

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER'S IDENTIFICATION

Product ID: NUC01005 (4084-03)
Product Name: Food Grade Silicone Spray
Revision Date: Jul 16, 2026 **Date Printed:** Jul 16, 2026
Version: 3.0 **Supersedes Date:** Mar 03, 2026
Manufacturer's Name: Nu-Calgon
Address: 2611 Schuetz Rd St. Louis, MO, US, 63043
Emergency Phone: CHEMTREC US: 1-800-424-9300, INTERNATIONAL CALLS: 1-703-527-3887
Information Phone Number: 1-800-554-5499
Fax:
Product/Recommended Uses: Lubricant

SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

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

Safety data sheet prepared in accordance to the United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) and the Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS).

Pictograms



Signal Word

Danger

Hazardous Statements - Physical

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

Hazardous Statements - Health

H303 - May be harmful if swallowed
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation
H315 - Causes skin 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

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.

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.

P233 - Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary Statements - Response

P312 - Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

P301 + P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting.

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.

P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

P321 - For specific treatment see section 4 of SDS.

P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.

P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary Statements - Storage

P410 + P412 - Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.

P405 - Store locked up.

P403 + P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary Statements - Disposal

P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulation. 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.

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0000067-64-1	ACETONE	45.0000% - 70.0000%
0000142-82-5	N-HEPTANE	10.0000% - 30.0000%
0068476-86-8	Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened	7.0000% - 13.0000%
0063148-62-9	SILICONE	5.0000% - 10.0000%
0000124-38-9	CO2	1.0000% - 5.0000%

Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld to protect confidentiality.

SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

No data available.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat according to symptoms (decontamination, vital functions), no known specific antidote. Treatment should be supportive and based on the judgement of the physician in response to the reaction of the patient.

Inhalation

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If breathing is difficult, trained personnel should administer emergency oxygen if advised to do so by the POISON CENTER/doctor. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell. Take precautions to ensure your own safety (e.g. wear appropriate protective equipment).

Skin Contact

Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes or until medical aid is available. Store contaminated clothing under water and wash before re-use or discard. If skin irritation occurs or you feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

Eye Contact

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. 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 swallow contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face.

Ingestion

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

SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Small Fire : Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide, water-spray or alcohol-resistant foam. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Large Fire : Water spray, fog or alcohol-resistant foam.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use straight stream of water.

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical

Fire will produce irritating gases. Contents under pressure. May be ignited by friction, heat, sparks or flames. Containers can explode in a fire. Containers exposed to heat and flames may rupture with violent force. Cylinders exposed to fire may vent and release gas through pressure relief devices. Vapors will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks) Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back.

Precautions for Firefighters

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. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid. Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

Special Protective Equipment

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

SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spills

Before cleaning any spill or leak, individuals involved in spill cleanup must wear appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

For small spills (e.g., < 1 gallon (3.8 L)) wear appropriate personal protective equipment (e.g., goggles, gloves). Maximize ventilation (open doors and windows). Remove spilled material with absorbent material and place into appropriate closed container(s) for disposal. Dispose of properly in accordance with local, state and federal regulations. Wash all affected areas and outside of container with plenty of warm water and soap. Remove any contaminated clothing and wash thoroughly before reuse.

For large spills (e.g., ≥ 1 gallon (3.8 L)), deny entry to all unprotected individuals. Dike and contain spill with inert material (e.g., sand or earth). Transfer liquid to containers for recovery or disposal and solid diking material to separate containers for proper disposal. Remove contaminated clothing promptly and wash affected skin areas with soap and water. Keep spills and cleaning runoffs out of municipal sewers and open bodies of water.

SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

General

Wash hands after use. Avoid contact with skin, eye or clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Use good personal hygiene practices. Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. All containers must be properly labelled. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored

Ventilation 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. Report ventilation failures immediately.

Storage Room Requirements

Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Empty containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight and strong oxidizers. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharge. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by ground and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion-proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems in areas where this product is used and stored.

SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye protection

Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids.

Skin 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. Use of an apron and over-boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber. Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.

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 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.

Appropriate Engineering Controls

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

Chemical Name	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH TLV Basis	ACGIH Notations	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)
ACETONE	A4	URT & eye irr; CNS impair	A4; BEI	1000	2400			1
CO2		Asphyxia		5000	9000			1
N-HEPTANE		URT irr; lung dam; CNS impair; ototoxicity	OTO	500	2000			1
Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened				500	2000			1

Chemical Name	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH Carcinogen	ACGIH TWA (ppm)
ACETONE			250	590				250
CO2			5000	9000	30000	54000		5000
N-HEPTANE			85	350				200
Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened								

Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)
ACETONE		500	
CO2		30000	
N-HEPTANE		400	
Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened			

A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen, BEI - Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices, CNS - Central nervous system, dam - Damage, impair - Impairment, irr - Irritation, URT - Upper respiratory tract

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Density	6.32000 lb/gal
Specific Gravity	N/A
VOC Actual(g/l)	206.78000 g/l
Density VOC	N/A lb/gal
% VOC	27.31000%
VOC Composite Partial Pressure	N/A
Appearance	N/A
Odor Threshold	N/A
Odor Description	N/A
pH	N/A
Flammability	N/A
Water Solubility	N/A
Flash Point Symbol	N/A
Flash Point	N/A °F
Viscosity	N/A
Lower Explosion Level	N/A
Upper Explosion Level	N/A
Vapor Pressure	N/A
Vapor Density	N/A
Freezing Point	N/A
Melting Point	N/A
Low Boiling Point	N/A
High Boiling Point	N/A
Auto Ignition Temp	N/A
Evaporation Rate	N/A
Kinematic Viscosity	N/A
Kinematic Viscosity Temperature	N/A

SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

No data available.

