SAFETY DATA SHEET



Section 1. Identification

GHS product identifier	:
Product code	: 3500-425, 3500-52
Other means of identification	:
Product type	: Aerosol.
Relevant identified uses o	f the substance or mixture and uses advised against
Identified uses	: Multipurpose lubricating spray.
Supplier/Manufacturer	: Awsum Outcomes Inc. Bay 5, 409 38th Avenue NE Calgary Alberta Canada T2E 6R9 Tel: 1 587-353-2000 Toll Free: 1-844-512-4093 Email: sales@wvi.global Web: www.awsumoutcomes.com
Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation)	CANUTEC - 24 hr Emergency No. 1-888-CANUTEC (226-8832)(North American use) : and/or 1-613-996-6666 (International use) 1-844-512-4093 8am to 4pm MST

Section 2. Hazards identification

OSHA/HCS status	: This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
Classification of the substance or mixture	: FLAMMABLE AEROSOLS - Category 1 GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Compressed gas
GHS label elements	
Hazard pictograms	
Signal word	: Danger
Hazard statements	: H222 - Extremely flammable aerosol. H280 - Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
Precautionary statements	
Prevention	 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 - Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
Response	: Not applicable.
Response	
Storage	 P410 - Protect from sunlight. P412 - Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122°F. P403 - Store in a well-ventilated place.





Section 2. Hazards identification

Hazards not otherwise classified

: None known.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Su	bs	tan	ce/	mi	X	ture)

: Mixture

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Other means of identification

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	60 - 80	64742-53-6
Polysulfides, di-tert-dodecyl	5 - 10	68425-15-0

United States: The exact percentage (concentration) in the composition has been withheld as a trade secret in accordance with paragraph (i) of §1910.1200.

Canada: The exact percentage (concentration) in the composition has been withheld as a trade secret in accordance with the amended HPR as of April 2018.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

Eye contact	 Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 20 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.
Inhalation	: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
Skin contact	 Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
Ingestion	: Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects					
Eye contact	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.				
Inhalation	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.				
Skin contact	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.				



Section 4. First aid measures

Ingestion	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
•	^c
Over-exposure signs/sym	ptoms
Eye contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation redness
Inhalation	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation coughing
Skin contact	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Ingestion	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Indication of immediate me	dical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary
Notes to physician	 In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
Specific treatments	: No specific treatment.
Protection of first-aiders	: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media	
Suitable extinguishing media	: Use dry chemical, CO ₂ or foam.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	: Do not use a heavy water stream.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	: Extremely flammable aerosol. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Gas may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back, causing fire or explosion. Bursting aerosol containers may be propelled from a fire at high speed.
Hazardous thermal decomposition products	: Oxides of carbon, sulphur, calcium, phosphorous, nitrogen, zinc, chlorine, hydrogen, chloride, hydrogen sulphide and dense smoke.
Special protective actions for fire-fighters	: Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	: Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.



Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel	:	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. In the case of aerosols being ruptured, care should be taken due to the rapid escape of the pressurized contents and propellant. If a large number of containers are ruptured, treat as a bulk material spillage according to the instructions in the clean-up section. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
For emergency responders	:	If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".
Environmental precautions	:	Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).
Methods and materials for co	ont	ainment and cleaning up
Spill	1	Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and

Shii	. Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spin area. Use spark-proof tools and
	explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers,
	water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment
	plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible,
	absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in
	container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a
	licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the
	same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.
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Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling		
Protective measures	:	Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Pressurized container: protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing gas. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous.
Advice on general occupational hygiene	:	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. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	:	Store in accordance with local regulations. Store away from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Protect from sunlight. Eliminate all ignition sources. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

United States

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hours. ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2018). TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2016). TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 10 hours. Form: Mist STEL: 10 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. Form: Mist
Polysulfides, di-tert-dodecyl	None.

Canada

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic	CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 6/2018). 8 hrs OEL: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Mist 15 min OEL: 10 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. Form: Mist CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 1/2014). TWAEV: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Form: Mist STEV: 10 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. Form: Mist

Appropriate engineering controls	:	Use only with adequate ventilation. If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapor or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.
Environmental exposure controls	:	Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation.
Individual protection measure	<u>s</u>	
Hygiene measures	:	Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
Eye/face protection	:	Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: safety glasses with side-shields.
Skin protection		
Hand protection	:	Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.
Body protection	:	Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Other skin protection	: Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
Respiratory protection	: Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance	
Physical state	: Liquid. [Transparent, Aerosol.]
Color	: Light amber.
Odor	: Mild petroleum.
Odor threshold	: Not available.
рН	: 8
Melting point	: -46°C (-50.8°F)
Boiling point/boiling range	[:] 218 to 255°C (424.4 to 491°F)
Flash point	: Closed cup: <37°C (<98.6°F)
Evaporation rate	: <0.01 (Butyl acetate = 1)
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not available.
Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits	: Lower: 0.8% Upper: 5%
Vapor pressure	: <0.13 kPa (<1 mm Hg) [room temperature]
Vapor density	: Not available.
Relative density	: 0.894
Solubility	: Not available.
Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water	: Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	: 129°C (264.2°F)
Decomposition temperature	: Not available.
Viscosity	: Not available.
Flow time (ISO 2431)	: Not available.
Aerosol product	
Type of aerosol	: Spray
Heat of combustion	: 9.127 kJ/g

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
Chemical stability	: The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	: Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).



