






SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. Product and Company Identification

PRODUCT NUMBER:	1782	COMPANY PHONE:	1-800-241-8180
PRODUCT NAME:	SILICONE PRO	EMERGENCY TELEPHONE:	1-800-241-8180
PRODUCT DESCRIPTION:	Aerosol Heavy-Duty Silicone Lubricant	INFOTRAC:	1-800-535-5053
COMPANY INFORMATION:	PRO CHEM, INC. 1475 Bluegrass Lakes Parkway Alpharetta, GA 30004		

2. Hazards Identification

GHS CLASSIFICATION: Specific Target Organ Toxicity -Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects): Category 3 Aspiration Hazard: Category 1 Skin Irritation: Category 2 Eye Irritation: Category 2A Aerosol: Category 1	SIGNAL WORD: DANGER	SYMBOL:			
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HAZARD STATEMENTS:

H222, H229 - Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurized container may burst if heated.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:

Health:

H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 - Causes skin irritation.
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.

General:

P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102 - Keep out of reach of children.
P103 - Read label before use.

Prevention:

P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.
P280 - Wear eye protection/face protection.
P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, 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.

Response:

P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P312 - Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P301 + P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting.
P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.
P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Storage:

P403 + P405 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Store locked up.
P410 - Protect from sunlight.
P412 - Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122°F.

Disposal:

P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

Chemical Name	CAS	Concentration % by Weight
Acetone	67-64-1	29-48
Butane	106-97-8	16-27
N-Heptane	142-82-5	11-27
Isobutane	75-28-5	5-13
Propane	74-98-6	5-12
Silicone	63148-62-9	2-5

4. First Aid Measures

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

EYES: Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air. Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

SKIN: Take off immediately all contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Gently blot or brush away excess product. Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell. Store contaminated clothing under water and wash before reuse or discard.

INHALATION:

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If exposed/feel unwell/concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

INGESTION:

Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing victim. Keep person warm and quiet.

5. Fire-Fighting Measures

SUITABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Use water, fog, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam.

UNSUITABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame.

SPECIFIC HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE CHEMICAL:

Contents under pressure. Keep away from ignition sources and open flames. Exposure of containers to extreme heat and flames can cause them to rupture often with violent force. Aerosol cans may rupture when heated. Heated cans may burst. In fire, will decompose to carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide.

SPECIFIC FIRE-FIGHTING METHODS:

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIREFIGHTERS:

Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear. Care should always be exercised in dust/mist areas.

6. Accidental Release Measures

EMERGENCY PROCEDURE:

Flammable/combustible material.

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Stay upwind; keep out of low areas. Immediately turn off or isolate any source of ignition. Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Clean up immediately. Use absorbent sweeping compound to soak up material and put into suitable container for proper disposal.

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS:

Positive pressure, full-face piece self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA (NIOSH approved). ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Use explosion proof equipment. Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact with skin, eye or clothing. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS:

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth or other appropriate barriers.

7. Handling and Storage

SAFE HANDLING:

For industrial and institutional use only. For use by trained personnel only. Keep away from children. Wash hands after use. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Do not breathe vapors or mists. Use good personal hygiene practices. Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.

SAFE STORAGE & INCOMPATIBILITIES:

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source. Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight and incompatibilities. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Empty container retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near containers. Do not pressurize containers to empty them. Ground all structures, transfer containers and equipment to conform to the national electrical code. Use procedures that prevent static electrical sparks. Static electricity may accumulate and create a fire hazard. Store at temperatures below 120°F.

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m ³)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m ³)	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin Designation	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	NIOSH TWA (mg/m ³)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m ³)	NIOSH Carcinogen
Acetone	1000	2400			1			250	590			
Butane								800	1900			
Isobutane								800	1900			
N-Heptane	500	2000			1			85	350			
Propane	1000	1800			1			1000	1800			

Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m ³)
Acetone	500	1188	750	1782
Butane	1000			
Isobutene	1000			
n-Heptane	400	1640	500	2050
Propane	See Appendix F: Minimal Oxygen Content			

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:



Eye/Face Protection: Chemical goggles, safety glasses with side shields or vented/splash proof goggles. Contact lenses may absorb irritants. Particles may adhere to lenses and cause corneal damage.

Skin Protection: Wear gloves, long sleeved shirt, long pants and other protective clothing as required to minimize skin contact. Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Chemical-resistant clothing is recommended to avoid prolonged contact. Avoid unnecessary skin contact.

Respiratory Protection: If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter suitable for combined particulate/organic gases and vapors. When spraying more than one half can continuously or more than one can consecutively, use NIOSH approved respirator.

