

### **SECTION 1: Identification**

#### 1.1 Product identifier

Product name Odour Fogger - Lemon

Product number OF-6

### 1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Buffing Compound / Paint Correction (automotive)

### 1.4 Supplier's details

Name GAP Professional Products

Address 122 Route 105

Keswick Ridge, NB E6L 1B1

Canada

Telephone (506) 363-9708 Fax (506) 363-4241 email info@gapauto.com

### 1.5 Emergency phone number(s)

For Medical or Transport Emergencies/ Pour les urgences médicales ou de transport

CANUTEC (24 Hours/Heures)

(613) 996-6666

### **SECTION 2: Hazard identification**

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS classification in accordance with: (CA) WHMIS 2015

- Carcinogenicity, Cat. 1A
- Germ cell mutagenicity, Cat. 1B
- Eye damage/irritation, Cat. 2A
- Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure), Cat. 3

- Flammable aerosols, Cat. 2

### 2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

#### **Pictogram**



1. Health hazard; 2. Exclamation mark; 3. Flame

Signal word	Danger
-------------	--------

mazaru statementis	Hazard	statement	s)
--------------------	--------	-----------	----

H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H340	May cause genetic defects [route]
H350	May cause cancer [route]
H223	Flammable aerosol

### Precautionary statement(s)

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P280 Wear eye protection/face protection.

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses

if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P312 Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/.../ if you feel unwell.
P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

P405 Store locked up.

P501 Dispose of contents/container to ...

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.

P211 Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251 Pressurized container: do not pierce or burn, even after use.

P410+P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.

# **SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

### 3.2 Mixtures

#### **Hazardous components**

Component	Concentration
Acetone (CAS no.: 67-64-1; EC no.: 200-662-2; Index no.: 606-001-00-8)	60 - 80 % (weight)

CLASSIFICATIONS: Flammable liquids, Cat. 2; Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure), Cat. 3; Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Cat. 2. HAZARDS: H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor; H319 - Causes serious eye irritation; H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Propane gas (CAS no.: 74-98-6; EC no.: 200-827-9; Index no.: 601-003-00-5)

10 - 20 % (weight)

CLASSIFICATIONS: Flammable gases, Cat. 1; Press. Gas. HAZARDS: H220 - Extremely flammable gas.

N-butane (CAS no.: 106-97-8; EC no.: 203-448-7; Index no.: 601-004-01-8)

10 - 20 % (weight)

CLASSIFICATIONS: Flammable gases, Cat. 1; Press. Gas; Carcinogenicity, Cat. 1A; Germ cell mutagenicity, Cat. 1B. HAZARDS: H220 - Extremely flammable gas; H340 - May cause genetic defects [route]; H350 - May cause cancer [route].

### **SECTION 4: First-aid measures**

#### 4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

General advice Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Move

out of dangerous area.

If inhaled If inhalation of gas/fume/vapor/dust/mist from the material is excessive (air

concentration is greater than the TLV or health effects are noticed), immediately remove the affected person(s) to fresh air. Call a physician or Poison Control Center

immediately. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

In case of skin contact Rinse with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

In case of eye contact Immediately flush contaminated eyes with a directed stream of water for as long as

possible. Remove contact lenses, if present, then continue rinsing. If symptoms

persist, GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

If swallowed In the unlikely event of swallowing contact a physician or poison control center.

Rinse mouth thoroughly.

Personal protective equipment for first-aid responders

Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, take precautions to protect themselves and prevent spread of contamination. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid direct contact with skin. Use barrier to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wear personal protective clothing (see section

8).

### 4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2) and/or in section 11

### 4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

No data available.

# **SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures**

#### 5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Water spray, alcohol resistant foam, BC-powder, carbon dioxide (CO2)

### 5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Contents under pressure. Pressurized container may explode when exposed to heat or flame

## 5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Firefighters must use standard protective equipment including flame retardant coat, helmet withface shield, gloves, rubber boots, and in enclosed spaces, SCBA. Move containers from fire area ifyou can do so without risk. Use water spray to cool

Version: 1.0, Date of issue: 2018-05-02, Printed on: 2018-05-02, p.  $\,$  3 of  $\,$  11

unopened containers. Containers should becooled with water to prevent vapor pressure build up. For massive fire in cargo area, useunmanned hose holder or monitor nozzles, if possible. If not, withdraw and let fire burn out. Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials. Movecontainer from fire area if it can be done without risk. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. In the event of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes.

