

# Safety Data Sheet

## S/S CLEANER



AEROCHEM

### 1. Identification

<b>Product identifier</b>	S/S CLEANER
<b>Product code</b>	AESSCLEAN396GDZ
<b>Other means of identification</b>	S/S CLEANER aérosol . TM/MD
<b>Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use</b>	Stainless steel and metal polish cleaner with film protector.
<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)  
Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Category 2)  
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  
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.  
P301+310+331: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or a physician. Do NOT induce vomiting.  
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.

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
White mineral oil	8042-47-5	30 - 60 %
Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened	68476-86-8	10 - 30 %
Acetone	67-64-1	7 - 13 %
Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate (C7-C10)	64741-66-8	5 - 10 %

**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 slight irritation. High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression characterized by headache, dizziness, vertigo, nausea, drowsiness and fatigue. Harmful or fatal if inhaled into the lungs (ingestion/vomiting). 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.
<b>Notes to the physician</b>	Aspiration hazard for the lungs (ingestion/vomiting). Can enter lungs and cause damage. 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.
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## 6. Accidental release measures

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

## 7. Handling and storage

<b>Precautions for safe handling</b>	Content under pressure, do not puncture, cut, heat or throw container into the flames. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Use only in well ventilated area. Do not breathe vapours, mists or aerosols. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wear eye protection, gloves and other protective clothing that are adapted to the task being performed and the risks involved. Do not eat, do not drink and do not smoke during use. Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling this compound and before eating, drinking or using toiletries. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
<b>Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities</b>	Keep in properly labelled containers. Store away from oxidizing materials and incompatible materials (see section 10). Keep away from direct sunlight and heat. 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>	Acetone: 2500 ppm.			
White mineral oil	STEL	Mist	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	RSST
	TWA (8h)	Mist	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	BC
		Fume	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ACGIH
		Mist	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ACGIH , ON, RSST
Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened	STEL		1900 ppm	NIOSH
	TWA (8h)		800 ppm	NIOSH
		Simple asphyxiant	1000 ppm	ACGIH , BC, ON, OSHA, RSST
Acetone	STEL		500 ppm	ACGIH , BC, ON
			750 ppm	AB
			1000 ppm	2380 mg/m <sup>3</sup> RSST
			1000 ppm	2400 mg/m <sup>3</sup> OSHA
	TWA (8h)		250 ppm	ACGIH , BC, ON
			250 ppm	590 mg/m <sup>3</sup> NIOSH
			500 ppm	AB
			500 ppm	1190 mg/m <sup>3</sup> RSST

Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate  
(C7-C10)

TWA (8h)

750 ppm 1782 mg/m<sup>3</sup> OSHA  
1200 mg/m<sup>3</sup> ACGIH

<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>	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.
<b>Respiratory</b>	Respiratory protection is not required for normal use. Where the conditions in the workplace require a respirator, it is necessary to follow a respiratory protection program. Moreover, respiratory protection equipment (RPE) must be selected, fitted, maintained and inspected in accordance with regulations and standard 29 CFR 1910.134 (OSHA), ANSI Z88.2 or CSA Z 94.11 (Canada) and approved by NIOSH/MSHA.
<b>Feet</b>	No personal protection measure required.
 Goggles      Nitrile gloves	

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

<b>Physical state</b>	Aerosol (liquid)	<b>Flammability</b>	Flammable.
<b>Colour</b>	Cream-white	<b>Flammability limits</b>	N/Av.
<b>Odour</b>	Peppermint odor	<b>Flash point</b>	-16°C (3.2°F)
<b>Odour threshold</b>	N/Av.	<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	N/Av.
<b>pH</b>	N/Av.	<b>Sensitivity to electrostatic charges</b>	Yes
<b>Melting point</b>	N/Av.	<b>Sensitivity to sparks and/or friction</b>	No
<b>Freezing point</b>	N/Av.	<b>Vapour density</b>	>1 (Air = 1)
<b>Boiling point</b>	48°C (118.4°F)	<b>Relative density</b>	0.82 to 0.83 kg/L (Water = 1)
<b>Solubility</b>	Partially soluble in water (<10%)	<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>	344.74kPa (2585.6 mm Hg)	<b>Viscosity</b>	5 cSt @ 40°C (104°F)
<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>	Content under pressure, do not puncture, cut, heat or throw container into the flames. Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	Strong oxidizing agents (e.g. chlorine, fluorine, nitric acid, perchloric acid, peroxides, nitrates, chlorates, chromates, permanganates and perchlorates).
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## 11. Toxicological information


