

SAFETY DATA SHEET

491605
Cranberry Spice
Mar 18, 2015

SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND SUPPLIER'S IDENTIFICATION

Product ID : 491605
Product Name : Cranberry Spice
Revision Date : Mar 18, 2015
Version: 1.0
Manufacturer's Name : Zenex International
Address : 1 Zenex Circle Cleveland, OH, US, 44146
Emergency Phone : 1-800-535-5053
Information Phone : (440)-232-4155
Fax :

Date Printed : May 12, 2015
Supersedes Date : N.A.
Distributed by: Ricmar Industries
747 N. Church Rd Elmhurst, IL 60126
800-323-0779

Product/Recommended Uses: Eliminates tobacco smoke, cooking odors, mold, and mildew odors.

SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification:

Specific Target Organ Toxicity -Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) - Category 3
Eye Irritation - Category 2A
Acute toxicity Oral Category 5
Aerosol - Category 1

Pictograms:



Signal Word:

Danger

Hazardous Statements - Physical:

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

Hazardous Statements - Health:

H303 - Maybe harmful if swallowed
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Precautionary Statements - 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.

Precautionary Statements - Prevention:

P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
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.

In fire, will decompose to carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide
 Heated cans may burst.
 Aerosol cans may rupture when heated.
 cause them to rupture often with violent force.

Contents under pressure. Keep away from ignition sources and open flames. Exposure of containers to extreme heat and flames can

Specific Hazards in Case of Fire:

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

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:

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.
 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

Suitable Extinguishing Media:

SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing victim. Keep person warm and quiet.

recovery position.

Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the

Ingestion:

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.

Skin Contact:

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.

Eye Contact:

Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

If exposed/feel unwell/concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Inhalation:

SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

CAS	Chemical Name	% by Weight
0000074-98-6	PROPANE	19% - 34%
0000067-64-1	ACETONE	46% - 81%

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Precautionary Statements - Disposal:

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

Precautionary Statements - Storage:

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

Precautionary Statements - Response:

P251 - Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
 P312 - Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
 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.
 P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Skin 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.

Eye Protection:**SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION**

Store at temperatures below 120°F.

sparks. Static electricity may accumulate and create a fire hazard. 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

prevent leakage. Empty container retain residue and may be dangerous. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to keep containers (s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight and incompatible materials. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.

Storage Room Requirements:

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.

Ventilation Requirements:

Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.

Use good personal hygiene practices.

Do not breathe vapors or mists.

Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.

Wash hands after use.

Keep away from children.

For use by trained personnel only.

For industrial and institutional use only.

General:**SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE**

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.

Environmental Precautions:

clothing.

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

Personal Precautions:

(NIOSH approved).

Positive pressure, full-face piece self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA

Recommended Equipment:

container for proper disposal.

walk through spilled material. Clean up immediately. Use absorbent sweeping compound to soak up material and put into suitable

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Stay upwind; keep out of low areas.

Flammable/combustible material.

Emergency Procedure:**SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

Care should always be exercised in dust/mist areas.

Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

Special Protective Actions:

Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

protect personnel. Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged to

Fire-Fighting Procedures:

Appearance	Clear
Odor Threshold	NA
Odor Description	cranberry scent
pH	NA
Water Solubility	Slightly
Flammability	Flashpoint below 73 °F
Flash Point Symbol	NA
Flash Point	NA
Viscosity	NA
Lower Explosion Level	1.8
Upper Explosion Level	9.5
Melting Point	NA
Vapor Density	Slower than ether

Density	5.66323 lb/gal
Density VOC	1.62818 lb/gal
% VOC	28.75000%
VOC Actual	1.62818 lb/gal
VOC Actual	195.10460 g/l
VOC Regulatory	1.62818 lb/gal
VOC Regulatory	195.10460 g/l

Physical and Chemical Properties

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m ³)	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m ³)	See Appendix F: Minimal Oxygen Content
ACETONE	500	1188	750	1782	
PROPANE					

Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m ³)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m ³)	OSHA Skin designation	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Tables-Z1,2,3	OSHA STEL (mg/m ³)	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m ³)	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m ³)	NIOSH Carcinogen
ACETONE	1000	2400	1	250			1	590	1800	1000	1800		
PROPANE	1000	1800					1						

limit value.

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold

Appropriate Engineering Controls:

When spraying more than one half can continuously or more than one can consecutively, use NIOSH approved respirator. 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 protection 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.

Respiratory Protection:

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. Wear gloves, long sleeved shirt, long pants and other protective clothing as required to minimize skin contact.

LC50 (male rat): 3000 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)

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

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.

Acute Toxicity:

Aspiration hazard if swallowed.

Aspiration Hazard:

No data available

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure:

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure:

No data available

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization:

No data available

Reproductive Toxicity:

No data available

Germ Cell Mutagenicity:

No data available

Carcinogenicity:

Causes serious eye irritation

Overexposure will cause redness and burning sensation.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:

Overexposure will cause defatting of skin.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation:

SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

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

Will not occur.

Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization:

None known.

Incompatible Materials:

High temperatures.

Conditions to Avoid:

Stable.

Stability:

SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Freezing Point	NA
Low Boiling Point	0 °F
High Boiling Point	133 °F
Decomposition Pt	0
Auto Ignition Temp	NA
Evaporation Rate	Slower than ether

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.

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity:

No data available.

Mobility in Soil:

No data available.

Other Adverse Effects:

No data available.

Bio-accumulative Potential

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Does not bioaccumulate

Persistence and Degradability

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

91% readily biodegradable, Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Water Disposal:

Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product, to determine a 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.

SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. DOT Information:

Consumer Commodity, ORM-D

IMDG Information:

Consumer Commodity, ORM-D

IATA Information:

Consumer Commodity, ORM-D

SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0000067-64-1	ACETONE	46% - 81%	CERCLA,SARA312,TSCA,RCRA,ACGIH,OSHA
0000074-98-6	PROPANE	19% - 34%	SARA312,TSCA,ACGIH,OSHA

SECTION 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.