#### **Further information**

Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

### **SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

#### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear respiratory protection if necessary. Avoid breathing gas, mist, vapors, spray. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas.

For personal protection see section 8.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Do not let concentrated product enter drains.

#### 6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Keep combustibles (wood, paper, oil, etc.) away from spilled material. Many gases are heavier than air and will spread along low lying areas.

LARGE SPILLS: Dike far ahead of spill to prevent further movement. Recover by pumping or by using a suitable absorbent. SMALL SPILLS: Contain and absorb with absorbent material and place into containers for later disposal. Wash site of spillage thoroughly with water. Dispose in suitable waste container.

### **SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Put on appropriate personal equipment (see Section 8). Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Do not use if spray button is missing or defective. Do not spray on a naked flame or any other incandescent material. Do not smoke while using or until sprayed surface is thoroughly dry. Do not cut, weld, solder, drill, grind, or compress.

#### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store locked up. Pressurized container. Protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperaturesexceeding 50°C/122°F. Do not puncture, incinerate or crush. Do not handle or store near an openflame, heat or other sources of ignition. This material can accumulate static charge which maycause spark and become an ignition source. Refrigeration recommended. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10 of the SDS). Level 3 Aerosol. Keep out of reach from children.

### Specific end use(s)

Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking.

### **SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

#### 8.1 Control parameters

Version: 1.0, Date of issue: 2018-05-02, Printed on: 2018-05-02, p. 4 of 11

1. Acetone (CAS: 67-64-1)

PEL (Inhalation): 1000 ppm (OSHA)

OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

PEL (Inhalation): 2400 mg/m3 (OSHA) OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

PEL (Inhalation): 500 ppm, (ST) 750 ppm, (C) 3000 ppm (Cal/OSHA)

OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

REL (Inhalation): 250 ppm (NIOSH)

OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

TLV® (Inhalation): 250 ppm, (ST) 500 ppm; USA (ACGIH)

OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

2. Propane (CAS: 74-98-6)

PEL (Inhalation): 1000 ppm (OSHA)

OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

PEL (Inhalation): 1800 mg/m3 (OSHA) OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

PEL (Inhalation): 1000 ppm (Cal/OSHA)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

REL (Inhalation): 1000 ppm (NIOSH)

OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

#### 8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday. Provide local exhaust or general dilution ventilation to keep exposure to airborne contaminants below the permissible exposure limits where mists or vapors may be generated.

### 8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

### Eye/face protection

Chemical splash goggles. Ensure that eyewash stations and/or safety showers are close to the workstation location if working with concentrated product.

#### Skin protection

Chemical-resistant gloves. Neoprene Nitrile

#### **Body protection**

Wear appropriate chemical resistant clothing.

#### Respiratory protection

Recommended: Dust mask or Respirator should be worn if product is used in confined space or used for a prolonged period of time. Avoid inhalation of product vapors.

#### Thermal hazards

Wear appropriate chemical resistant clothing. Wear appropriate chemical resistant clothing.

### **SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Version: 1.0, Date of issue: 2018-05-02, Printed on: 2018-05-02, p. 5 of 11

Appearance/form (physical state, color, etc.) Liquid (when in container)

Odor Lemon Scent

Odor threshold N/D
pH N/A
Melting point/freezing point N/A
Initial boiling point and boiling range N/A
Flash point 156.0 °F
Evaporation rate 1 (water=1)

Flammability (solid, gas) N/A

Upper/lower flammability limits LEL=1.9% UEL=9.5%

Upper/lower explosive limits N/A Vapor pressure 55 - 75 psig Vapor density 0.96 Relative density N/D Solubility(ies) N/D Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water N/D Auto-ignition temperature N/D Decomposition temperature N/D Viscosity Thin liquid **Explosive properties** None Oxidizing properties None

### **SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity**

#### 10.1 Reactivity

Contact with incompatible materials.

#### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

#### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Stable under normal use conditions.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

None under normal use conditions.

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Do not store near acids, carbon dioxide (CO2), and strong oxidizers such as permanganate, chlorine, ectoderm.

