

Once-A-Day (Aerosol)

Safety Data Sheet

According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations
Date of Issue: 03/03/2021

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product Identifier

Product Form: Mixture

Product Name: Once-A-Day (Aerosol)

1.2. Intended Use of the Product

Use of the Substance/Mixture: Dental handpiece lubricant

1.3. Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party

Properpak, LLC

12935 Islandcraft Lane NE, Suite A-4

Bainbridge Island, WA 98110

Tel (206) 321-2589

1.4. Emergency Telephone Number : ChemTel LLC

(800)255-3924 (North America)

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

Flam. Aerosol 1	H222
Press. Gas (Liq.)	H280
Skin Irrit. 2	H315
Repr. 2	H361
STOT SE 3	H336
STOT RE 2	H373
Asp. Tox. 1	H304
Simple Asphy	SIAS
Aquatic Acute 2	H401
Aquatic Chronic 2	H411

Full text of hazard classes and H-statements : see section 16

2.2. Label Elements

GHS-US Labeling

Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US)



Signal Word (GHS-US)

: Danger

Hazard Statements (GHS-US)

: H222 - Extremely flammable aerosol.
H280 - Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 - Causes skin irritation.
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H373 - May cause damage to organs (nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation).
H401 - Toxic to aquatic life.
H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation.

Precautionary Statements (GHS-US)

: P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
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.
P260 - Do not breathe gas, vapors.
P264 - Wash hands, forearms, and other exposed areas thoroughly after handling.
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye protection.

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P301+P310 - If swallowed: Immediately call a poison center or doctor.
P302+P352 - If on skin: Wash with plenty of water.
P304+P340 - If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P308+P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P312 - Call a poison center or doctor if you feel unwell.
P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P321 - Specific treatment (see section 4 on this SDS).
P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting.
P332+P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P391 - Collect spillage.
P403+P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405 - Store locked up.
P410+P403 - Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.
P410+P412 - Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.
P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.

2.3. Other Hazards

Exposure may aggravate pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions. Contact with gas escaping the container can cause frostbite.

2.4. Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US)

No data available

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substance

Not applicable

3.2. Mixture

Name	Product Identifier	%	GHS US classification
Proprietary Compound 1	(CAS-No.) Trade Secret	30 – 60	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 STOT SE 3, H336 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Acute 2, H401 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411
Proprietary Compound 2	(CAS-No.) Trade Secret	10 – 30	Asp. Tox. 1, H304
Proprietary Compound 3	(CAS-No.) Trade Secret	10 – 30	Simple Asphy, SIAS Flam. Gas 1, H220 Press. Gas (Liq.), H280
Proprietary Compound 4	(CAS-No.) Trade Secret	5 – 10	Simple Asphy, SIAS Flam. Gas 1, H220 Press. Gas (Liq.), H280
Proprietary Compound 5	(CAS-No.) Trade Secret	5 – 10	Simple Asphy, SIAS Flam. Gas 1, H220 Press. Gas (Liq.), H280
Proprietary Compound 6	(CAS-No.) Trade Secret	1 – 5	Flam. Liq. 1, H224 STOT SE 3, H336 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Acute 2, H401 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411

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Proprietary Compound 7	(CAS-No.) Trade Secret	1 – 5	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Repr. 2, H361 STOT SE 3, H336 STOT RE 2, H373 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Acute 2, H401 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411
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Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage of composition have been withheld as a trade secret [29 CFR 1910.1200].

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of First-aid Measures

First-aid Measures General: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).

First-aid Measures After Inhalation: Obtain medical attention if breathing difficulty persists. First, take proper precautions to ensure your own safety before attempting rescue (e.g. wear appropriate respiratory protective equipment, use the buddy system), then remove the exposed person to fresh air. Keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

First-aid Measures After Skin Contact: For brief contact with a small amount: Rewarm with body heat. Get immediate medical advice/attention. For extensive contact or a large amount: Immediately call a poison center/doctor and follow their advice. Specific treatment is urgent, incorrect first-aid practices will aggravate the injury. Protect affected area with a loose cover until proper medical treatment is received. Immediately remove contaminated clothing. Immediately drench affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

First-aid Measures After Eye Contact: Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Rinse cautiously with water for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

First-aid Measures After Ingestion: Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. If vomiting occurs, keep head below waistline.

4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

Symptoms/Injuries: May cause frostbite on contact with the liquid. May cause drowsiness and dizziness. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Causes skin irritation. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Asphyxia by lack of oxygen: risk of death. May cause damage to organs (central nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation).

