742-48-9) is expected to biodegrade only very slowly in the environment (10% in 28 days, OECD 301D). Acetone is readily biodegradable at 91% in 28 days (OECD 301B). | |
| **Bioaccumulative potential** | Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy (CAS no 64742-48-9) has Log Kow values ranging from 2.1 to 6.5 and Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) of >3000 for the oil mixture. These values indicate a high degree of bioaccumulation. Acetone has a Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) of 0.65 and a partition factor Log Kow of -0.24, indicating no bioaccumulation. n-Heptane has an estimated bioconcentration factor (BCF) 550 calculated in fish, using a partition factor Log Kow of 4.66, which suggest that the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is high (TOXNET). | |
| **Mobility in soil** | 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. Acetone evaporates very rapidly from dry soil surfaces. It is very soluble in water and it is expected to have very high mobility in soil with no adsorption to sediment. The estimated Koc value of 240 suggests that n-heptane is expected to have moderate mobility in soil (TOXNET). | |
| **Other adverse effects** | This chemical does not deplete the ozone layer. | |

## *13. Disposal considerations*

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| **Container**  | 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). 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. |

## 14. Transport information

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| **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, 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| n-Heptane | 142-82-5 | X | X | | X |
| Propane | 74-98-6 | X | X | | X |
| Isobutane | 75-28-5 | X | X | | X |
| Polydimethylsiloxanes | 63148-62-9 | | X | | |
| Acetone | 67-64-1 | | X | | |
| Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy (C6-C13) | 64742-48-9 | | 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-Heptane | 142-82-5 | X | | | | | | | | |
| Propane | 74-98-6 | X | | | | | | X | | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Isobutane | 75-28-5 | X | | | | | | X | | |
| Polydimethylsiloxanes | 63148-62-9 | X | | | | | | | | |
| Acetone | 67-64-1 | X | X | | | X | | | | |
| Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy (C6-C13) | 64742-48-9 | 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**

No ingredients listed.

**Other regulations**

**HMIS**


**NFPA**


## *16. Other information*

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| **Date (YYYY-MM-DD)** | AEROCHEM Inc. 2020-03-03 |
| **Version** | 04 |
| **Other information** | REFERENCES:<br>- Haz-Map, Information on Hazardous Chemicals and Occupational Diseases, https://haz-map.com/<br>- 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<br>- NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, NIOSH Publications, 2007, http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg/npg.html<br>- Database, Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité, http://www.inrs.fr/accueil/produits/bdd.html<br>DATE OF FIRST VERSION OF SDS:<br>2016-02-08.<br>CHANGES MADE IN THE VERSION 02:<br>sections 3 and 15.<br>DATE OF SECOND VERSION OF SDS:<br>2018-07-18.<br>CHANGES MADE IN THE VERSION 03:<br>sections 2 and 3.<br>DATE OF THIRD VERSION OF SDS:<br>2019-08-01.<br>CHANGES MADE IN THE VERSION 04:<br>section 1.<br><br>ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists<br>AIHA: American Industrial Hygiene Association<br>HMIS: Hazardous Materials Identification System<br>NFPA: National Fire Protection Association |

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| | OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (USA)<br>NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health<br>NTP: National Toxicology Program<br>RSST: Règlement sur la santé et la sécurité du travail (Québec)<br>GHS: Globally Harmonized System<br>IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer<br>IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health<br>STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit (15 min)<br>TWA: Time Weighted Averages<br>WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System |
| Powered by<br>A global vision of prevention | To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither Prï¿½ventis 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. |