----

Acetone: Bases, Oxidizing agents, Reducing agents, Acetone reacts violently with phosphorous oxychloride.

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

After water evaporates, burning may produce oxides of carbon, traces of sulfur and nitrogen oxides and various hydrocarbons

### **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

### Information on toxicological effects

**Acute toxicity** 

**ACETONE** 

LD50 Skin - Guinea pig - 7,429 mg/kg

**ACETONE** 

LC50 Inhalation - Rat - 50,100 mg/m3 - 8 h Remarks: Drowsiness Dizziness Unconsciousness

**ACETONE** 

LD50 Oral - Rat - 5,800 mg/kg

Remarks: Behavioral: Altered sleep time (including change in righting reflex). Behavioral: Tremor. Behavioral: Headache. Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea.

**ACETONE** 

Remarks: RTECS: AL3150000

To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.

Kidney - Irregularities - Based on Human Evidence Skin - Dermatitis - Based on Human Evidence Kidney - Irregularities - Based on Human Evidence Skin - Dermatitis - Based on Human Evidence

Propane gas LC50 Skin - Rabbit

### Skin corrosion/irritation

Acute and delayed symptoms and effects:

May cause skin irritation. Signs/symptoms may include localized redness, swelling, and itching.

### Serious eye damage/irritation

Acute and delayed symptoms and effects:

Can cause severe irritation, redness, tearing, blurred vision.

### Respiratory or skin sensitization

Acute and delayed symptoms and effects:

Breathing of dust or mist can cause mild to severe irritation of nasal or respiratory passage.

Prolonged or repeated contact can cause moderate irritation, defatting, dermatitis.

### Germ cell mutagenicity

No data available

#### Carcinogenicity

Carcinogenicity: Ingredients not listed by OSHA, NTP, IARC.

#### Reproductive toxicity

No data available.

#### STOT-single exposure

Primary route of entry: A) Skin B) Inhalation

### STOT-repeated exposure

Pre-existing skin, eye and respiratory disorders may be aggravated by exposure to product.

### **Aspiration hazard**

Version: 1.0, Date of issue: 2018-05-02, Printed on: 2018-05-02, p.  $\, 7 \,$  of  $\, 11 \,$ 

May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

### **Additional information**

----

Acetone: \*TOXICITY:

typ. dose mode specie amount units other

TCLo ihl man 440 ug/m3/6M

TCLo ihl man 10 mg/m3/6H

TCLo ihl hmn 500 ppm

TCLo ihl man 12000 ppm/4H

LDLo unr man 1159 mg/kg

LDLo ipr rat 500 mg/kg

LD50 orl mus 3000 mg/kg

LCLo ihl mus 110 gm/m3/1H

LD50 ipr mus 1297 mg/kg

LDLo orl dog 8 gm/kg

LD50 orl rat 5800 mg/kg

LC50 ihl rat 50100 mg/m3/8H

LDLo ipr dog 8 gm/kg

LDLo scu dog 5 gm/kg

LD50 skn rbt 20 gm/kg

LDLo scu gpg 5000 mg/kg

TDLo orl man 2857 mg/kg

LD50 ivn rat 5500 mg/kg

LDLo ivn rbt 1576 mg/kg

LD50 orl rbt 5340 mg/kg

LDLo ivn mus 4 gm/kg

\*AQTX/TLM96: Not available

#### \*SAX TOXICITY EVALUATION:

THR: Moderately toxic by various routes. A skin and severe eye irritant. Human systemic effects by inhalation and ingestion. Narcotic in high concentrations. In industry, no injurious effects have been reported other than skin irritation resulting from its defatting action, or headache from prolonged inhalation. A common air contaminant. Dangerous disaster hazard due to fire and explosion hazard.

