

Section 1: Identification of the substance or mixture and of the supplier

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|---|---|
| Product Name: | F-Matic One Brand Naturally Clean |
| Synonyms/Other Means of Identification: | Proprietary Fragrance Blend |
| Product List: | Naturally Clean (F-Matic One Brand) |
| Intended Use: | Perfumery Compound / Odor Neutralizer |
| Manufacturer: | F-Matic Inc. 299 South Millpond Drive Lehi, Utah, 84043 |
| 24 Hour Emergency Hotline (Day or Night) Within USA and Canada | 1-800-424-9300 |
| SDS Information: | Phone: 800-824-9994 |

Section 2: Hazard(s) Identification**Classification**

H227 – Flammable Liquid – Category 4

H317 – Sensitization - Skin -- Category 1A

H319 - Eye damage/irritation – Category 2A

Label Elements**WARNING****Combustible liquid. (H227)****May cause an allergic skin reaction. (H317)****Causes eye irritation. (H319)****Precautionary Statement(s):**

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. (P101)

Keep out of reach of children. (P102)

Read label before use. (P103)

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. (P210)

Wash thoroughly after handling. (P264)

Wear eye protection/face protection/ protective gloves. (P280)

If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. (P333 + P313)

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P(305 + P351 + P338)

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. (P337 + P313)

In case of fire: Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or foam for extinction.(P370+P378)

Dispose of contents/container to approved disposal facility. (P501)

Section 3: Composition / Information on Ingredients

INGREDIENTS: The identity of the specific components of this mixture is proprietary information and regarded to be a trade secret, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1910.1200 of Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations. Please refer to section 2 for hazard identification.

Section 4: First Aid Measures

Eye Contact: Immediately move victim away from exposure and into fresh air. If irritation or redness develops, flush eyes with clean water and seek immediate medical attention. For direct contact, remove contact lenses if present and easy to do so. Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the affected eye(s) with clean water for at least 15 minutes. Seek immediate medical attention.

Skin Contact: If irritation or redness develops, seek medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Inhalation (Breathing): First aid is not normally required. If breathing difficulties develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air in a position comfortable for breathing. Seek immediate medical attention.

Ingestion (Swallowing): If swallowed, seek medical attention. If victim is drowsy or unconscious, place on the left side with the head down. Do not give anything by mouth. If possible, do not leave victim unattended.

Most important symptoms and effects

Acute: May cause irritation of the nose, throat and respiratory tract.

Delayed: None known

Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures

NFPA 704 Hazard Class

Health: 1 **Flammability:** 2 **Instability:** 0 (0-Minimal, 1-Slight, 2-Moderate, 3-Serious, 4-Severe)

HMIS®

Health: 2 **Flammability:** 2 **Physical Haz:** 0 (0-Minimal, 1-Slight, 2-Moderate, 3-Serious, 4-Severe, * -Chronic)

Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or foam is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. 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. Water may be ineffective for extinguishment, unless used under favorable conditions by experienced fire fighters.

Specific Hazards Arising From the Chemical

Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards: Combustible. This material can be ignited by heat, sparks, flames, or other sources of ignition (e.g., static electricity, pilot lights, mechanical/electrical equipment, and electronic devices such as cell phones, computers, calculators, and pagers which have not been certified as intrinsically safe). Vapors may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition where they can ignite, flash back, or explode. May create vapor/air explosion hazard indoors, in confined spaces, outdoors, or in sewers. This product will float and can be reignited on surface water. Vapors are heavier than air and can accumulate in low areas. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Combustion may yield smoke, carbon monoxide, and other products of incomplete combustion. Oxides of nitrogen and sulfur may also be formed.

Special Protective Actions for Firefighters: For fires beyond the initial stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard area should wear protective clothing. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, a self-contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (see Section 8).

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. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done safely. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Combustible spillages of liquid product will create a fire hazard and may form an explosive atmosphere. Keep all sources of ignition and hot metal surfaces away from spill/release if safe to do so. The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended. Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Avoid direct contact with material. For large spillages, notify persons down-wind of the spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Wear appropriate protective equipment, including respiratory protection, as conditions warrant (see Section 8). See Sections 2 and 7 for additional information on hazards and precautionary measures.

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. Use foam on spills to minimize vapors. Use water sparingly to minimize environmental contamination and reduce disposal requirements. If spill occurs on water notify appropriate authorities and advise shipping of any hazard. Spills into or upon navigable waters, the contiguous zone, or adjoining shorelines that cause a sheen or discoloration on the surface of the water, may require notification of the National Response Center (phone number 800-424-8802).

