# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## SECTION 1 — IDENTIFICATION

**Product identifier:** **Madonna Cleaning Fluid**
**Product uses:** Solvent
**Manufacturer's name and address:** Refer to supplier
**Supplier name and address:**


***CANSEW INC.***
111 Chabanel West, Suite 101
Montreal, Quebec
Canada
H2N 1C9
514-382-2807


**Emergency Telephone #:** Chemtrec (Day or Night) 800-424-9300 or 202-483-7616
(For Chemical Emergency: Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure or Accident)

This Safety Data Sheet conforms to the requirements of ANSI Z400.5, and to the format requirements of the Global Harmonizing System. This SDS complies with 29 CFR 1910.1200 (HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD).

IMPORTANT: Read this SDS before handling and disposing of this product. Pass this information on to employees, customers, and users of this product.

## SECTION 2 — HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**DANGER ! !**

**2.1 HAZARD STATEMENTS: (CAT = Hazard Category)**

(H300s) HEALTH: Skin Corrosion/Irritation **(CAT:2)**
**H315 CAUSES SKIN IRRITATION**
(H300s) HEALTH: Serious Eye Damage/ Eye Irritation **(CAT:2)**
**H320 CAUSES EYE IRRITATION**
(H300s) HEALTH: Acute Toxicity, Inhalation **(CAT:4)**
**H332 HARMFUL IF INHALED**
(H300s) HEALTH: Target Organ Toxicity, Single Exposure; Respiratory Tract Irritation (**CAT:3)**
**H335 MAY CAUSE RESPIRATORY IRRITATION**
(H300s) HEALTH: Target Organ Toxicity, Single Exposure; Narcotic Effects **(CAT:3)**
**H336 MAY CAUSE DROWSINESS OR DIZZINESS**
(H300s) HEALTH: Target Organ Toxicity, Single Exposure **(CAT:2)**
**H371 MAY CAUSE DAMAGE TO ORGANS (See section 11 for Target Organ Information)**
(H400s) ENVIRONMENT: Hazard to Aquatic Environment, Acute **(CAT:2)**
**H401 TOXIC TO AQUATIC LIFE**

**2.2 PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:**

**EXPOSURE PREVENTION: STRICT HYGIENE! PREVENT DISPERSION OF MISTS OR DUST!**

**P100s = General, P200s = Prevention, P300s = Response, P400s = Storage, P500s = Disposal**

| | |
|---|---|
| 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. |
| P233 | Keep container tightly closed. |
| P242 | Use only non-sparking tools. |
| P243 | Take precautionary measures against static discharge. |
| P264 | Wash with soap & water thoroughly after handling. |
| P270 | Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. |
| P271 | Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. |
| P273 | Avoid release to the environment. |
| P280 | Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. |
| P302+352 | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. |
| P304+340 | IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air & keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. |
| P305+351+338 | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present & easy to do – Continue rinsing. |
| P308+311 | IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician |
| P332+313 | If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. |
| P337+313 | If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention. |
| P361 | Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. |
| P363 | Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. |
| P405 | Store Locked up. |
| P500 | Dispose of contentscontainer following local/regional/federal regulations. |

**SEE SECTIONS 8,11 & 12 FOR TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

## SECTION 3 — COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| MATERIAL | CAS# | EINECS# | WT % |
|---|---|---|---|
| METHYLENE CHLORIDE | 75-09-2 | 200-838-9 | 80 - 90 |
| PERCHLOROETHYLENE | 127-18-4 | 200-825-9 | 0 - 10 |
| ETHANOL | 64-17-5 | 200-578-6 | 0 - 5 |
| N-PROPYL ACETATE | 109-60-4 | - | 0 - 5 |
| ISOPROPANOL | 67-63-0 | 200-661-7 | 0 - 5 |

The specific chemical component identities and/or the exact component percentages of this material may be withheld as trade secrets. This information is made available to health professionals, employees and designated representatives in accordance with the applicable provisions of 20 CFR 1910.1200 (I) (1).