<b>Numerical measures of toxicity</b>	White mineral oil	Ingestion >2460 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation >2.46 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
		Skin >2000 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
	Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened	Inhalation 520400 ppm/2h	Rat	LC50
	Acetone	Ingestion 5800 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation 71.4 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
		Skin 15800 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
	Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate (C7-C10)	Ingestion >7000 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		Inhalation >5.04 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
		Skin >2000 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
<b>Likely routes of exposure</b>	Skin, eyes, inhalation, ingestion.			
<b>Delayed, immediate and chronic effects</b>	<b>Eye contact</b>	May cause redness and irritation to eyes. Acetone causes eye irritation in rabbits (Draize test, OECD 405). Eye Irritation/Corrosion, Rabbit (OECD TG 405): tests performed with the other ingredients of this mixture gave not irritating to slightly irritating results.		
	<b>Skin contact</b>	May cause redness and slight irritation of the skin. Prolonged or repeated exposure can cause skin drying, defatting and dermatitis. Skin Irritation/Corrosion, Rabbit (OECD 404) : tests performed with the other ingredients of this mixture gave not irritating to slightly irritating results.		
	<b>Inhalation</b>	Inhalation of vapours may cause central nervous system depression such as drowsiness, headache, dizziness, vertigo, nausea and fatigue. 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>	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.		
	<b>Respiratory or skin sensitization</b>	Ingredients present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% of this product are not skin or respiratory sensitizers.		
	<b>IARC/NTP Classification</b>	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>	Ingredients in this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% are not known to cause reproduction effects.		

	<p><b>Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure</b> Central nervous system.</p> <p><b>Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure</b> No target organ is listed.</p>
<b>Interactive effects</b>	No information available.
<b>Other information</b>	The oral and skin acute toxicity estimates (ATE) of the mixture were calculated to be greater than 2000 mg/kg. The acute toxicity estimate (ATE) by inhalation (aerosol/mist) of the mixture was calculated to be greater than 5 mg/L/4h. These values are not classified according to WHMIS 2015 and OSHA HCS 2012.

## 12. Ecological information

<b>Ecological toxicity</b>	<p>Fish - Pimephales promelas - Fresh water LC50 8.2 mg/L; 96 h (64742-48-9)</p> <p>Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna EC50 4.5 mg/L; 48 h (64742-48-9) OECD 202</p> <p>Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss - Rainbow trout LC50 4740 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 67-64-1)</p> <p>Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna EC50 12600-12700 mg/L; 48 h (CAS no 67-64-1)</p> <p>Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss - Rainbow trout LC50 18.4 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 64741-66-8) OECD 203</p>
<b>Persistence</b>	Contains an or many ingredients that may be persistent in aquatic environment.
<b>Degradability</b>	The product is a hydrocarbon mixture of which some ingredients are not readily biodegradable. White mineral oil (CAS no 8042-47-5) is not readily biodegradable. Acetone is readily biodegradable at 91% in 28 days (OECD 301B).
<b>Bioaccumulative potential</b>	Contains oils that have a high potential to bioaccumulate. White mineral oil (CAS no 8042-47-5) should bioaccumulate according to its high partition coefficient (Log Kow >6). Acetone has a Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) of 0.65 and a partition factor Log Kow of -0.24, indicating no bioaccumulation.
<b>Mobility in soil</b>	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.
<b>Other adverse effects</b>	This chemical does not deplete the ozone layer.

## 13. Disposal considerations

	<p><b>Container</b> Important! Prevent waste generation. Use in full. DO NOT pierce, cut, heat, or burn the container, even after use. DO NOT dispose residue in sewers, streams or drinking water supply. Depressurize empty container (empty it of its propellant). Non-use oils, organic solvents and wastes residues can be reprocessed (recycle) 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.</p>
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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.

**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
White mineral oil	8042-47-5	X	X		X
Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened	68476-86-8		X		X
Acetone	67-64-1		X		
Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate (C7-C10)	64741-66-8		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.
White mineral oil	8042-47-5	X								
Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened	68476-86-8	X								
Acetone	67-64-1	X	X			X				
Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate (C7-C10)	64741-66-8	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
0	Reactivity
B	Protective Equipment

**NFPA**



The NFPA hazard diamond shows a blue section with the number 2, a red section with the number 3, a yellow section with the number 0, and a white section with the number 0.

## 16. Other information

### Date (YYYY-MM-DD)

AEROCHEM Inc. 2020-03-03

### Version

03

### Other information

#### REFERENCES:

- 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>
- EPA ACToR (Aggregated Computational Toxicology Resource) <http://actor.epa.gov/actor/faces/ACToRHome.jsp>

#### DATE OF FIRST VERSION OF SDS:

2016-02-08.

#### CHANGES MADE IN THE VERSION 02:

section 3.

#### DATE OF SECOND VERSION OF SDS:

2019-07-31.

#### CHANGES MADE IN THE VERSION 03:

section 1.

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

### Powered by



A global vision of prevention

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