

Safety Data Sheet

S/S COAT

**AEROCHEM**

1. Identification

Product identifier	S/S COAT
Product code	AECOAT368GDZ
Other means of identification	S/S COAT, aerosol. This SDS sheet is not for the product in liquid format.
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use	Leak stainless steel coating, high temperature.
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 ingested consult physician immediately and show this Safety Data Sheet. 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)
Skin irritation (Category 2)
Eye irritation (Category 2A)
Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure, Narcotic effects (Category 3)
Aspiration hazard (Category 1)

DANGER

H222: Extremely flammable aerosol
H229: Pressurized container: may burst if heated
H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
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 mist, 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.

P301+310+331: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or a physician. Do NOT induce vomiting.
 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.
 P362+364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
 P403+233: Store in a well ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
 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.

TM/MD

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Common name	CAS	Weight % content
Solvent naphtha (Petroleum), light aliphatic	64742-89-8	15 - 40 %
Acetone	67-64-1	10 - 30 %
Stainless steel	65997-19-5	10 - 30 %
Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened	68476-86-8	10 - 30 %
Xylene	1330-20-7	3 - 10 %
Distillates (Petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-47-8	3 - 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. May cause upper respiratory tract irritation. High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression characterized by headache, dizziness, vertigo, nausea, drowsiness and fatigue. Aspiration hazard for the lungs (ingestion/vomiting). Can enter lungs and cause damage. 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.
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. Emits toxic fumes under fire conditions. 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 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

Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health	Acetone: 2500 ppm. Xylenes: 900 ppm.
--	---

Solvent naphtha (Petroleum), light aliphatic	TWA (8h)	300 ppm	ACGIH
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
Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened	Simple asphyxiant	1000 ppm	ACGIH , BC, ON, RSST
Distillates (Petroleum), hydrotreated light	TWA (8h)	200 mg/m ³	ACGIH , BC, ON
Xylene	STEL	150 ppm	ACGIH , BC, ON
		150 ppm	651 mg/m ³ RSST
	TWA (8h)	100 ppm	ACGIH , BC, ON
		100 ppm	435 mg/m ³ RSST
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.		
	  		
	<p>Safety glasses Neoprene gloves (thin) Lab coat</p>		

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Aerosol (liquid)	Flammability	Flammable.
Colour	Silver metallic	Flammability limits	N/Av.
Odour	Solvent	Flash point	-18°C (-0.4°F)
Odour threshold	N/Av.	Auto-ignition temperature	N/Av.
pH	N/Av.	Sensibility to electrostatic charges	Yes
Melting point	N/Av.	Sensibility to sparks and/or friction	N/Av.
Freezing point	N/Av.	Vapour density	>1 (Air = 1)

Boiling point	56 °C (132.8 °F)	Relative density	1.0614 kg/L @ 22 °C (71.6 °F) (Water = 1)
Solubility	Negligible in water	Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	N/Av.
Evaporation rate	N/Av.	Decomposition temperature	N/Av.
Vapour pressure	N/Av.	Viscosity	N/Av.
Percent Volatile	N/Av.	Molecular mass	N/Av.
N/Av.: Not Available N/Av.: Not Applicable 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	Solvent naphtha (Petroleum), light aliphatic	Ingestion	>5000 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation	>20 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
		Skin	>3000 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
	Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened Distillates (Petroleum), hydrotreated light	Inhalation	520400 ppm/2h	Rat	LC50
		Ingestion	>5000 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
	Xylene	Inhalation	>10.2 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
		Skin	3160 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
		Ingestion	3523 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation	27.6 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 redness and irritation to eyes. Eye Irritation, Rabbit: tests performed with each ingredient of this mixture gave not irritating to irritating results. Acetone causes eye irritation in rabbits (Draize test, OECD 405).
	Skin contact	May cause dry skin and irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause defatting dermatitis. Skin Irritation, Rabbit : tests performed with each ingredient of this mixture gave not irritating to irritating results.
	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	Ingestion of large amounts may cause depression of the central nervous system characterized by headache, dizziness, convulsions and loss of consciousness. Aspiration hazard for the lungs (ingestion/vomiting). Can enter lungs and cause damage. Signs of lung involvement include increased respiratory rate, increased heart rate, and a bluish discoloration of the skin. Coughing, choking and gagging are often noted at the time of aspiration.
	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.
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. 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


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)
	Fish - Pimephales promelas - Fresh water	LC50 16-28 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 1330-20-7)
	Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna	EC50 1.3-3.7 mg/L; 48 h (CAS no 1330-20-7)
	Fish - Pimephales promelas - Fresh water	LC50 3.2-7.0 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 64742-89-8)
	Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna	EC50 18 mg/L; 48 h (CAS no 64742-89-8)
	Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna	EC50 3-10 mg/L; 48 h (CAS no 64742-47-8)
	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)	
Persistence	Not persistent in environment.	
Degradability	Acetone is readily biodegradable at 91% in 28 days (OECD 301B). Xylene is readily biodegradable (>70% in 10 days). Distillats légers (pétrole), hydrotraités (CAS no 64742-47-8) are readily biodegradable with a result of >60% in 14 days (OECD 301F). Solvent naphtha (Petroleum), light aliphatic (CAS no 64742-89-8)	

	is inherently biodegradable as it reached >20% biodegradability based on CO2 production and 96% of the test material was degraded in 28 days (OECD 301B).
Bioaccumulative potential	Acetone has a Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) of 0.65 and a partition factor Log Kow of -0.24, indicating no bioaccumulation. Xylene has Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) of 6 to 23.4 and a partition factor Log Kow of 3.1 to 3.2, depending to the isomer. These values suggest a low potential of bioaccumulation (TOXNET). The product is a hydrocarbon mixture of which some ingredients have different bioaccumulation potentials.
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. Xylene will rapidly evaporate into the atmosphere because of its low soil absorption and its low solubility in water. Koc values range from 39-365 for the individual isomers. These values suggest that xylenes are expected to have high to moderate mobility in soil (TOXNET). 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.
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. Empty containers can be treated (recycled) 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	<u>126</u>
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

15. Regulatory information

CANADA

Common name	CAS	CEPA	DSL	NDSL	NPRI
Solvent naphtha (Petroleum), light aliphatic	64742-89-8	X	X		X
Acetone	67-64-1		X		
Stainless steel	65997-19-5		X		
Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened	68476-86-8		X		X
Xylene	1330-20-7	X	X		X
Distillates (Petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-47-8	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.
Solvent naphtha (Petroleum), light aliphatic	64742-89-8	X								
Acetone	67-64-1	X	X			X				
Stainless steel	65997-19-5	X								
Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened	68476-86-8	X								
Xylene	1330-20-7	X	X	X		X	X		X	
Distillates (Petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-47-8	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	
②	Health
④	Flamability
①	Reactivity
Ⓑ	Protective Equipment



16. Other information

Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	AEROCHEM Inc. 2020-03-03
Version	03
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- IPCS INCHEM, Chemical Safety Information from Intergovernmental Organizations, Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS), Copyright International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS), http://www.inchem.org <p>DATE OF FIRST VERSION OF SDS: 2016-02-10.</p> <p>CHANGES MADE IN THE VERSION 02: sections 2 and 3.</p> <p>DATE OF THIRD VERSION OF SDS: 2019-07-31.</p> <p>CHANGES MADE IN THE VERSION 03: 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>
Powered by  A global vision of prevention	<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>