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression such as dizziness, vomiting, numbness, drowsiness, headache, and similar narcotic symptoms. In elevated concentrations may cause asphyxiation, central nervous system effects, and increased breathing rate. Symptoms of asphyxiation include headache, dizziness, rapid breathing, increased pulse, mood changes, tremors, cyanosis, muscular weakness, narcosis, numbness of the extremities, unconsciousness and death.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Contact with gas/liquid escaping the container can cause frostbite and freeze burns. Redness, pain, swelling, itching, burning, dryness, and dermatitis.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: Contact with gas/liquid escaping the container can cause frostbite, freeze burns, and permanent eye damage.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: Not considered a potential route of exposure, but contact with gas/liquid escaping the container can cause freeze burns and frostbite. Aspiration into the lungs can occur during ingestion or vomiting and may cause lung injury. Ingestion of mineral oil dissolves and prevents absorption of vitamin A from intestinal contents. When taken for 2-3 days, it can penetrate and soften stools, and may also interfere with absorption of water.

Chronic Symptoms: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. May cause damage to organs (central nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation). Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis.

4.3. Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Water spray, fog, carbon dioxide (CO₂), alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical, or sand.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use a heavy water stream. Use of heavy stream of water may spread fire.

5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Flammable aerosol.

Explosion Hazard: Container may explode in heat of fire. Heat may build pressure, rupturing closed containers, spreading fire and increasing risk of burns and injuries.

Reactivity: Reacts violently with strong oxidizers. Increased risk of fire or explosion.

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5.3. Advice for Firefighters

Precautionary Measures Fire: Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire.

Firefighting Instructions: Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion. DO NOT fight fire when fire reaches containers. Evacuate area.

Protection During Firefighting: Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Under fire conditions, may produce fumes, smoke, oxides of carbon and hydrocarbons.

Other Information: Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

General Measures: Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not breathe gas/vapor/aerosol. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, and other ignition sources. No smoking.

6.1.1. For Non-Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

Emergency Procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Stop leak if safe to do so.

6.1.2. For Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

Emergency Procedures: Upon arrival at the scene, a first responder is expected to recognize the presence of dangerous goods, protect oneself and the public, secure the area, and call for the assistance of trained personnel as soon as conditions permit. Evacuate unnecessary personnel, isolate, and ventilate area. Eliminate ignition sources first, then ventilate the area.

6.2. Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters. Avoid release to the environment. Collect spillage.

6.3. Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

For Containment: Contain any spills with dikes or absorbents to prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams. As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area in all directions.

Methods for Cleaning Up: Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Transfer spilled material to a suitable container for disposal. Contact competent authorities after a spill. Stop the source of the release, if safe to do so. Consider the use of water spray to disperse vapors. Isolate the area until gas has dispersed. Ventilate and gas test area before entering.

6.4. Reference to Other Sections

See Section 8 for exposure controls and personal protection and Section 13 for disposal considerations.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

Additional Hazards When Processed: Do not pressurize, cut, or weld containers. Ruptured cylinders may rocket. Pressurized container: may burst if heated. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Asphyxiating gas at high concentrations.

Precautions for Safe Handling: Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. Do not breathe gas.

Hygiene Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures.

7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Technical Measures: Comply with applicable regulations. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed.

Storage Conditions: Store in a dry, cool place. Keep/Store away from direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials. Store locked up/in a secure area. Keep only in the original container in a cool, well ventilated place away from ignition sources. Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/ 122°F.

Incompatible Materials: Strong alkalis. Strong acids. Strong oxidizers such as chlorates, bromates, and nitrates.

7.3. Specific End Use(s)

Dental handpiece lubricant

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control Parameters

For substances listed in section 3 that are not listed here, there are no established exposure limits from the manufacturer, supplier, importer, or the appropriate advisory agency including: ACGIH (TLV), AIHA (WEEL), NIOSH (REL), or OSHA (PEL).

Proprietary Compound 2		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH OEL TWA	5 mg/m ³ (mist)
Proprietary Compound 3		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Simple asphyxiant See Appendix F: Minimal Oxygen Content

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USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA)	1800 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL TWA [ppm]	1000 ppm
USA IDLH	IDLH [ppm]	2100 ppm (10% LEL)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) [1]	1800 mg/m ³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) [2]	1000 ppm
Proprietary Compound 4		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH OEL STEL [ppm]	1000 ppm (explosion hazard (Butane, isomers))
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA)	1900 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL TWA [ppm]	800 ppm
USA IDLH	IDLH [ppm]	1600 ppm (>10% LEL)
Proprietary Compound 5		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH OEL STEL [ppm]	1000 ppm (explosion hazard (Butane, isomers))
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA)	1900 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL TWA [ppm]	800 ppm
Proprietary Compound 6		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH OEL TWA [ppm]	1000 ppm (Pentane, all isomers)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA)	350 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL TWA [ppm]	120 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (Ceiling)	1800 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL C [ppm]	610 ppm
USA IDLH	IDLH [ppm]	1500 ppm (10% LEL)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) [1]	2950 mg/m ³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) [2]	1000 ppm
Proprietary Compound 7		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH OEL TWA [ppm]	50 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route
USA ACGIH	BEI (BLV)	0.5 mg/l Parameter: 2,5-Proprietary Compound 7dione without hydrolysis - Medium: urine - Sampling time: end of shift
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA)	180 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL TWA [ppm]	50 ppm
USA IDLH	IDLH [ppm]	1100 ppm (10% LEL)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) [1]	1800 mg/m ³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) [2]	500 ppm