TRACE COMPONENTS: Trace ingredients (if any) are present in < 1% concentration (< 0.1% for potential carcinogens, reproductive toxins, respiratory tract mutagens and sensitizers). None of the trace ingredients contribute significant additional hazards at the concentrations that may be present in this product. All pertinent hazard information has been provided in this document per the requirements of the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), U.S. State equivalents, and Canadian Hazardous Materials Identification System Standard (CPR 4).

## SECTION 4 — FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 MOST IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS/EFFECTS, ACUTE & CHRONIC:
See Section 11 for Symptoms/Effects (acute & chronic).

4.2 GENERAL ADVICE:
First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists, refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

4.3 EYE CONTACT:
If this product enters the eyes, check for and remove any contact lenses. Open eyes while under gently running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids. "Roll" eyes to expose more surface. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. Seek immediate medical attention.

4.4 SKIN CONTACT:
In If the product contaminates the skin, immediately begin decontamination with running water. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing, taking care not to contaminate eyes. If skin becomes irritated and irritation persists, medical attention may be necessary. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse, discard contaminated shoes.

4.5 INHALATION:
After high vapour exposure, remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If breathing has stopped, trained personnel should immediately begin artificial respiration. If the heart has stopped, trained personnel should immediately begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). Seek immediate medical attention.

4.6 SWALLOWING:
If swallowed, CALL PHYSICIAN OR POISON CONTROL CENTER FOR MOST CURRENT INFORMATION. If professional advice is not available, give two glasses of water to drink. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Never induce vomiting or give liquids to someone who is unconscious, having convulsions, or unable to swallow. Seek immediate medical attention.

4.7 RESCUERS:
Victims of chemical exposure must be taken for medical attention. Rescuers should be taken for medical attention, if necessary. Take a copy of label and SDS to physician or health profession with victim.

4.8 NOTES TO PHYSICIAN:
There is no specific antidote. Treatment of overexposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Any material aspirated during vomiting may cause lung injury. Therefore, emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. If it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents, this should be done by means least likely to cause aspiration (such as: Gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation

## SECTION 5 — FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 FIRE & EXPLOSION PREVENTIVE MEASURES:
NO open flames, NO sparks, NO smoking. NO contact with oxidants. Above flash point, use a closed system, ventilation, explosion-proof electrical equipment, lighting. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling.

5.2 SUITABLE ( & UNSUITABLE) EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:
Use dry powder, alcohol-resistant foam, water in large amounts, carbon dioxide.

5.3 SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT & PRECAUTIONS FOR FIRE FIGHTERS:
Water spray may be ineffective on fire but can protect fire-fighters & cool closed containers. Use fog nozzles if water is used. Do not enter confined fire-space without full bunker gear. (Helmet with face shield, bunker coats, gloves & rubber boots).

5.4 SPECIFIC HAZARDS OF CHEMICAL & HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS:

COMBUSTIBLE!

Isolate from oxidizers, heat, & open flame. Closed containers may explode if exposed to extreme heat. Applying to hot surfaces requires special precautions. Empty container very hazardous! Continue all label precautions!

## SECTION 6 — ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 SPILL AND LEAK RESPONSE AND ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS:

Uncontrolled releases should be responded to by trained personnel using pre-planned procedures. No action shall be taken involving personal risk without suitable training. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering spill area. Do not touch or walk through material. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Proper protective equipment should be used. In case of a spill, clear the affected area, protect people, and respond with trained personnel. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area).

6.2 PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, EMERGENCY PROCEDURES:

The proper personal protective equipment for incidental releases (such as: 1 liter of the product released in a well-ventilated area), use impermeable gloves, they should be Level B: **triple-gloves (rubber gloves and nitrile gloves over latex gloves), chemical resistant suit and boots, hard-hat, and Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus** specific for the material handled, goggles, face shield, and appropriate body protection. In the event of a large release, use impermeable gloves, specific for the material handled, chemically resistant suit and boots, and hard hat and Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus or respirator.