Methods for Containment and Clean-Up: Notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. Immediate cleanup of any spill is recommended. Dike far ahead of spill for later recovery or disposal. Absorb spill with inert material such as sand or vermiculite, and place in suitable container for disposal. If spilled on water remove with appropriate methods (e.g. skimming, booms or absorbents). In case of soil contamination, remove contaminated soil for remediation or disposal, in accordance with local regulations.

Recommended measures are based on the most likely spillage scenarios for this material; however local conditions and regulations may influence or limit the choice of appropriate actions to be taken. See Section 13 for information on appropriate disposal.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling: Keep away from ignition sources such as heat/sparks/open flame – No smoking. Keep away from children. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Non-sparking tools should be used. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use good personal hygiene practices and wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8).

Combustible. May vaporize easily at ambient temperatures. The vapor is heavier than air and may create an explosive mixture of vapor and air. Beware of accumulation in confined spaces and low lying areas. Open container slowly to relieve any pressure. The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended and may be required (see appropriate fire codes). Refer to NFPA-70 and/or API RP 2003 for specific bonding/grounding requirements. Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures such as ASTM D-4276 and 29CFR 1910.146. Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Keep contaminated clothing away from sources of ignition such as sparks or open flames.

Static Accumulation Hazard: Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling this material. To minimize this hazard, bonding and grounding of tanks, transfer piping, and storage tank level floats are necessary but may not, by themselves, be sufficient. Review all operations which have the potential of generating and accumulating an electrostatic charge and/or a flammable atmosphere (including tank and container filling, splash filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, switch loading, filtering, mixing, agitation, and vacuum truck operations) and use appropriate mitigating procedures. Special care should be given to ensure that special slow load procedures for "switch loading" are followed to avoid the static ignition hazard that can exist when higher flash point material (such as fuel oil or diesel) is loaded into tanks previously containing low flash point products (such as gasoline or naphtha). For more information, refer to OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.106, 'Flammable and Combustible Liquids', National Fire Protection Association (NFPA 77, 'Recommended Practice on Static Electricity', and/or the American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice 2003, 'Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents'.

Conditions for safe storage: Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, hot metal surfaces, and all sources of ignition. Store only in approved containers. Post area "No Smoking or Open Flame." Keep away from any incompatible material (see Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage. Outdoor or detached storage is preferred. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes.

"Empty" containers retain residue and may be dangerous. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations. Before working on or in tanks which contain or have contained this material, refer to OSHA regulations, ANSI Z49.1, and other references pertaining to cleaning, repairing, welding, or other contemplated operations.

Section 8: Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

| Component | ACGIH | OSHA | Other |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------|
| Dipropylene Glycol Methyl Ether CAS# 34590-94-8 | TWA: 100 ppm STEL: 150 ppm | TWA: 100 (skin) | --- |

Note: State, local or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits. Consult an industrial hygienist or similar professional, or your local agencies, for further information.

Engineering controls: If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits, additional engineering controls may be required.

Personal Protective Equipment

Eye/Face Protection: The use of eye protection that meets or exceeds ANSI Z.87.1 is recommended to protect against potential eye contact, irritation, or injury. Depending on conditions of use, a face shield may be necessary.

Skin/Hand Protection: The use of gloves impervious to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact. Users should check with manufacturers to confirm the breakthrough performance of their products.

Respiratory Protection: Where there is potential for airborne exposure above the exposure limit a NIOSH certified air purifying respirator equipped with organic vapor cartridges/canisters may be used.

A respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use. Air purifying respirators provide limited protection and cannot be used in atmospheres that exceed the maximum use concentration (as directed by regulation or the manufacturer's instructions), in oxygen deficient (less than 19.5 percent oxygen) situations, or under conditions that are immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH).

Other Protective Equipment: Eye wash and quick-drench shower facilities should be available in the work area. Thoroughly clean shoes and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Suggestions provided in this section for exposure control and specific types of protective equipment are based on readily available information. Users should consult with the specific manufacturer to confirm the performance of their protective equipment. Specific situations may require consultation with industrial hygiene, safety, or engineering professionals.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Note: Unless otherwise stated, values are determined at 20°C (68°F) and 760 mm Hg (1 atm). Data represent typical values and are not intended to be specifications.

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|---|---------------------------|
| Appearance: | Clear, yellow |
| Physical Form: | Liquid |
| Odor: | Strong pleasant fragrance |
| Odor Threshold: | No data |
| pH: | Not applicable |
| Vapor Pressure: | No data |
| Vapor Density (air=1): | No data |
| Initial Boiling Point/Range: | No data |
| Melting/Freezing Point: | No data |
| Solubility in Water: | No data |
| Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water) (Kow): | No data |
| Specific Gravity (water=1): | No data |
| Evaporation Rate (nBuAc=1): | >1 |
| Flash Point: | 167 °F / 75 °C |
| Test Method: | Not Known |
| Lower Explosive Limits (vol % in air): | No data |
| Upper Explosive Limits (vol % in air): | No data |
| Auto-ignition Temperature: | No data |

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity: Stable under normal ambient and anticipated conditions of use.