8.2. Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls

: Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed. Use explosion-proof equipment. Gas detectors should be used when flammable gases or vapors may be released. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Oxygen detectors should be used when asphyxiating gases may be released.

Personal Protective Equipment

: Gloves. Protective clothing. Protective goggles. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection. Respiratory protection of the dependent type.



Materials for Protective Clothing

: Chemically resistant materials and fabrics. Wear fire/flammable resistant/retardant clothing.

Hand Protection

: Wear protective gloves. If material is cold, wear thermally resistant protective gloves.

Eye and Face Protection

: Chemical safety goggles.

Skin and Body Protection

: Wear suitable protective clothing.

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- Respiratory Protection** : Use a NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus whenever exposure may exceed established Occupational Exposure Limits.
- Thermal Hazard Protection** : Wear thermally resistant protective clothing.
- Other Information** : When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

- Physical State** : Liquid
- Appearance** : Clear, colorless
- Odor** : Solvent
- Odor Threshold** : No data available
- pH** : No data available
- Evaporation Rate** : No data available
- Melting Point** : > -130 °C (-202 °F)
- Freezing Point** : No data available
- Boiling Point** : 58.33 °C (136.99 °F)
- Flash Point** : > -17 °C (1.4 °F)
- Auto-ignition Temperature** : > 225 °C (437 °F)
- Decomposition Temperature** : No data available
- Flammability (solid, gas)** : Not applicable
- Vapor Pressure** : No data available
- Relative Vapor Density at 20°C** : No data available
- Relative Density** : No data available
- Density** : 5.491 g/cm³
- Solubility** : No data available
- Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water** : No data available
- Viscosity** : 3 cSt
- Explosive Properties** : Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
- Lower Flammable Limit** : 0.8 %
- Upper Flammable Limit** : 8.7 %

9.2. Other Information

- VOC Content** : 67.91 %
- Gas Group** : Press. Gas (Liq.)

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

- 10.1. Reactivity:** Reacts violently with strong oxidizers. Increased risk of fire or explosion.
- 10.2. Chemical Stability:** Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated. Flammable aerosol. Pressurized container: may burst if heated.
- 10.3. Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:** Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
- 10.4. Conditions to Avoid:** Direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures, open flames, sources of ignition and incompatible materials. Direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures, heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, incompatible materials, and other ignition sources.
- 10.5. Incompatible Materials:** Strong alkalis. Strong acids. Strong oxidizers such as chlorates, bromates, and nitrates.
- 10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Not expected to decompose under ambient conditions.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on Toxicological Effects

- Acute Toxicity (Oral):** Not classified
- Acute Toxicity (Dermal):** Not classified
- Acute Toxicity (Inhalation):** Not classified

Proprietary Compound 1	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 3160 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	73680 ppm/4h
Proprietary Compound 2	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg

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Proprietary Compound 3	
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 800000 ppm (Exposure time: 15 min)
Proprietary Compound 4	
LC50 Inhalation Rat	30957 mg/m ³ (Exposure time: 4 h)
Proprietary Compound 5	
LC50 Inhalation Rat	658 mg/l/4h
LC50 Inhalation Rat	11000 ppm
Proprietary Compound 6	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 2000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	3000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	364 g/m ³ (Exposure time: 4 h)
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 20 mg/l/4h
Proprietary Compound 7	
LD50 Oral Rat	25 g/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	3000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	169 mg/l/4h
LC50 Inhalation Rat	48000 ppm/4h

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Causes skin irritation.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Not classified

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: Not classified

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not classified

Carcinogenicity: Not classified

Reproductive Toxicity: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration Hazard: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression such as dizziness, vomiting, numbness, drowsiness, headache, and similar narcotic symptoms. In elevated concentrations may cause asphyxiation, central nervous system effects, and increased breathing rate. Symptoms of asphyxiation include headache, dizziness, rapid breathing, increased pulse, mood changes, tremors, cyanosis, muscular weakness, narcosis, numbness of the extremities, unconsciousness and death.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Contact with gas/liquid escaping the container can cause frostbite and freeze burns. Redness, pain, swelling, itching, burning, dryness, and dermatitis.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: Contact with gas/liquid escaping the container can cause frostbite, freeze burns, and permanent eye damage.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: Not considered a potential route of exposure, but contact with gas/liquid escaping the container can cause freeze burns and frostbite. Aspiration into the lungs can occur during ingestion or vomiting and may cause lung injury. Ingestion of mineral oil dissolves and prevents absorption of vitamin A from intestinal contents. When taken for 2-3 days, it can penetrate and soften stools, and may also interfere with absorption of water.

