

GREASE GOBBLER

SECTION 1: Identification

Product Identifier: Grease Gobbler

Other Means of Identification: None

Recommended Use: Degreaser

Restriction on Use: None

Initial supplier: Pure Dragon Environmental, 17387 108 Ave NW, Edmonton, Alberta, T5S 1G2

Identifier: as above

Emergency Telephone Number: Office 780 250-3500; After hours 780 399-0678

SECTION 2: Hazards Identification

Classification: UN1993 Packing Group III
Flammable Liquid N.O.S.

Label Elements: Non-hazardous.

Eye Contact: May cause slight eye irritation.

Skin Contact: Prolonged contact may cause defatting of skin or irritation, seen as local redness with possible mild discomfort. Repeated exposure may cause skin or cracking.

Inhalation: Respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat, coughing and difficulty breathing. If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath and fever. High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.

Inhalation: Harmful if swallowed. Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the respiratory system during ingestion or from vomiting may cause mild to severe pulmonary injury and possibly death.

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SECTION 3: Composition Information Ingredients

Ingredients	Percentage (W/W)	LD50s and LC50s Route & Species:
Light aromatic solvent naphtha (Petroleum) 64742-95-6	> 90%	ORAL LC50 Rat = 8400mg/kg Dermal LD 50 Rabbit= 4000mg/kg Inhalation LC50 Rat > 5.2 mg/L 4h ORAL LC50 Rat= 10200mg/kg
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether	< 2%	ORAL LC50 Rat = 5230mg/kg
Alcohols, C9-11 ethoxylate	< 3%	ORAL LC50 Rat= > 1400mg/kg
Alkyl benzene sulfonic acid	< 1%	ORAL LC50 Rat= 530mg/kg

Note:

The Light Aromatic Naphtha (CAS# :64742-95-6) contains Pseudocumene (1,2,4 -Trimethylbenzene), CAS #: 95-63-6 (< 32%), Cumene, CAS #: 98-82-8 (< 1.1%) and Xylene, CAS#:1330-20-7 (< 2.2%) as part of its composition.

SECTION 4: First Aid Measures

Eye contact: Flush with copious amounts of water. If irritation occurs, get medical assistance.

Skin contact: Wash thoroughly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse. If irritation persists or signs of toxicity occur, seek medical attention.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Guard against aspiration into lungs by having the individual turn on their left side. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into lungs. Get immediate medical attention.

Inhalation: Remove person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, get immediate medical attention.

Notes to Physician: Treatment based on sound judgement of physician and individual reactions of patient. Causes central nervous system depression. Dermatitis may result from prolonged or repeated exposure. Potential for chemical pneumonitis. Consider: gastric lavage with protected airway, administration of activated charcoal.

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SECTION 5: Fire Fighting Measures

Flash point: 46 °C/115 °F

Flash point method: ASTM D56

Autoignition Temperature: 485 °C/ 905 °F

Flammable Limits in Air (%): Lower: 0.9% - Upper:6.2%

Extinguishing media: Use DRY chemicals, CO₂, alcohol foam or water spray.

Special Exposure Hazards: Combustible. Shut off fuel to fire. Containers exposed to direct flame contact should be cooled with large quantities of water as needed to prevent weakening of container structure. Do not use water except as a fog. Avoid spraying water directly into storage containers due to danger of boil over. Either the liquid or vapor may settle in low areas or travel along the ground or surface to ignition sources where they may ignite, flashback, or explode.

Product will float and can be reignited on surface of water.

Hazardous Decomposition/ Combustion Materials (under fire conditions): Incomplete combustion products. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Smoke. Fumes.

Special Protective Equipment: Fire fighters should wear full protective clothing, including self-contained breathing equipment.

SECTION 6: Accidental Release Measures

Personal Precautionary Measures: Avoid contact with spilled or released material. Immediately remove all contaminated clothing. Wear appropriate protective equipment.