9. Physical & Chemical Properties

Appearance:	Not available.	Flammability:	Flashpoint below 73°F
Odor:	Solvent.	Flash Point:	0°F
Odor Threshold:	Not available.	Explosive Level-Lower (%):	1.9
pH:	Not available.	Explosive Level-Upper (%):	8.5
Melting Point:	Not available.	Vapor Density:	Slower than ether.
Freezing Point:	Not available.	High Boiling Point:	157°F
Viscosity:	Not available.	Low Boiling Point:	1°F
Flash Point Symbol:	Not available.	Solubility (water):	Nil.
Evaporation Rate:	Slower than ether.	Auto-Ignition Temp:	Not available.
% VOC:	58.99778%	Decomposition Point:	0
VOC Actual:	3.46579 lb/gal	Density:	5.92528 lb/gal
VOC Regulatory:	3.49579 lb/gal	Density VOC:	3.49579 lb/gal
VOC Regulatory:	418.90000 g/l	VOC Actual:	418.90000 g/l

10. Stability & Reactivity Information

STABILITY:

Stable.

POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS:

Will not occur.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS:

None known.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID:

High temperatures.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:

In fire, will decompose to carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide.

11. Toxicological Information

ACUTE TOXICITY:

Inhalation: effect of overexposure include irritation of respiratory tract, headache, dizziness, nausea, and loss of coordination. Extreme overexposure may result in unconsciousness and possibly death.

0000142-82-5 N-HEPTANE:

LC50 (rat): approximately 25000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 103 g/m³ (4-hour exposure) (6)

LD50 (oral, rat): Greater than 15000 mg/kg (4)

0000067-64-1 ACETONE:

LC50 (male rat): 30000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 71000 mg/m³ (4-hour exposure) (29)

LC50 (male mouse): 18600 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 44000 mg/m³ (4-hour exposure) (29)

LD50 (oral, female rat): 5800 mg/kg (24)

LD50 (oral, mature rat): 6700 mg/kg (cited as 8.5 mL/kg) (31)

LD50 (oral, newborn rat): 1750 mg/kg (cited as 2.2 mL/kg) (31)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 3000 mg/kg (32, unconfirmed)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 16000 mg/kg cited as 20 mL/kg) (30)

0000075-28-5 ISOBUTANE:

LC50 (mouse, inhalation): 520,000 ppm (52%); 2-hour exposure.(4)

0000106-97-8 BUTANE:

LC50 (mouse): 202000 ppm (481000 mg/m³) (4-hour exposure); cited as 680 mg/L (2-hour exposure) (9)

LC50 (rat): 276000 ppm (658000 mg/m³) (4-hour exposure); cited as 658 mg/L (4-hour exposure) (9)

SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION:
Overexposure will cause defatting of skin.

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION:
Overexposure will cause redness and burning sensation.

RESPIRATORY SENSITIZATION:
No data available.

SKIN SENSITIZATION:
No data available.

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY:
No data available.

CARCINOGENICITY:
No data available.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY:
No data available.

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY -single exposure:
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY -repeated exposure:
No data available.

ASPIRATION HAZARD:
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS – MISCELLANEOUS:
0000067-64-1 ACETONE: The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: lung disease, eye disorders, skin disorders. Overexposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: blood, central nervous system, eyes, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin.
000142-82-5 N-HEPTANE: Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, respiratory system, skin. May cause central nervous system effects such as dizziness, headache, nausea, and loss of consciousness. Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors. Aspiration may occur during swallowing or vomiting, resulting in lung damage.

12. Ecological Information

TOXICITY:
No data available.

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY:
No data available.

BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL:
No data available.

MOBILITY IN SOIL:
No data available.

OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS:
No data available.

BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL:
0000067-64-1 ACETONE: Does not bioaccumulate.

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY:
0000067-64-1 ACETONE: 91% readily biodegradable, Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

13. Disposal Consideration

Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product, to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state, and local laws.
Empty containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes.
Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

14. Transportation Information

US DOT INFORMATION:
Consumer Commodity, ORM-D

IMDG INFORMATION:
Consumer Commodity, ORM-D

IATA INFORMATION:
Consumer Commodity, ORM-D

15. Regulatory Information

Chemical Name	CAS #	% by Weight	Regulation List
Acetone	67-64-1	29-48	CERCLA, SARA312, TSCA, RCRA, ACGIH, OSHA
Butane	106-97-8	16-27	SARA312, VOC, TSCA, ACGIH
n-Heptane	142-82-5	11-27	SARA312, VOC, TSCA, ACGIH, OSHA
Isobutane	75-28-5	5-13	SARA312, VOC, TSCA, ACGIH
Propane	74-98-6	5-12	SARA312, VOC, TSCA, ACGIH, OSHA
Silicone	63148-62-9	2-5	SARA312, TSCA

16. Other Information

GLOSSARY:

* There are points of differences between OSHA GHS and UN GHS. In 90% of the categories, they can be used interchangeably, but for the Skin Corrosion/Irritant Category and the Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single and Repeated Exposure) Categories. In these cases, our system will say UN GHS. ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)-HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL- Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ - Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA - Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

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