Chronic Symptoms: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. May cause damage to organs (central nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation). Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - General : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Proprietary Compound 1	
LC50 Fish 1	8.2 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [static])
Proprietary Compound 2	
LC50 Fish 1	> 10000 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Lepomis macrochirus)
Proprietary Compound 6	
LC50 Fish 1	9.87 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss)
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	9.74 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)
LC50 Fish 2	11.59 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas)
NOEC Chronic Algae	2 mg/l
Proprietary Compound 7	

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LC50 Fish 1	2.1 – 2.98 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [flow-through])
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	3.88 mg/l

12.2. Persistence and Degradability

Once-A-Day (Aerosol)	
Persistence and Degradability	May cause long-term adverse effects in the environment.

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

Once-A-Day (Aerosol)	
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not established.
Proprietary Compound 2	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	> 6
Proprietary Compound 3	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	2.3
Proprietary Compound 4	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	2.89
Proprietary Compound 5	
BCF Fish 1	1.57 – 1.97
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	2.88 (at 20 °C)
Proprietary Compound 6	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	3.39

12.4. Mobility in Soil No additional information available

12.5. Other Adverse Effects

Other Information : Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste Treatment Methods

Waste Disposal Recommendations: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations. Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

Additional Information: Container may remain hazardous when empty. Continue to observe all precautions. Do not puncture or incinerate container.

Ecology - Waste Materials: Avoid release to the environment. This material is hazardous to the aquatic environment. Keep out of sewers and waterways.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The shipping description(s) stated herein were prepared in accordance with certain assumptions at the time the SDS was authored, and can vary based on a number of variables that may or may not have been known at the time the SDS was issued.

14.1. In Accordance with DOT

Proper Shipping Name : AEROSOLS, Flammable
Hazard Class : 2.1
Identification Number : UN1950
Label Codes : 2.1
ERG Number : 126



14.2. In Accordance with IMDG

Proper Shipping Name : AEROSOLS , Flammable
Hazard Class : 2
Division : 2.1
Identification Number : UN1950
Label Codes : 2.1
EmS-No. (Fire) : F-D
EmS-No. (Spillage) : S-U



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14.3. In Accordance with IATA

Proper Shipping Name : AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE
Identification Number : UN1950
Hazard Class : 2
Label Codes : 2.1
Division : 2.1
ERG Code (IATA) : 10L



SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1. US Federal Regulations

Once-A-Day (Aerosol)	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Physical hazard - Gas under pressure Health hazard - Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) Health hazard - Reproductive toxicity Health hazard - Skin corrosion or Irritation Physical hazard - Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids) Health hazard - Aspiration hazard Health hazard - Simple asphyxiant
Proprietary Compound 1	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Proprietary Compound 2	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Proprietary Compound 3	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Proprietary Compound 4	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Proprietary Compound 5	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Proprietary Compound 6	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Proprietary Compound 7	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
CERCLA RQ	5000 lb
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1 %

15.2. US State Regulations

Proprietary Compound 3	
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List	
Proprietary Compound 4	
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List	
Proprietary Compound 5	
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List	
Proprietary Compound 6	
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List	
Proprietary Compound 7	

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U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List

U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List

California Proposition 65



WARNING: This product can expose you to Proprietary Compound 7, which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Chemical Name (CAS No.)	Carcinogenicity	Developmental Toxicity	Female Reproductive Toxicity	Male Reproductive Toxicity
Proprietary Compound 7				X

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

Date of Preparation or Latest Revision : 03/03/2021

Other Information : This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200
The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage of composition have been withheld as a trade secret [29 CFR 1910.1200].

GHS Full Text Phrases:

Aquatic Acute 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 2
Aquatic Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 2
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard Category 1
Flam. Aerosol 1	Flammable aerosol Category 1
Flam. Gas 1	Flammable gases Category 1
Flam. Liq. 1	Flammable liquids Category 1
Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable liquids Category 2
Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquids Category 3
Press. Gas (Liq.)	Gases under pressure Liquefied gas
Repr. 2	Reproductive toxicity Category 2
Simple Asphy	Simple Asphyxiant
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 2
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity — Single exposure, Category 3, Narcosis
H220	Extremely flammable gas
H222	Extremely flammable aerosol
H224	Extremely flammable liquid and vapor
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapor
H226	Flammable liquid and vapor
H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H315	Causes skin irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H401	Toxic to aquatic life
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.