Personal protective equipment are required wherever engineering controls are not adequate or conditions for potential exposure exist. Select NIOSH/MSHA approved based on actual or potential airborne concentrations in accordance with latest OSHA and/or ANSI recommendations.

6.3 ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS:

Stop spill at source. Construct temporary dikes of dirt, sand, or any appropriate readily available material to prevent spreading of the material. Close or cap valves and/or block or plug hole in leaking container and transfer to another container. Keep from entering storm sewers and ditches which lead to waterways, and if necessary, call the local fire or police department for immediate emergency assistance.

6.4 METHODS AND MATERIAL FOR CONTAINMENT & CLEAN-UP.

Absorb spilled liquid with polypads or other suitable absorbent materials. If necessary, neutralize using suitable buffering material, (acid with soda ash or base with phosphoric acid), and test area with litmus paper to confirm neutralization. Clean up wit non-combustible absorbent (such as: sand, soil, and so on). Shovel up and place all spill residue in suitable containers, dispose of at an appropriate waste disposal facility according to current applicable laws and regulations and product characteristics at time of disposal (see Section 13 – Disposal Considerations).

6.5 NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES:

In the event of a spill or accidental release, notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. US regulations require reporting release of this material to the environment which exceed the applicable reportable quantity or oil spills which could reach any waterway including intermittent dry creeks. The National Response Center can be reached at (800) 424-8802.

## SECTION 7 — HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING:

Electostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous conditions when apumping and handling this material. 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. For more information, refer to OSHA Standard 20 CR 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". Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (<=1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then <=7 m/sec). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging or handling operations. Avoid free fall of liquid. Ground containers when transferring. **Empty container very hazardous! Do not flame cut, saw, drill, braze, or weld. Continue all label precautions!**

7.2 CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE, INCLUDING ANY INCOMPATIBILIES:
Keep in fireproof surroundings. Keep separated from strong oxidants, metals, food & feedstuffs. Keep cool. Keep in the dark. Use ventilation along the floor. See: Section 10, <Materials to Avoid>. When using, loosen bung slowly to relieve pressure. Do not store above 38°C / 100°F. Contact with hot surfaces can produce toxic gases. Keep container tightly closed & upright when not in use to prevent leakage.

7.3 NONBULK: CONTAINERS:
Store containers in a cool, dry locations, away from direct sunlight, sources of intense heat, or where freezing is possible. Material should be stored in secondary containers or in a diked area, as appropriate,. Store containers away from incompatible chemicals (see Section 10, Stability and Reactivity). Post warnings and "NO SMOKINIG" signs in storage and use areas, as appropriate. Empty containers should be handled with care. Never store food, feed, or drinking water in containers which held this product.

7.4 PROTECTIVE PRACTICES DURING MAINTENANCE OF CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT:
Empty containers may contain residue and can be dangerous. Do not attempt to refill or clean containers without proper instructions. Empty drums should be completely drained and safely store until appropriately reconditioned or disposed. Empty containers should be taken for recycling, recovery, or disposal through suitably qualified or licensed contractor and in accordance with governmental regulations. **DO NOT PRESSURIZE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. THEY MAY BURST AND CAUSE INJUEY OR DEATH.**

