SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT: SANI-SOL BUBBLE GUM

SECTION 01: PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

MANUFACTURER/SUPPLIER	LES INVESTISSEMENTS B.S.C. INC.
MANUFACTURER'S/SUPPLIERS ADDRESS	109 IBER RD., UNIT #3, OTTAWA, ON K2S 0X5 613-744-8896
PRODUCT NAME	SANI-SOL BUBBLE GUM
PRODUCT USE	PORTABLE TOILET SOLUTION
EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER	CANUTECH 613-996-6666

SECTION 02: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

ROUTE OF ENTRY:

SKIN CONTACT	CAUSES BURNS. SYMPTOMS MAY INCLUDE PAIN, ITCHING, DISCOLOURATION, SWELLING AND BLISTERING. MAY CAUSE DERMATITIS, PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT MAY CAUSE SKIN SENSITIZATION. HARMFUL IF ABSORBED THROUGH THE SKIN. SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE MAY INCLUDE: CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DEPRESSION WITH HEADACHE, STUPOR, UNCOORDINATED OR STRANGE BEHAVIOUR OR UNCONSCIOUSNESS. PROLONGED AND OR REPEATED SKIN CONTACT WITH METHANOL SOAKED MATERIAL HAS PRODUCED TOXIC EFFECTS INCLUDING VISION EFFECTS AND DEATH.
SKIN ABSORPTION	N.AV.
EYE CONTACT	LIQUID CAN CAUSE SEVERE, PERMANENT DAMAGE AND LOSS OF VISION. CAUSES EYE BURNS. VAPORS MAY CAUSE IRRITATION. SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE MAY INCLUDE: EYE IRRITATION, BURNING SENSATION, PAIN, WATERING AND/OR CHANGE OF VISION.
INHALATION	HARMFUL IF INHALED. CAUSES SEVERE RESPIRATORY IRRITATION. SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE MAY INCLUDE: CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DEPRESSION WITH NAUSEA, DIZZINESS, HEADACHE, TUPOR, UNCOORDINATED OR STRANGE BEHAVIOR OR UNCONSCIOUSNESS. NASAL DISCHARGE, HOARSENESS, COUGHING, CHEST PAIN AND BREATHING DIFFICULTY. ACCUMULATION OF FLUID IN THE LUNGS (PULMONARY EDEMA) MAY OCCUR. BRONCHITIS AND/OR BRONCHOPNEUMONIA. MASSIVE EXPOSURE MAY CAUSE ACUTE POISONING, VISUAL IMPAIRMENT AND DEATH.
INGESTION	POISON, MAY BE FATAL IF INGESTED. SEVERE ABDOMINAL PAIN, UNCONSCIOUSNESS, COLLAPSE, TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT VISUAL IMPAIRMENT. CAUSES DIGESTIVE TRACT BURNS. SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE MAY INCLUDE: NAUSEA, VOMITING, LOSS OF APPETITE, GASTROINTESTINAL IRRITATION AND/OR DIARRHEA. OTHER SYMPTOMS EXPECTED TO PARALLEL INHALATION. A SMALL AMOUNT OF METHANOL (USUALLY TWO OR MORE OUNCES) CAN CAUSE MENTAL SLUGGISHNESS, NAUSEA AND VOMITING LEADING TO SEVERE ILLNESS, AND MAY PRODUCE ADVERSE EFFECTS ON VISION WITH POSSIBLE BLINDNESS OR DEATH IF TREATMENT IS NOT RECEIVED.
EFFECTS/SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE EXPOSURE	SEE ABOVE.
EFFECTS/SYMPTOMS OF CHRONIC EXPOSURE	SEE ABOVE.
MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE	N.AV.

SECTION 03: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS	C.A.S. #	%	TLV	LD50	LC50
FORMALDEHYDE	50-00-0	10 - 30	SEE SECTION 11	500 MG/KG (ORAL, RAT)	0.578 MG/L 4 H (IHL, RAT)

METHANOL	67-56-1	1 - 5	SEE SECTION 11	15800 MG/KG (DERMAL, RABBIT) 5628 MG/KG (ORAL, RAT) 7300 MG/KG (ORAL, MOUSE)	>32,000 PPM / 8HRS (IHL, RAT) 64000 PPM (4-HOUR EXPOSURE) (IHL, RAT)
ALCOHOLS, C9-11, ETHOXYLATED	68439-46-3	1 - 5	N.AV.	> 2,000 MG/KG SPECIES: (ORAL, RAT) 3,300 MG/KG SPECIES: (DERMAL, RAT)	N.AV.