Environmental Precautionary Measures: Prevent entry into sewers or streams, dike if needed. Consult local authorities.

Procedure for Clean Up:

Land spill: Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Stop leak if you can do so without risk. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Do not touch or walk-through spilled material. Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements, or confined areas. A vapour-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapour. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers. Large spills: Water spray may reduce vapour but may not prevent ignition in enclosed spaces. Recover by pumping or with suitable absorbent.

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Water spill: Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Do not confine in area of spill. Advise occupants and shipping in downwind areas of fire and explosion hazard and warn them to stay clear. Warn other shipping. Allow liquid to evaporate from the surface. Remove from the surface by skimming or with suitable absorbents. Seek the advice of a specialist before using dispersants.

Water spill and land spill: Recommendations are based on the most likely spill scenario for this material; however, geographic conditions, wind, temperature, (and in the case of a water spill) wave and current direction and speed may greatly influence the appropriate action to be taken. For this reason, local experts should be consulted. Note: Local regulations may prescribe or limit action to be taken.

SECTION 7: Handling and Storage

Handling: For industrial use only. Handle and open containers with care. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid inhalation of chemical. DO NOT handle or store near an open flame, heat, or other sources of ignition. Fixed equipment as well as transfer containers and equipment should be grounded to prevent accumulation of static charge. DO NOT pressurize, cut, heat, or weld containers. Empty containers may contain hazardous product residues. Keep the containers closed when not in use. Protect against physical damage. Use appropriate personnel protective equipment. Handling Temperature: Ambient. Avoid prolonged contact with natural, butyl or nitrile rubbers. Static Accumulator: This material is a static accumulator. A liquid is typically considered a nonconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m (100×10^{-12} Siemens per meter) and is considered a semi conductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m. Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi conductive, the precautions are the same. A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, anti-static additives and filtration can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.

Storage: Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, away from heat and ignition sources. Use explosion-proof ventilation to prevent vapor accumulation. Keep containers tightly closed. Store at ambient temperature. Place away from incompatible materials. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (vapors, liquid).

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SECTION 8: Exposure Controls & Personal Protection

Engineering Controls: Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area. Use explosion proof equipment.

Respiratory Protection: If engineering controls do not maintain airborne contaminant concentrations at a level which is adequate to protect worker health, an approved respirator may be appropriate. Respirator selection, use, and maintenance must be in accordance with regulatory requirements, if applicable. Types of respirators to be considered for this material include: Half-face filter respirator. For high airborne concentrations, use an approved supplied-air respirator, operated in positive pressure mode. Supplied air respirators with an escape bottle may be appropriate when oxygen levels are inadequate, gas/vapor warning properties are poor, or if air purifying filter capacity/rating may be exceeded.

Gloves: If prolonged or repeated contact is likely, chemical-resistant gloves are recommended. If contact with forearms is likely, wear gauntlet-style gloves. Viton gloves. Nitrile gloves.

Skin Protection: Skin contact should be prevented through the use of suitable protective clothing, gloves and footwear, selected for conditions of use and exposure potential. Consideration must be given both to durability as well as permeation resistance.

Eyes: Chemical safety goggles and/or full-face shield to protect eyes and face, if product is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes.

Other Personal Protection Data: Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location.

SECTION 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State: Liquid

Colour: Colorless

Odour: Aromatic.

pH: Not Available.

Specific Gravity: 0.90-0.95 @ 20 °C

Boiling Point: Not Determined

Freezing/Melting Point: > -50°C / > -58 °F

Vapor Pressure: Not Determined

Vapor Density: (Air = 1): Not Determined

Solubility: Emulsifiable in Water

Viscosity: Not Determined

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Decomposition Temperature: ~300C

SECTION 10: Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability: Stable.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid excessive heat, open flames and all ignition sources.

Materials to Avoid: Strong oxidizing agents. Nitric acid. Sulphuric acid.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Material does not decompose at ambient temperatures.

Additional Information: Subject to static discharge hazards.