## SECTION 8 — EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1 EXPOSURE LIMITS:

| MATERIAL | CAS# | EINECS# | TWA (OSHA) | TLV (ACGIH) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Methylene Chloride | 75-09-2 | 200-838-9 | 25 ppm | 50 ppm A3 |
| Perchloroethylene | 127-18-4 | 204-825-9 | 75 ppm | 25 ppm A3 |
| Ethanol | 64-17-5 | 200-578-6 | 1000 ppm | 1000 ppm A4 |
| n-Propyl Acetate | 109-60-4 | - | 200 ppm | 200 ppm |
| Isopropanol | 67-63-0 | 200-661-7 | 400 ppm | 200 ppm |

| MATERIAL | CAS# | EINECS# | CEILING STEL (OSHA/ACGIH) | | HAP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Methylene Chloride | 75-09-2 | 200-838-9 | None Known | l25 ppm | Yes |
| Perchloroethylene | 127-18-4 | 204-825-9 | None Known | 100ppm | Yes |
| n-Propyl Acetate | 109-60-4 | - | None Known | 250 ppm | No |
| Isopropanol | 67-63-0 | 200-661-7 | None Known | 400 ppm | No |

Each component showing "Yes" under "HAP" IS AN EPA Hazardous Air Pollutant.

### 8.2 APPROPRIATE ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

RESPIRATORY EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Airborne concentrations should be kept to lowest levels possible. If vapour, dust or mist is generated and the occupational exposure limit of the product, or an component of the product, is exceeded, use appropriate NIOSH or MSHA approved air purifying or air-supplied respirator authorized in 29 CFR 1910.134, European Standard EN 149, or applicable State regulations, after determining the airborne concentration of the contaminant. Air supplied respirators should always be worn when airborne concentration of the contaminant or oxygen content is unknown. Maintain airborne contaminant concentrations below exposure limits. If adequate ventilation is not available or there is potential for airborne exposure above the exposure limits, a respirator may be worn up to the respirator exposure limitations, check with respirator equipment manufacturer's recommendations/limitations. For particulates, a particulate respirator (NISOH Type N95 or better filters) may be worn. If oil particles (such as: lubricants, cutting fluids, glycerine, and so on) are present, use a NIOSH Type R or P filter. For a higher level of protection, use positive pressure supplied air respiration protection or Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus or if oxygen levels are below 19.5% or are unknown.

EMERGENCY OR PLANNED ENTRY INTO UNKNOWN CONCENTRATIONS OR IDLH CONDITIONS

Positive pressure, full-face piece Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; or positive pressure, full-face piece Self Contained Breathing Apparatus with an auxiliary positive pressure Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus.

VENTILATION

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| LOCAL EXHAUST: | Necessary | MECHANICAL (GENERAL): | Necessary |
| SPECIAL: | None | OTHER: | None |

Please refer to ACGIH document, "Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practices", most recent edition, for details.

**8.3 INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION MEASURES, SUCH AS PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:**

EYE PROTECTON:

Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid liquid splashes, mists or dusts. If contact is possible, chemical splash goggles should be worn, when a higher degree of protection is necessary, use splash goggles or safety glasses. Face-shields are recommended when the operation can generate splashes, sprays or mists.

HAND PROTECTION:

Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Glove must be inspected prior to use. Preferred examples: Butyl rubber, Chlorinated Polyethylene, Polyethylene, Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"), Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Natural rubber ("latex"), Neoprene, Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile") or ("NBR"), Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC") or ("vinyl"), Viton. Chemical resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good practices, Wash and dry hands.

BODY PROTECTION:

Use body protection appropriate for task. Cover-all, rubber aprons, or chemical protective clothing made form Impervious materials are generally acceptable, depending on the task.

WORK & HYGIENIC PRACTICES:

Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using toilet facilities and at the end of the working period. Provide readily accessible eye wash stations & safety showers. Remove clothing that becomes contaminated. Destroy contaminated leather articles. Launder or discard contaminated clothing.