Chemical Stability

Stable under normal storage and handling conditions.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

Will not occur.

Conditions To Avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, flame, high temperature, freezing and contact with incompatible materials. Avoid all possible sources of ignition.

Incompatible Materials

Strong bases, acids, and oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Oxides of carbon.

SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Can cause skin irritation.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Causes serious eye irritation

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Exposure can irritate the eyes.

0000142-82-5 N-HEPTANE

Can irritate the eyes.

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Can irritate the nose and throat causing coughing and wheezing.

0000142-82-5 N-HEPTANE

Repeated exposure may cause skin rash, dryness and redness.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive Toxicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

May affect the kidneys and liver.

0000142-82-5 N-HEPTANE

May affect the nervous system.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Aspiration Hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

Acute Toxicity

May be harmful if swallowed

The Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE) for oral exposure to this mixture is greater than 2000 and less than or equal to 5000 mg/kg body weight

The Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE) for a dermal exposure to this mixture is >5000 mg/kg body weight

The Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE) for an inhalation (vapour) exposure to this mixture is >20 mg/l

The Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE) for an inhalation (dust and mist) exposure to this mixture is >5 mg/l

0000142-82-5 N-HEPTANE

Exposure can cause headache, lightheadedness, dizziness, lack of coordination and loss of consciousness.

Chronic Exposure

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Likely Routes of Exposure

Inhalation, Ingestion, Skin contact, Eye contact

Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation.

0000142-82-5 N-HEPTANE

Can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapor, through the skin and by ingestion.

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.

0000142-82-5 N-HEPTANE

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, respiratory system, skin. May cause central nervous system effects such as dizziness, headache, nausea, and loss of consciousness. Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors. Aspiration may occur during swallowing or vomiting, resulting in lung damage.

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)

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)

0000142-82-5 N-HEPTANE

LC50 (rat): approximately 25000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 103 g/m³ (4-hour exposure) (6)

LD50 (oral, rat): Greater than 15000 mg/kg (4)

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Persistence and Degradability

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

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

Readily biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative Potential

No data available.

Mobility in Soil

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

Results of the PBT and vPvB assessment

0000142-82-5 N-HEPTANE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

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. It is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets local criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with national, 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

U.S. DOT Information

Shipping Name: Aerosols, flammable, (each not exceeding 1 L capacity)
UN/NA #: UN1950
Hazard Class: 2.1
Required Mark: Limited Quantity

IMDG Information

Shipping Name: Aerosols, flammable, (each not exceeding 1 L capacity)
UN/NA #: UN1950
Hazard Class: 2.1
Required Mark: Limited Quantity
Marine Pollutant: No data available

IATA Information

Shipping Name: Aerosols, flammable, (each not exceeding 1 L capacity)
UN/NA #: UN1950
Hazard Class: 2.1
Required Mark: Limited Quantity

SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0000067-64-1	ACETONE	45% - 70%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, SARA312, VOC_exempt, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), NJ_RightToKnow_HazSubList - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substance List (RTKHSL), MA_RightToKnow - Massachusetts Right to Know
0000142-82-5	N-HEPTANE	10% - 30%	Canada_NPRI, DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, VOC, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), NJ_RightToKnow_HazSubList - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substance List (RTKHSL), MA_RightToKnow - Massachusetts Right to Know
0068476-86-8	Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened	7% - 13%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, VOC, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)
0063148-62-9	SILICONE	5% - 10%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, VOC_exempt, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)
0000124-38-9	CO2	1.00% - 5%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), NEI - National Emissions Inventory, NJ_RightToKnow_HazSubList - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substance List (RTKHSL), MA_RightToKnow - Massachusetts Right to Know

SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION**Glossary**

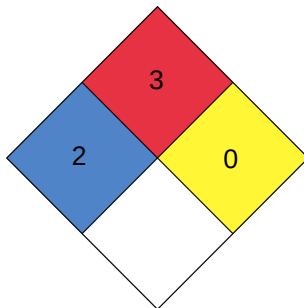
ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; CAS - Chemical Abstracts Service ; Chemtrec - Chemical Transportation Emergency Center; DSL - Domestic Substances List; ESL- Effects screening levels; GHS - "Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals" developed by the United Nations; HMIS - Hazardous Material Information Service; IATA - Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA); IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code; LC - Lethal Concentration; LD - Lethal Dose; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; OEL - Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA 313 - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA - Self Contained Breathing Apparatus; ppm - parts per million; STEL - Short-term exposure limit; TLV - Threshold Limit Value; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA - Time-weighted average; US DOT- US Department of Transportation.

General

GHS Revision 7

HMIS

Health	1 2
FLAMMABILITY	3
Physical Hazard	0
Personal Protection	B

NFPA

(*) - Chronic effects

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks

Version 3.0:

Revision Date: Jul 16, 2026

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