#### SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT: ACTIVE Page 1

### **SECTION 01: PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION**

MANUFACTURER/SUPPLIER ...... LES INVESTISSEMENTS B.S.C. INC.

PRODUCT NAME ...... ACTIVE

#### **SECTION 02: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**



ROUTE OF ENTRY:

FORMATION. PROLONGED SKIN EXPOSURE MAY CAUSE PERMANENT

DAMAGE. DUST OR MIST FROM SOLUTIONS CAN CAUSE IRRITANT

DERMATITIS.

SKIN ABSORPTION ...... N.AV.

EYE CONTACT...... CAUSES EYE BURNS. DIRECT CONTACT MAY CAUSE IMPAIRMENT OF

VISION AND CORNEAL DAMAGE.

INHALATION.....INHALATION OF DUST OR MISTS CAN CAUSE DAMAGE TO THE UPPER

RESPIRATORY TRACT AND TO THE LUNG TISSUE DEPENDING ON SEVERITY OF EXPOSURE. EFFECTS CAN RANGE FROM MILD IRRITATION OF MUCOUS MEMBRANES, SEVERE PNEUMONITIS AND

DESTRUCTION OF LUNG TISSUES. INHALATION OF HIGH

IRRITATION AND/OR BURNS CAN OCCUR TO THE ENTIRE GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT. INCLUDING THE STOMACH AND

INTESTINES, CHARACTERIZED BY NAUSEA, VOMITING, DIARRHEA, ABDOMINAL PAIN, AND BLEEDING AND/OR TISSUE ULCERATION. MAY

BE FATAL.

EFFECTS/SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE EXPOSURE ....... REFER TO ROUTE OF ENTRY.

EFFECTS/SYMPTOMS OF CHRONIC EXPOSURE.... CHRONIC INHALATION EXPOSURE MAY CAUSE IMPAIRMENT OF LUNG

FUNCTION AND PERMANENT LUNG DAMAGE. EFFECTS FROM CHRONIC SKIN EXPOSURE WOULD BE SIMILAR TO THOSE FROM SINGLE EXPOSURE EXCEPT FOR EFFECTS SECONDARY TO TISSUE

DESTRUCTION.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY ASTHMA, RESPIRATORY AND CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE.

AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE.....

SECTION 03: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION					
HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS	C.A.S. #	%	TLV	LD50	LC50
SODIUM HYDROXIDE	1310-73-2	1 - 5	SEE SECTION 11	SEE SECTION 11	SEE SECTION 11
SILICIC ACID, DISODIUM SALT; DISODIUM TRIOXOSILICATE; SODIUM METASILICATE	6834-92-0	3 - 7	SEE SECTION 11	N.AV.	N.AV.
ALCOHOLS, C9-11, ETHOXYLATED	68439-46-3	3 - 10	SEE SECTION 11	SEE SECTION 11	SEE SECTION 11
QUATERNARY AMMONIUM COMPOUNDS, BENZYL-C12- 16-ALKYLDIMETHYL, CHLORIDES	68424-85-1	< 4	N.AV.	SEE SECTION 11	SEE SECTION 11

#### **SECTION 04: FIRST AID MEASURES**

SKIN CONTACT ...... IMMEDIATELY FLUSH WITH WATER FOR AT LEAST 15 MINUTES. SEEK

MEDICAL ATTENTION AT ONCE. IF CLOTHING, SHOES AND/OR JEWELRY COME IN CONTACT WIYH THE PRODUCT, THEY SHOULD BE

LEAST 15 MINUTES, OCCASIONALLY LIFTING THE UPPER AND LOWER

EYELIDS. CHECK FOR AND REMOVE CONTACT LENSES. SEEK

MEDICAL ATTENTION AT ONCE.

IMMEDIATELY AND MOVE TO FRESH AIR UNTIL THESE SYMPTOMS DISAPPEAR. IF BREATHING IS DIFFICULT, ADMINISTER OXYGEN, KEEP THE PERSON WARM AND AT REST. SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION. IN THE EVENT THAT AN INDIVIDUAL INHALES ENOUGH VAPORS TO LOSE CONSCIOUSNESS, PERSON SHOULD BE REMOVED TO FRESH AIR AT ONCE AND A PHYSICIAN SHOULD BE CALLED IMMEDIATELY. IN ALL CASES, ENSURE ADEQUATE VENTILATION AND PROVIDE

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION BEFORE THE PERSON RETURNS TO

WORK.

INGESTION ...... RINSE MOUTH THOROUGHLY WITH WATER. IMMEDIATELY DRINK

LARGE QUANTITIES OF WATER. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION AT ONCE. DO NOT GIVE ANYTHING BY MOUTH

IF VICTIM IS UNCONSCIOUS OR IF HAVING CONVULSIONS.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN...... N.AV.

## **SECTION 05: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

CONDITIONS OF FLAMMABILITY...... NON-FLAMMABLE.