Section 10. Stability and reactivity

- Incompatible materials : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials, strong acids, strong bases. Ignition sources.
- Hazardous decomposition products
- : Oxides of carbon, sulphur, calcium, phosphorous, nitrogen, zinc, chlorine, hydrogen, chloride, hydrogen sulphide and dense smoke.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure	
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	2180 mg/m ³	4 hours	
light naphthenic	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-	
rritation/Corrosion					
There is no data available.					
Sensitization					
There is no data available.					
<u>Mutagenicity</u>					
There is no data available.					
<u>Carcinogenicity</u>					
There is no data available.					
Reproductive toxicity					
There is no data available.					
<u>Teratogenicity</u>					
There is no data available.					
Specific target organ toxicity	<u> (single exposure)</u>				
There is no data available.					
Specific target organ toxicity	<u> (repeated exposure)</u>				
There is no data available.					
Aspiration hazard					
Name		Res	sult		
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated lie	ght naphthenic	ASP	IRATION HAZARD - Cat	egory 1	

routes of exposure		
Potential acute health effects		
Eye contact	1	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Inhalation	÷	No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Inhalation: No known significant effects or critical hazards.Skin contact: No known significant effects or critical hazards.Ingestion: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics			
Eye contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation		
	redness		



Section 11. Toxicological information

		5
Inhalation	:	Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation coughing
Skin contact	1	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Ingestion	:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Delayed and immediate effect	ts a	and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure
Short term exposure		
Potential immediate effects	:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Potential delayed effects	:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Long term exposure		
Potential immediate effects	:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Potential delayed effects	:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Potential chronic health effe	ct	<u>5</u>
General	:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Carcinogenicity	:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Mutagenicity	:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Teratogenicity	:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Developmental effects	:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Fertility effects	1	No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

There is no data available.

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

There is no data available.

Persistence and degradability

There is no data available.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogPow	BCF	Potential
Polysulfides, di-tert-dodecyl	>6.2	-	high

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (Koc)

: Not available.

Other adverse effects

: No known significant effects or critical hazards.



Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Do not puncture or incinerate container.

Section 14. Transport information

DOT Classification	TDG Classification	IMDG	IATA
UN1950	UN1950	UN1950	UN1950
	Aerosols, flammable (each not exceeding 1 L capacity)	Aerosols, flammable (each not exceeding 1 L capacity)	Aerosols, flammable (each noi exceeding 1 L capacity)
2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
-	-	-	-
No.	No.	No.	No.
/	Aerosols, flammable (each not exceeding 1 L capacity) 2.1	Aerosols, flammable (each not exceeding 1 L capacity) Aerosols, flammable (each not exceeding 1 L capacity) 2.1 2.1 Image: Comparison of the exceeding 1 L capacity Image: Comparison of the exceeding 1 L capacity - -	Aerosols, flammable (each not exceeding 1 L capacity) Aerosols, flammable (each not exceeding 1 L capacity) Aerosols, flammable (each not exceeding 1 L capacity) 2.1 2.1 2.1 Image: Approximate the second se

Additional information TDG Classification

: Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.13-2.17 (Class 2).

IMDG

: Emergency schedules F-D, S-U

Special precautions for user : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Section 15. Regulatory information

U.S. Federal regulations	: United States inventory (TSCA 8b): All components are listed or exempted.
	Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated flammable substances: Propane; Isobutane
Clean Air Act Section 112 (b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)	: Not listed
Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances	: Not listed
Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances	: Not listed
DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals)	: Not listed





Section 15. Regulatory information

DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals)	: Not listed		
<u>SARA 302/304</u>			
No products were found.			
SARA 304 RQ	: Not applicable.		
<u>SARA 311/312</u>			
Classification	: FLAMMABLE AEROSOLS - Category 1 GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Compressed gas		
Composition/information	on ingredients		
Name		Classification	

SARA 313

There is no data available.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic

State regulations

Massachusetts	: The following components are listed: Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic; Propane; Isobutane
New York	: None of the components are listed.
New Jersey	: The following components are listed: Propane; Isobutane
Pennsylvania	: The following components are listed: Propane; Isobutane
California Prop. 65	
This product does r	not require a Safe Harbor warning under California Prop. 65.
Canadian lists	

ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Canadian lists Canada inventory (DSL NDSL)	: At least one component is not listed in DSL but all such components are listed in NDSL.
Canadian NPRI	: The following components are listed: Propane; Isobutane
CEPA Toxic substances	: None of the components are listed.

Section 16. Other information

Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
	On basis of test data On basis of test data

<u>History</u>	
Date of issue mm/dd/yyyy	: 07/15/2019
Date of previous issue	: Not applicable
Version	: 1
Prepared by	: KMK Regulatory Services Inc.
Key to abbreviations	: ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate BCF = Bioconcentration Factor GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals IATA = International Air Transport Association IBC = Internediate Bulk Container IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)



Section 16. Other information

UN = United Nations

Notice to reader

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.