SECTION 11: Toxicological Information

Principle Routes of Exposure Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed. Small amounts of aspirated into the respiratory system during ingestion or from vomiting may cause mild to severe pulmonary injury and possibly death.

Skin Contact: Prolonged Contact may cause defatting of skin or irritation, seen as local redness with possible mild discomfort. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Inhalation: Respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat, coughing and difficulty breathing. If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath and fever. High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness, and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.

Eye Contact: May cause slight eye irritation.

Additional Information: Health studies have shown that many petroleum hydrocarbons pose potential human health risks which may vary from person to person. As a precaution, exposure to liquids, vapors, mists or fumes should be minimized. The blood platelet count may be reduced on exposure which is reversible when exposure is stopped. Repeated contact can produce dermatitis (dryness and cracking). Very high exposure (confined spaces / abuse) to light hydrocarbons may result in abnormal heart rhythm (arrhythmias). Concurrent high stress levels and/or co-exposure to high levels of hydrocarbons (above occupational exposure limits), and to

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heart-stimulating substances like epinephrine, nasal decongestants, asthma drugs, or cardiovascular drugs may initiate arrhythmias.

Acute Test of Product:

Acute Oral LD50: Not Available.

Acute Dermal LD50: Not Available.

Acute Inhalation LC50: Not Available.

Carcinogenicity:

Ingredients	IARC- Carcinogens	ACGIH- Carcinogens
Alkyl benzene sulfonic acid Dipropylene glycol methyl ether Alcohols, C9-11 ethoxylate	Not Listed	Not Listed

SECTION 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicological Information:

Ingredients	Ecotoxicity - Fish Species Data	Acute Crustaceans Toxicity	Ecotoxicity - Freshwater Algae Data
Light aromatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)	LD50- 800mg/Kg Fathead Minnow	Not Available.	Not Available.

Other Information:

This material is expected to be toxic to aquatic life. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Highly volatile, will partition rapidly to air. Not expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.

Hydrolysis: Transformation due to hydrolysis not expected to be significant. Photolysis:

Transformation due to photolysis not expected to be significant. Atmospheric Oxidation:

Expected to degrade rapidly in air.

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SECTION 13: Disposal Considerations

Disposal of Waste Method: Disposal of all wastes must be done in accordance with municipal, provincial, and federal regulations.

Contaminated Packaging: Empty containers are hazardous, may contain flammable/explosive, liquid residue, or vapors. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Empty containers should be recycled or disposed of through an approved waste management facility.

SECTION 14: Transport Information

United States Department of Transportation (USDOT):

DOT Shipping Name: Flammable liquid, N.O.S.

DOT Hazardous Class: 3

DOT UN Number: UN1993

DOT Packing Group: III

DOT Reportable Quantity (lbs): Not Available.

Note: The flash point of this material is greater than 38°C/100°F. Regulatory classification of this material varies.

DOT: Flammable liquid or combustible liquid.

OSHA: Combustible liquid.

IATA/IMO: Flammable liquid. This product is regulated as a hazardous material according to the Department of Transport in bulk quantities (greater than 119 gallons per package) only.

Marine Pollutant: Yes.

Canada Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG):

TDG Shipping Name: Flammable liquid, N.O.S

Hazard Class: 3

UN Number: UN1993

Packing Group: III

Note: Not regulated under the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act when transported by road or rail in packaging or containers of 450 L or less (waste excluded). Marine Pollutant designation is possible only if shipped over water.

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SECTION 15: Regulatory Information

U.S. TSCA Inventory Status: All components of this product are either on the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory List or exempt.

Canadian DSL Inventory Status: All components of this product are either on the Domestic Substances List (DSL), the Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL) or exempt.

Additional Information: Not available.

WHMIS Hazardous Class:

B3 Combustible Liquids

D2B Toxic material with other effects



SECTION 16: Other Information

Additional Information:

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Canadian Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the SDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

Date of Last Revision: January 25, 2021