MEANS OF EXTINCTION/EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: ... USE DRY CHEMICALS, CO2, ALCOHOL FOAM OR WATER SPRAY.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES...... FIRE FIGHTERS SHOULD WEAR FULL PROTECTIVE CLOTHING,

INCLUDING SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING EQUIPMENT. ISOLATE AND RESTRICT AREA ACCESS. FIGHT FIRE FROM A SAFE DISTANCE AND FROM A PROTECTED LOCATION. USE WATER SPRAY TO COOL FIRE-EXPOSED CONTAINERS AND STRUCTURES. DO NOT USE A SOLID STREAM OF WATER. VIOLENT STEAM GENERATION OR ERUPTION MAY OCCUR UPON APPLICATION OF DIRECT WATER STREAM TO HOT

LIQUIDS.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS............ CONTACT WITH REACTIVE METALS, E.G., ALUMINUM MAY RESULT IN

THE HAZARDS GENERATION OF FLAMMABLE HYDROGEN GAS, SODIUM HYDROXIDE MAY REACT WITH WATER. INCOMPLETE COMBUSTION MAY FORM CARBON MONOXIDE. BURNING PRODUCES

NOXIOUS AND TOXIC FUMES.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS ...... SEE HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS.

# **SECTION 06: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES ...... EVACUATE AREA. CLEAR NON-EMERGENCY PERSONNEL FROM

AREA. ALWAYS WEAR RECOMMENDED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT. VENTILATE AREA OF LEAK OR SPILL. CONTAIN MATERIAL TO PREVENT CONTAMINATION OF SOIL, SURFACE WATER OR GROUND WATER. DIKE SPILLS IMMEDIATELY. CAREFULLY FLUSH SMALL SPILLS OF CAUSTIC SODA SOLUTION WITH WATER. CONTAIN LIQUID TO PREVENT CONTAMINATION OF SOIL, SURFACE OF WATER OR GROUND WATER. LARGE SPILLS: PREVENT

CONTAMINATION OF WATERWAYS. DIKE AND PUMP INTO SUITABLE

CONTAINERS. CLEAN UP RESIDUAL WITH ABSORBENT MATERIAL, PLACE IN APPROPRIATE CONTAINER AND FLUSH WITH WATER.

### **SECTION 07: HANDLING AND STORAGE**

HANDLING PROCEDURES AND EQUIPMENT......... FOR INDUSTRIAL USE ONLY. CORROSIVE. AVOID BREATHING MIST

OR VAPOUR. AVOID CONTACT WITH EYES, EQUIPMENT SKIN, AND CLOTHING. DO NOT TAKE INTERNALLY. USE WITH ADEQUATE VENTILATION. WEAR PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT DURING HANDLING.KEEP THE CONTAINERS CLOSED WHEN NOT IN USE.

PROTECT AGAINST PHYSICAL DAMAGE. EMPTY CONTAINERS MAY CONTAIN HAZARDOUS PRODUCT RESIDUES.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS...... STORE IN A COOL, DRY, WELL-VENTILATED AREA, AWAY FROM HEAT

AND IGNITION SOURCES. PLACE AWAY FROM INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS. INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS FOR PACKAGING: ALUMINUM, ZINC, TIN, WOOD, PAPER. INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS FOR STORAGE OR TRANSPORT: ACIDS, NITROGEN CONTAINING ORGANICS, PHOSPHOROUS, EXPLOSIVES, ORGANIC PEROXIDES,

ALUMINUM, ZINC, TIN, HALOGENATED HYDROCARBONS.

## **SECTION 08: EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION**

CONTROL AIRBORNE LEVELS BELOW THE EXPOSURE GUIDELINES. VENTILATION FACILITIES SHOULD BE CORROSION RESISTANT.

CLOSE FITTING CHEMICAL SAFETY GOGGLES WITH FACESHIELD.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

SKIN PROTECTION ...... WEAR NEOPRENE GLOVES. NITRILE. NATURAL RUBBER.

CLOTHING......IMPERVIOUS CLOTHING. RUBBER APRONS, PVC CLOTHING, AND PLASTIC HARD HATS SHOULD BE USED WHEN NECESSARY TO

PREVENT SKIN CONTACT.

EYE/FACE PROTECTION.....

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION ...... IF EXPOSURE EXCEEDS OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS, USE AN

APPROPRIATE NIOSH APPROVED RESPIRATOR. IN CASE OF SPILL OR LEAK RESULTING IN UNKNOWN CONCENTRATION. USE A NIOSH

APPROVED SUPPLIED AIR RESPIRATOR.

WORK/HYGIENE PRACTICES ...... EMERGENCY EYE WASH AND SAFETY SHOWERS MUST BE MADE

AVAILABLE IN THE IMMEDIATE WORK AREA.