SECTION 04: FIRST AID MEASURES

SKIN CONTACT	IN CASE OF CONTACT, IMMEDIATELY FLUSH SKIN WITH PLENTY OF WATER FOR AT LEAST 15 MINUTES. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION. REMOVE CONTAMINATED CLOTHING AND LAUNDER BEFORE REUSE.
EYE CONTACT	IN CASE OF CONTACT, OR SUSPECTED CONTACT, IMMEDIATELY FLUSH EYES WITH PLENTY OF WATER FOR AT LEAST 15 MINUTES AND GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY AFTER FLUSHING.
INHALATION	REMOVE PERSON TO FRESH AIR. IF NOT BREATHING, GIVE ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION. IF BREATHING IS DIFFICULT, GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.
INGESTION	DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. NEVER GIVE ANYTHING BY MOUTH TO AN UNCONSCIOUS OR CONVULSING PERSON. SEEK IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION. IF VOMITING OCCURS SPONTANEOUSLY, KEEP HEAD BELOW HIPS TO PREVENT ASPIRATION OF LIQUID INTO THE LUNGS.
NOTES TO PHYSICIAN	TREATMENT BASED ON SOUND JUDGMENT OF PHYSICIAN AND INDIVIDUAL REACTIONS OF PATIENT. OBSERVE FOR PULMONARY EDEMA.ASPIRATION INTO THE LUNGS WILL RESULT IN CHEMICAL PNEUMONITIS.

SECTION 05: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

CONDITIONS OF FLAMMABILITY	FLAMMABLE
MEANS OF EXTINCTION/EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:	USE DRY CHEMICALS, CO2, ALCOHOL FOAM OR WATER SPRAY.
FLASH POINT	57.6 (C)
UPPER FLAMMABLE LIMIT (% BY VOLUME)	N.AV.
LOWER FLAMMABLE LIMIT (% BY VOLUME)	N.AV.
AUTO-IGNITION TEMPERATURE	N.AV.
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES	FULL PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS REQUIRED FOR FIRE FIGHTING. THOROUGHLY DECONTAMINATE BUNKER GEAR AND OTHER FIRE-FIGHTING EQUIPMENT BEFORE RE-USE.
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS	USE WATER SPRAY TO COOL FIRE-EXPOSED CONTAINERS AND STRUCTURES. THE VAPORS MAY EXPLODE AT HIGH TEMPERATURES IF BROUGHT IN CONTACT WITH AN IGNITION SOURCE. OXIDIZING CHEMICALS MAY ACCELERATE THE BURNING RATE IN A FIRE SITUATION. WATER RUN-OFF AND VAPOUR CLOUD MAY BE CORROSIVE. DIKE AND COLLECT WATER USED TO FIGHT FIRE FOR NEUTRALIZATION BEFORE RELEASE.
EXPLOSION DATA	N.AV.
SENSITIVITY TO MECHANICAL IMPACT	N.AV.
SENSITIVITY TO STATIC DISCHARGE	N.AV.
HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS	OXIDES OF CARBON. FORMALDEHYDE.

SECTION 06: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES	WEAR APPROPRIATE PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT. RESTRICT ACCESS TO UNPROTECTED PERSONNEL. PREVENT ENTRY INTO SEWERS OR STREAMS, DIKE IF NEEDED. CONSULT LOCAL AUTHORITIES. ISOLATE HAZARD AREA AND RESTRICT ACCESS. ELIMINATE ALL IGNITION SOURCES. STAY UPWIND, OUT OF LOW AREAS, AND VENTILATE CLOSED SPACES BEFORE ENTERING. CONTAIN SPILL BY DIKING. IF FIRE POTENTIAL EXISTS, BLANKET SPILL WITH ALCOHOL TYPE AQUEOUS FILM-FORMING FOAM OR USE WATER FOG STREAM TO DISPERSE VAPOURS. PREVENT SPILLED MATERIAL FROM ENTERING SEWERS, CONFINED SPACES, DRAINS, OR WATERWAYS. MINIMAL QUANTITIES OF WATER SHOULD BE USED TO WASH SPILLED MATERIAL TO WASTE STORAGE OR SUMPS. SMALL SPILLS: SOAK UP WITH ABSORBENT MATERIAL AND SCOOP INTO CONTAINERS. 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.....	USE WITH ADEQUATE VENTILATION. KEEP THE CONTAINERS CLOSED WHEN NOT IN USE. HANDLE AND OPEN CONTAINERS WITH CARE. DO NOT STORE NEAR OXIDIZERS, STRONG ACIDS OR STRONG ALKALIS. KEEP AWAY FROM SOURCES OF IGNITION. LOW TEMPERATURE RESULT IN FORMATION OF PARAFORMALDEHYDE. AVOID CONTACT WITH EYES, SKIN AND CLOTHING. AVOID BREATHING VAPOR. ENSURE PROPER ELECTRICAL GROUNDING PROCEDURES ARE IN PLACE. LAUNDER CONTAMINATED CLOTHING PRIOR TO REUSE. DISCARD CONTAMINATED LEATHER CLOTHING. WASH THOROUGHLY AFTER HANDLING.
STORAGE REQUIREMENTS.....	STORE IN A COOL, DRY, WELL-VENTILATED AREA, AWAY FROM HEAT AND IGNITION SOURCES. KEEP CONTAINERS TIGHTLY CLOSED. STORE AT 16 -35 °C (60.8 - 95 °F) AGITATED STORAGE RECOMMENDED. STORE OUT OF DIRECT SUNLIGHT AND ON AN IMPERMEABLE FLOOR. PLACE AWAY FROM INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS. STORE IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOOD INDUSTRIAL PRACTICES.