## SECTION 9 — PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

| | |
|---|---|
| APPEARANCE: | Liquid, Water-White |
| ODOR: | Ester |
| ODOR THRESHOLD: | No Available |
| pH (Neutrality): | Not Available |
| MELTING POINT/FREEZING POINT | Not Available |
| BOILING RANGE (IBP, 50%, Dry Point):: | 38º 45º 122º*C / 102º 113º 252º*F |
| FLASH POINT (TEST METHOD) | > 61C°/ >141°F (PM) |
| EVAPORATION RATE (n-Butyl Acetate=1): | 4.2 |
| FLAMMABILITY CLASIFICATION: | Class III B |
| LOWER FLAMMABLE LIMIT IN AIR (% by vol): | 2.0 (Lowest Component) |
| UPPER FLAMMABLE LIMIT IN AIR (% by vol): | Not Available |
| VAPOR PRESSURE (mm of Hg) @ 20°C | 328.2 |
| VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1): | 2.9 |
| GRAVITY @ 68/68ºF / 20/20°C: | |
| DENSITY: | 1.255 |
| SPECIFIC GRAVITY (Water = 1): | 1.257 |
| POUNDS/GALLON: | 10.471 |
| WATER SOLUBILITY: | Moderate |
| PARTICITION COEFFICIENT (n-Octane/Water): | Not Available |
| AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE: | 398°C / 750°F |
| DECOMPOSITON TEMPERATURE: | Not Available |
| TOTAL VOC's (TVOC)*: | 100.0 Vol% / 1257.0 g/L / 10.4Lbs/Gal |
| NONEXEMPT VOC'S (CVOC)*: | 13.0% Vol% / 106.6 g/L / .8 Lbs/Gal |
| HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS (HAPS): | 92.6 Wt% / 1163.4 g/L / 9.6 Lbs/Gal |
| NONEXEMPT VOC PARTIAL PRESSURE (mm of Hg @ 20°C: | 0.0 |
| VISCOSITY @ 20°C (ASTM D445): | Not Available |

* Using CARB (California Air Resources Board Rules).

## SECTION 10— STABILITY & REACTIVITY

10.1 REACTIVITY & CHEMICAL STABILITY

Stable under normal conditions, no hazardous reactions when kept from incompatibles.

10.2 POSSIBILITY OF HAZADOUS REACTIONS & CONDITIONS TO AVOID:

Isolate from oxidizers, heat, & open flame.

10.3 INCOMPATABLE MATERIALS:

Decomposes on heating on contact with hot surfaces or flames producing, toxic & corrosive fumes including, chlorine phosgene, & hydrogen chloride. Reacts with strong oxidants, strong bases, causing fire & explosion hazard. Reacts with metals such as: aluminium, barium, beryllium, calcium, lithium, strontium. Reacts with amines, metals, such as aluminium powder, and magnesium powder. Reacts slowly with water influenced by

light releasing corrosive, hydrochloric acid, trichloroacetic acid. Attacks many plastics, rubber, and coatings.

10.4 HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSION PRODUCTS

Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide, Hydrogen Chloride, Phosgene from burning

10.5 HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION

Will not occur.

## SECTION 11 — TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 ACUTE HAZARDS

11.1.1 SKIN CONTACT:

Primary irritation to skin, defatting, dermatitis. Wash thoroughly after handling

11.1.2 EYE CONTACT

Primary irritation to eyes, redness, tearing, blurred vision. Liquid can cause eye burns & skin irritation.

11.1.3 INHALATION:

Anesthetic. Irritates respiratory tract. Acute overexposure can cause serious nervous system depression which can cause death. Vapor harmful. Concentrate vapour in confined areas may be fatal. Exposure increases Carbon Monoxide level of blood. OSHA required periodic vapour monitoring whenever Methylene Chloride vapors may exceed the action level (12.5 parts per million). The odor warning when the exposure limit value is exceeded is insufficient. Use of alcoholic beverages enhances the harmful effect.

11.1.4 SWALLOWING:

Swallowing can cause abdominal irritation, nausea, vomiting & diarrhea. The symptoms of chemical pneumonitis may not show up for a few days.

11.2 SUBCHRONIC HAZARDS/CONDITIONS AGGREVATED

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVED BY EXPOSURE:

Pre-existing disorders of any target organs mentioned in this document can be aggravated by over-exposure by routes of entry to components of this product. Persons with these disorders should avoid use of this product.