Chemical Stability: Stable under normal ambient and anticipated conditions of use.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Hazardous reactions not anticipated.

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid high temperatures and all sources of ignition. Prevent vapor accumulation.

Materials to Avoid (Incompatible Materials): Avoid contact with strong acids, alkalis or oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Not anticipated under normal conditions of use.

Hazardous Polymerization: Not known to occur.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Information on Toxicological Effects of Substance/Mixture

| <u>Acute Toxicity</u> | <u>Hazard</u> | <u>Additional Information</u> | <u>LC50/LD50 Data</u> |
|------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Inhalation | Expected to have a low degree of toxicity by inhalation | --- | > 5.2 mg/L (vapor) |
| Skin Absorption | Unlikely to be harmful | --- | >5 g/kg |
| Ingestion (Swallowing) | Unlikely to be harmful | --- | >5 g/kg |

Aspiration Hazard: Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: May cause slight skin irritation.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Causes serious eye irritation. .

Signs and Symptoms: Effects of overexposure can include irritation of the nose, throat and respiratory tract.

Skin Sensitization: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Respiratory Sensitization: No information available.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Not expected to cause organ effects from single exposure.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Not expected to cause organ effects from repeated exposure

Carcinogenicity: Not expected to cause cancer.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not expected to cause heritable genetic effects..

Reproductive Toxicity: Not expected to cause reproductive toxicity.

Other Comments: None known.

Section 12: Ecological Information

This section has not been evaluated.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Industrial Setting: The generator of a waste is always responsible for making proper hazardous waste determinations and needs to consider state and local requirements in addition to federal regulations.

This material, if discarded as produced, would not be a federally regulated RCRA "listed" or "characteristic" hazardous waste. See Sections 7 and 8 for information on handling, storage and personal protection and Section 9 for physical/chemical properties. It is possible that the material as produced contains constituents which are not required to be listed in the MSDS but could affect the hazardous waste determination. Additionally, use which results in chemical or physical change of this material could subject it to regulation as a hazardous waste.

Household Setting: Consumer may discard or recycle where facilities exist.

Section 14: Transport Information

-U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)

Aquatic toxicity studies indicate this material may be classified as a Marine Pollutant under IMDG Code. It is not currently regulated as a marine pollutant by the USDOT. If there is not a Shipping Description or other DOT marking, labeling, placarding and packaging references shown in this section, it is not regulated as a hazardous material by the USDOT

Shipping Name: Not regulated

Section 15: Regulatory Information

CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPQs (in pounds):

This material does not contain any chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 302 and 40 CFR 372.

CERCLA/SARA - Section 311/312 (Title III Hazard Categories)

| | |
|-------------------------|-----|
| Acute Health: | Yes |
| Chronic Health: | No |
| Fire Hazard: | Yes |
| Pressure Hazard: | No |
| Reactive Hazard: | No |

CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 and 40 CFR 372:

This material contains the following chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of SARA Title III and 40 CFR 372:

| Component | Concentration ¹ | de minimis |
|---|----------------------------|------------|
| Dipropylene glycol methyl ether CAS# 34590-94-8 | 29% | 1% |

EPA (CERCLA) Reportable Quantity (in pounds):

Not determined

California Proposition 65:

Warning: This material may contain detectable quantities of the following chemicals, known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, and which may be subject to the warning requirements of California Proposition 65 (CA Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5):

| Component or Potential Component | Type of Toxicity |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| None Known | None Known |

International Hazard Classification

Canada:

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

WHMIS Hazard Class:

B3 – Combustible Liquid
D2B – Toxic Material

National Chemical Inventories

All components are either listed on the US TSCA Inventory, or are not regulated under TSCA
All components are either on the DSL, or are exempt from DSL listing requirements

Section 16: Other Information

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|--|----------------------|
| Date of Issue: | 25-June-2015 |
| Status: | Final |
| Previous Issue Date: | 25-May-2015 |
| Revised Sections or Basis for Revision: | Separated fragrances |

Guide to Abbreviations:

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; CASRN = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number; CEILING = Ceiling Limit (15 minutes); CERCLA = The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; GHS = Globally Harmonized System; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; INSHT = National Institute for Health and Safety at Work; IOPC = International Oil Pollution Compensation; LEL = Lower Explosive Limit; NE = Not Established; NFPA = National Fire Protection Association; NTP = National Toxicology Program; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA); SARA = Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes); TLV = Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH); TWA = Time Weighted Average (8 hours); UEL = Upper Explosive Limit; WHMIS = Worker Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada)

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