Product: MARC 183 FRESH COTTON ROOM DEODORIZER - METERED

Form R04132

SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NUMBER AND NAME: MARC 183 FRESH COTTON ROOM DEODORIZER - METERED

SDS DATE: 09/28/2020

SUPPLIER: Mid-American Research Chemical Corp. ADDRESS: P. O. Box 927 Columbus, NE 68602-0927

PHONE: 402-564-7104 **FAX**: 402-563-1290 **EMERGENCY PHONE**: InfoTrac 1-800-535-5053

E-MAIL: marc1@marc1.com WEBSITE: www.marc1.com

RECOMMENDED USE: Odor eliminator and air freshener.

PREPARED BY: MARC

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION: Specific Target Organ Toxicity -Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) - Category 3; Eye Irritation - Category 2; Aerosol - Category 1; Gases Under Pressure - Liquefied Gas.

SIGNAL WORD: DANGER.



Hazard Statements - Physical: Extremely flammable aerosol. Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated. Health: May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Causes serious eye irritation

Precautionary Statements - General: If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. Keep out of reach of children. Read label before use. Prevention: Wash thoroughly after handling. Wear eye protection/face protection. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Wear protective eye protection and face protection. Avoid breathing mist, vapors or spray. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Response: IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. Storage: Store in a well-ventilated place. Store locked up. Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122°F.Disposal: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS NO.
67-64-1INGREDIENT% BY WT.68476-86-8Petroleum gases, liquified, sweetened17 - 30112-27-6Triethylene Glycol2 - 3VariousFragrance IngredientsTraceSpecific percentages may be claimed as a trade secret.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

EYES: Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air. Rinse 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 or attention immediately.

SKIN: Immediately take off all contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Gently blot or brush away excess product. Wash skin with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Call a POISON CONTROL CENTER/doctor if irritation develops and persists or if you feel unwell.

INGESTION: If swallowed, 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.

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.

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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.

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UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame.

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

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Contents under pressure. Keep away from ignition sources and open flame. 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.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: In fire, will decompose to carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES: 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/PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Use explosion proof equipment. Positive pressure, full-face piece self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA (NIOSH approved). Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact with skin, eye or clothing. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. (See Section 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION.)

METHODS AND MATERIALS FOR CONTAINMENT: Same as Emergency Procedures & Environmental Precautions.

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.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

GENERAL HANDLING/STORAGE: Do not get into eyes, on skin or on clothing. Do not breathe vapors or mists. Use good personal hygiene practices. 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 n use. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Empty containers 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.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN!! FOR INDUSTRIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL USE ONLY. FOR USE BY TRAINED PERSONNEL ONLY. CAREFULLY READ ENTIRE LABEL BEFORE USE!

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

APPROPRIATE ENGINEERING CONTROLS/ VENTILATION: Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

MECHANICAL: N/A

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.

EYE 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/PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Wear suitable gloves. 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. Avoid unnecessary skin contact.

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OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT: Wear long sleeved shirt, long pants, and other protective clothing as required to minimize skin contact. Chemical-resistant clothing is recommended to avoid prolonged contact. Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.

WORK HYGIENIC PRACTICES: Handle according to established industrial hygiene and safety practices. Don't eat, drink or smoke in work area. Wash hands after handling and before eating, drinking or smoking.

Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA Tables Z 1,2,3	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH Carcinogen
ACETONE	1000	2400			1			250	590			
PET GASES	500	2000			1			500	2000			

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

 DENSITY:
 5.98 lbs./gal.

 DENSITY VOC:
 1.64 lbs./gal.

 %VOC:
 27.41%

 COLOR:
 Clear

ODOR: Fresh Cotton Scent

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS OF REACTIVITY-- STABILITY: Stable. CONDITIONS TO AVOID: High temperatures.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIAL TO AVOID): None known. HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION/REACTIONS: Will not occur.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BY-PRODUCTS: In fire, will decompose to carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/IRRITATION: Eye irritant. Overexposure will cause redness and burning sensation. Causes serious eye irritation.

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

INGESTION: Aspiration hazard. May be fatal if swallowed.

INHALATION: Acute Toxicity. Effect of overexposure include irritation of respiratory tract, headache dizziness, nausea, and loss of coordination. Extreme overexposure may result in unconsciousness and possibly death.

CARCINOGENICITY: No data available. GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY: No data available.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY: No data available. RESPIRATORY/SKIN SENSITIZATION: 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: Aspiration hazard if swallowed.

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) 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)

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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, BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL: ACETONE CAS#67-64-1:Does not bioaccumulate.

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY: ACETONE CAS#67-64-1: 91% readily biodegradable. Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL INSTRUCTIONS: 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.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

CONTAINER SIZES(S): Aerosol Can

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: DEODORANTS OR DISINFECTANT

HAZARD CLASS: N/A
ID NUMBER: N/A
PACKING GROUP: N/A
LABEL STATEMENT: LTD QTY

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

CHEMICAL NAME	REGULATION LIST
ACETONE	CERCLA, SARA 312, TSCA, RCRA, ACGIH, OSHA
PETROLEUM GASSES	SARA 312, VOC, TSCA, OSHA
FRAGRANCES	SARA 312, TSCA
TRIETHYLENE GLYCOL	SARA 312, VOC, TSCA

FEDERAL REGULATIONS--

TSCA (TOXIC SUBSTANCE CONTROL ACT): See above.

CERCLA (COMPREHENSIVE RESPONSE COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT): See above.

SARA 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES: See above. SARA 313 REPORTABLE INGREDIENTS: None.

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.

HMIS/NFPA Ratings: Health = 1; Flammability = 3; Reactivity = 0,

DISCLAIMER: While the information contained herein is believed to be correct, no warranties are made with respect thereto, and all liability from reliance thereon is disclaimed.