11.3 CHRONIC HAZARDS

11.31 CANCER, REPRODUCTIVE & OTHER CHRONIC HAZARDS:

Potential Cancer Hazard based on tests with laboratory animals using Methylene Chloride and Perchloroethylene. Kidney, mammary, lung, liver tumors, leukemia have been reported in laboratory mice, rates. Overexposure may Create cancer risk. Usually contains a stabilizer or inhibitor. A stabilizer / inhibitor can influence the toxic properties of this substance. Consult an expert. Depending on degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is indicated.

11.32 TARGET ORGANS: May cause damage to target organs, based on animal data.
11.33 IRRITANCY: Irritating to contaminated tissue.
11.34 SENSITIZATION: No component is known as a sensitizer.
11.35 MUTAGENICITY: No known reports of mutagenic effects in humans.
11.36 EMBRYOTOXICITY: No know reports of embryotoxic effects in humans.
11.37 TERATOGENICITY: No known reports of teratogenic effects in humans.
11.38 REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY: No known reports of reproductive effects in humans.

A MUTAGEN is a chemical which causes permanent changes to genetic material (DNA) such that the changes

will propagate across generational lines. An EMBRYOTOXIN is a chemical which causes damage to a developing embryo (such as: within the first 8 weeks of pregnancy in humans), but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A TERATOGEN is a chemical which causes damage to a developing fetus, but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A REPRODUCTIVE TOXIN is any substance which interferes in any way with the reproductive process.

11.4 MAMMALIAN TOXICITY INFORMATION

| | CAS# / EINECS# | LOWEST KNOWN LETHAL DOSE DATA |
|---|---|---|
| Methylene Chloride | 75-09-2 / 200-838-9 | LOWEST KNOWN LD50 (ORAL): 1900.0 mg/kg (Rabbits) |

## SECTION 12 — ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION

12.2 EFFECT OF MATERIAL ON PLANS AND ANIMALS:

This product may be harmful or fatal to plant and animal life if released into the environment. Refer to Section 11 (Toxicological Information) for further data on the effects of this product's components on test animals.

12.3 EFFECT OF MATERIAL ON AQUATIC LIFE:

The most sensitive known aquatic group to any component of this product is: Chub 145 ppm or mg/L (48 hour exposure). Keep out of sewers and natural water supplies. The substance is toxic to aquatic organisms. The substance may cause long –term effects in the aquatic environment. Special attention should be given to ground water contamination.

12.4 MOBILITY IN SOIL

This material is a mobile liquid.

12.5 DEGRADABILITY

This product is partially biodegradable.

12.6 ACCUMULATION

This product does not accumulate or biomagnify in the environment.

## SECTION 13 — DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized, wherever possible. Dispose of surplus and non recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers and liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from some product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose used containers to heat, flame, parks, static, electricity, or other sources of ignition. They may burst and cause injury or death. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Processing, use or contamination may change the waste disposal requirements. Do not dispose of on land, in surface waters, or in storm drains. Waste should be recycled or disposed of in accordance with regulations. Large amounts should be collected for reuse or consigned to licensed hazardous waste haulers for disposal. **ALL DISPOSAL MUST BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL FEDERAL, STATE, PROVINCIAL, AND LOCAL REGULATIONS. IF IN DOUBT, CONTACT PROPER AGENCIES. EPA CHARACTERISTIC: D001, D039**

## SECTION 14— TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

If > 1161 lb/527 KG of this product is in 1 container, it exceeds the RQ of methylene chloride. “RQ” must be put before the dot shipping name.