### **SECTION 09: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

PHYSICAL STATE.....LIQUID

APPEARANCE & ODOUR ...... GREEN COLOUR - CITRUS ODOUR

 VAPOUR DENSITY (AIR=1)
 N.AV.

 EVAPORATION RATE
 N.AV.

 BOILING POINT
 100°C

 FREEZING/MELTING POINT
 0°C

## SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY ...... STABLE UNDER NORMAL OPERATING CONDITIONS.

PHOSPHORUS. CARBOHYDRATES. ORGANIC PEROXIDES.

HALOGENATED HYDROCARBONS. REACTIVE METALS (E.G. SODIUM,

CALCIUM, ZINC ETC.). MATERIALS REACTIVE WITH HYDROXYL

COMPOUNDS. COPPER ALLOYS STRONG ACIDS. OXIDIZING AGENTS. STRONG OXIDIZERS. STRONG BASES. ALKALI METALS. ORGANIC ACIDS. METALLIC NITRATES. OXIDES OF SULFUR. FLAMMABLE

HYDROGEN GAS MAY BE PRODUCED ON CONTACT WITH ALUMINIUM,

TIN. LEAD. AND ZINC.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCT............... CONTACT WITH CARBOHYDRATES CAN PRODUCE CARBON

MONOXIDE. CONTACT WITH ALUMINUM, ZINC, OR TIN CAN PRODUCE HYDROGEN GAS. CARBON MONOXIDE. CARBON DIOXIDE (CO2). ALDEHYDES. FLAMMABLE HYDROCARBON FRAGMENTS. HYDROGEN.

NITROGEN OXIDES (NOX), HYDROGEN CHLORIDE GAS.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION ...... WILL NOT OCCUR.

### **SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

EXPOSURE LIMITS...... SODIUM HYDROXIDE. ACGIH CEILING EXPOSURE LIMIT (TLV-C) 2

MG/M3; OSHA PEL 2 MG/M3; NIOSH IDLH 10 MG/M3.

.D50......SODIUM HYDROXIDE: 300-500 MG/KG. (ORAL-RAT). HARMFUL IF

SWALLOWED. >2 G/KG. (DERMAL-RABBIT).

ALCOHOLS, C9-11, ETHOXYLATED: > 2,000 MG/KG (ORAL, RAT). 300

MG/KG (DERMAL, RAT).

N-ALKYL(C12-16)-N,N-DIMETHYL-N-BENZYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE (CAS-NO.: 68424-85-1) - ACUTE ORAL TOXICITY: LD50 RAT, DOSE: CA.

344 MG/KG; ACUTE DERMAL TOXICITY: LD50 RABBIT, DOSE: CA. 3 340

MG/KG.

C50.......N.AV.

CARCINOGENICITY...... SODIUM HYDROXIDE IS NOT KNOWN OR REPORTED TO BE

CARCINOGENIC BY ANY REFERENCE SOURCE INCLUDING IARC, OSHA, NTP OR EPA. INGESTION OF MASSIVE DOSES OF SODIUM HYDROXIDE HAS LED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF TUMORS OF THE ESOPHAGUS. THE RELEVANCE OF THESE FINDINGS TO CANCER IS UNKNOWN DUE TO REPEATED TISSUE DESTRACTION AND SCAR

FORMATION AS A RESULT OF THE CORROSIVE NATURE OF SODIUM

HYDROXIDE.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY ...... N.AV.

TERATOGENICITY.......N.AV.

MUTAGENICITY ...... SODIUM HYDROXIDE HAS BEEN TESTED AND WAS FOUND TO BE

NON-MUTAGENIC IN THE AMES ASSYS, A BACTERIAL DNA-REPAIR TEST AND IN THE SYRIAN HAMSTER EMBRYO (SA7/SHE) CELL

TRANSFORMATION ASSAY.

TOXICOLOGICAL SYNERGISTIC PRODUCTS......... N.AV.

CHRONIC TOXICITY ...... SEE SECTION 2.

### **SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION** 

N.AV.

#### **SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

WASTE DISPOSAL...... IN ACCORDANCE WITH MUNICIPAL, PROVINCIAL AND FEDERAL

REGULATIONS.

# **SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

PROPER SHIPPING NAME...... CORROSIVE LIQUIDS, N.O.S. (SODIUM HYDROXIDE)

 TDG CLASSIFICATION
 8

 UN NUMBER
 1760

 PACKGING GROUP
 II

## **SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION**

WHMIS CLASSIFICATION .....

CPR COMPLIANCE......THIS PRODUCT HAS BEEN CLASSIFIED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE HAZARD CRITERIA OF THE CANADIAN CONTROLLED PRODUCTS

REGULATIONS (CPR) AND THE MSDS CONTAINS ALL THE

INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THE CPR.

## **SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION**

N.AV. = NOT AVAILABLE N.AP. = NOT APPLICABLE