\*CARCINOGENICITY: Not available

### \*MUTATION DATA:

test lowest dose | test lowest dose

\*TERATOGENICITY:

Reproductive Effects Data:

TCLo: ihl-mam 31500 ug/m3/24H (1-13D preg)

\*STANDARDS, REGULATIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS:

OSHA: Federal Register (1/19/89) and 29 CFR 1910.1000 Subpart Z

Transitional Limit: PEL-TWA 1000 ppm [015,327,545,610]

Final Limit: PEL-TWA 750 ppm; STEL 1000 ppm [015,327,545,610] OSHA STEL does not apply to the acetate fiber industry; it is in

effect for all other sectors [610]

ACGIH: TLV-TWA 750 ppm; STEL 1000 ppm [015,415,421,610]

NIOSH Criteria Document: Recommended exposure limit to this class of

compounds-air: TWA 590 mg/m3 [015] NFPA Hazard Rating: Health (H): 1

Flammability (F): 3 Reactivity (R): 0

H1: Materials only slightly hazardous to health (see NFPA for details). F3: Materials which can be ignited under almost all normal temperature conditions (see NFPA for details).

RO: Materials which are normally stable even under fire exposure conditions and which are not reactive with water (see NFPA for details).

### \*OTHER TOXICITY DATA:

Skin and Eye Irritation Data:

eye-hmn 500 ppm

skn-rbt 395 mg open MLD

eye-rbt 3950 ug SEV

eye-rbt 20 mg/24H MOD

skn-rbt 500 mg/24H MLD

Standards and Regulations: DOT-Hazard: Flammable liquid; Label: Flammable

liquid

Status: NIOSH Analytical Methods: see Ketones I, 1300

EPA TSCA Chemical Inventory, 1986

EPA TSCA Test Submission (TSCATS) Data Base, June 1988

EPA Genetox Program 1988, Negative: SHE-clonal assay; Cell transform.-

mouse embryo

EPA Genetox Program 1988, Negative: Cell transform.-RLV F344 rat

embryo

EPA Genetox Program 1988, Negative: In vitro cytogenetics-nonhuman EPA Genetox Program 1988, Negative: Histidine reversion-Ames test; In

vitro SCE-nonhuman

Meets criteria for proposed OSHA Medical Records Rule

----

N-BUTANE: \*TOXICITY: typ. dose mode specie amount units other LC50 ihl rat 658 gm/m3/4H LC50 ihl mus 680 gm/m3/2H

\*AQTX/TLM96: Not available

\*SAX TOXICITY EVALUATION:

THR: Mildly toxic via inhalation. Causes drowsiness. An asphyxiant.

\*CARCINOGENICITY: Not available

\*MUTATION DATA:

test lowest dose | test lowest dose

------

Not available |

\*TERATOGENICITY: Not available

\*STANDARDS, REGULATIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS:

OSHA: Federal Register (1/19/89)

Final Limit: PEL-TWA 800 ppm [015,545,610] ACGIH: TLV-TWA 800 ppm [015,415,610]

NIOSH Criteria Document: None NFPA Hazard Rating: Health (H): 1

Flammability (F): 4 Reactivity (R): 0

H1: Materials only slightly hazardous to health (see NFPA for details). F4: Very flammable gases or very volatile flammable liquids (see NFPA

for details)

RO: Materials which are normally stable even under fire exposure conditions and which are not reactive with water (see NFPA for details).

\*OTHER TOXICITY DATA:

Standards and Regulations: DOT-IMO: Flammable gas; Label: Flammable Gas

Status: EPA TSCA Chemical Inventory, 1986

EPA TSCA Test Submission (TSCATS) Data Base, September 1989

### **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

**Toxicity** 

ACETONE OECD Test Guideline 301B Result: 91% -Readily biodegradable.

ACETONE LC50 - Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout - 5,540 mg/l - 96 h

ACETONE LC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 8,800 mg/l - 48 hr

### **SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

### Disposal of the product

Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with the local/regional/national/international regulations. Dispose of empty bottle in the trash or recycle where facilities exist.

### **SECTION 14: Transport information**

14.1	UN Number	None
14.2	UN Proper Shipping Name	None
14.3	Transport hazard class(es)	None
14.4	Packing group	None
14.5	Environmental hazards	None
14.6	Special precautions for user	None

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code None

### **SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

### 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

### CANADA

WHMIS (Canada): This product has been classified according to the hazard criteria of the HPR and the SDS contains all information required by the HPR.

Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL)

### SARA 311/312 Hazards

Fire Hazard, Acute Health Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard

### **SECTION 16: Other information**

### 16.1 Further information/disclaimer

These SDS are written in an effort to provide information to the worker in the workplace and in such a way it can be understood. To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier 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.

### 16.2 Preparation information

Prepared by Craig Gourley