DOT SHIPPING NAME: UN2810, Toxic Materials, organic, n.o.s.
(Contains: Methylene Chloride, Perchloroethylene) 6.1, PG-III
DRUM LABEL: (TOXIC PG-III)
IATA / ICAO UN2810, Toxic materials, organic, n.o.s.
(Contains: Methylene Chloirde, Perchloroethylene) 6.1, PG-III
IMO / IMDG: UN2810, Toxic materials, organic, n.o.s.
(Contains: Methylene Chloirde, Perchloroethylene) 6.1, PG-III
EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK NUMBER: 153

## SECTION 15 — REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 EPA REGULATION:
SARA SECTION 311/312 HAZARDS: Acute Health, Chronic Health

All components of this product are on the TSCA list. SARA Title III Section 313 Supplier Notification. This product contains the indicated (*) toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of the Emergency Planning & Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 & 40 CFR 372. This information must be included in all MSDS’s that are copied and distributed for this material.

| SARA TITLE III INGREDIENTS | CAS # | EINECS# | WT. % | (REG. SECTION) | RQ (LBS) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Methylene Chloride | 75-09-2 | 200-838-9 | 80 - 90 | (311, 312, 313, RCRA) | 1000 |
| *Perchloroethylene | 127-18-4 | 204-825-9 | 0 – 10 | (311, 312, 313, RCRA) | 100 |

Any release equal to or exceeding the RQ must be reported to the National Response Center (800-424-8802) and appropriate state and local regulatory agencies as described in 40 CFR 302.6 and 40 CFR 355.40 respectively. Failure to report may result in substantial civil and criminal penalties. State & local regulations may be more restrictive than federal regulations.

15.2 STATE REGULATIONS:
This product meets requirements of Southern California AQMD Rule 443.1 & similar regulations.
CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WAER & TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT (PROPOSITION 65): This product contains the following chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer: Methylene Chloride, Perchloroethylene.

15.3 INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS:
The identified components of this product are listed on the chemical inventories of the following countries:
Australia (AICS), Canada (DSL or NDSL), China (IECSC), Europe (EINECS, ELINCS), Japan (METI/CSCL, MHLW/ISHL), South Korea (KECI), New Zealand (NZIoC), Philippines (PICCS), Switzerland (SWISS), Taiwan (NECSI), USA (TSCA).

15.4 CANADA: WORKPLACE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INFORMATION SYSTEM (WHMIS)
B3: Combustible liquid
D2A: Contains substance known to cause serious chronic toxicity or death.

Methylene Chloride, Perchloroethylene

D2B: Irritating to eyes/skin.

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

## SECTION 16 — OTHER INFORMATION

**16.1 HMIS RATINGS:**

HEALTH (NFPA): 2 HEALTH (HMIS): 2, FLAMMABILITY: 2, PHYSICAL HAZARD: 0

(personal protection rating to be supplied by user based on use conditions)

This information is intended solely for the use of individuals trained in the NFPA & HMIS hazard rating systems.

**HMIS KEY:**

16.2 EMPLOYEE TRAINING:

See Section 2 (Hazards Identification). Employees should be made aware of all hazards of this material (as Stated in this SDS) before handling it.

16.3 SDS Date: 07/14/2020

**Prepared for:** Cansew Inc.

**Telephone number:** 514-382-2807

**Preparation date:** 07/14/20120

**NOTICE:**

The supplier disclaims all expressed or implied warranties of merchantability or fitness for a specific use, with respect to the product or the information provided herein, except for conformation to contracted specifications. All information appearing herein is based upon data obtained from manufacturers and/or recognized technical sources. While the information is believed to be accurate, we make no representations as to its accuracy or sufficiency. Conditions of use are beyond our control, and therefore users are responsible for verifying the data under their own operating conditions to determine whether the product is suitable for their particular purposes and they assume all risks of their use, handling, and disposal of the product. Users also assume all risks in regards to the publication or use of, or reliance upon, information contained herein. This information relates only to the product designated herein, and does not relate to its use in combination with any other material or process. Unless updated, this Material Safety Data Sheet is valid until 07/14/2023