SECTION 08: EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROL.....	LOCAL VENTILATION RECOMMENDED WHERE MECHANICAL VENTILATION IS INEFFECTIVE IN CONTROLLING AIRBORNE CONCENTRATIONS BELOW THE RECOMMENDED OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMIT.
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:	
SKIN PROTECTION	APPROPRIATE CHEMICAL RESISTANT GLOVES SHOULD BE WORN. BUTYL RUBBER GLOVES. SKIN CONTACT SHOULD BE PREVENTED THROUGH THE USE OF SUITABLE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING, GLOVES AND FOOTWEAR, SELECTED FOR CONDITIONS OF USE AND EXPOSURE POTENTIAL. CONSIDERATION MUST BE GIVEN BOTH TO DURABILITY AS WELL AS PERMEATION RESISTANCE. NEOPRENE COATED APRON OR CHEMICAL RESISTANT CLOTHING.
EYE/FACE PROTECTION.....	CHEMICAL GOGGLES; ALSO WEAR A FACE SHIELD IF SPLASHING HAZARD EXISTS.
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION	BASED ON WORKPLACE CONTAMINANT LEVEL AND WORKING LIMITS OF THE RESPIRATOR, USE A RESPIRATOR APPROVED BY NIOSH. FOR FORMALDEHYDE CONCENTRATIONS > 1 AND < 10 TIMES THE OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LEVEL: USE AIR-PURIFYING RESPIRATOR WITH FULL FACEPIECE FITTED WITH EITHER CARTRIDGE(S) OR CANISTER SPECIFICALLY APPROVED FOR PROTECTION AGAINST FORMALDEHYDE, OR A FULL FACEPIECE POWERED AIR-PURIFYING RESPIRATOR FITTED WITH EITHER CARTRIDGE(S) OR CANISTER SPECIFICALLY APPROVED FOR PROTECTION AGAINST FORMALDEHYDE. THE AIR PURIFYING ELEMENT MUST HAVE AN END OF SERVICE LIFE INDICATOR, OR A DOCUMENTED CHANGE OUT SCHEDULE MUST BE ESTABLISHED. OTHERWISE, USE SUPPLIED AIR.

	FOR CONCENTRATIONS MORE THAN 10 TIMES THE OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LEVEL AND LESS THAN THE LOWER OF EITHER 100 TIMES THE OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LEVEL OR THE IDLH: USE TYPE C FULL FACEPIECE SUPPLIED-AIR RESPIRATOR OPERATED IN POSITIVE-PRESSURE OR CONTINUOUS-FLOW MODE. FOR CONCENTRATIONS > THE IDLH LEVEL OR UNKNOWN CONCENTRATION (SUCH AS IN EMERGENCIES): USE SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS WITH FULL FACEPIECE IN POSITIVE-PRESSURE MODE OR TYPE C POSITIVEPRESSURE FULL FACEPIECE SUPPLIED-AIR RESPIRATOR WITH AN AUXILIARY POSITIVE-PRESSURE SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS ESCAPE SYSTEM. FOR ESCAPE: USE POSITIVE-PRESSURE SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS WITH FULL FACEPIECE OR FULL FACEPIECE MASK WITH CHIN STYLE OR FRONT OR BACK MOUNTED TYPE INDUSTRIAL SIZE CANISTER SPECIFICALLY APPROVED FOR PROTECTION AGAINST FORMALDEHYDE.
WORK/HYGIENE PRACTICES	ENSURE THAT EYEWASH STATIONS AND SAFETY SHOWERS ARE PROXIMAL TO THE WORK-STATION LOCATION.

SECTION 09: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL STATE.....	LIQUID.
APPEARANCE & ODOUR.....	BLUE COLOUR – BUBBLEGUM SCENT
ODOUR THRESHOLD.....	N.AV.
SPECIFIC GRAVITY.....	~ 1.032
VAPOUR PRESSURE (MMHG).....	N.AV.
VAPOUR DENSITY (AIR=1)	N.AV.
EVAPORATION RATE.....	N.AV.
BOILING POINT.....	N.AV.
FREEZING/MELTING POINT	N.AV.
PH	N.AV.
SOLUBILITY IN WATER (% W/W).....	SOLUBLE.
COEFFICIENT OF WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION	N.AV.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY	STABLE UNDER NORMAL OPERATING CONDITIONS.
CONDITIONS TO AVOID.....	AVOID EXCESSIVE HEAT, OPEN FLAMES AND ALL IGNITION SOURCES.
INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID).....	STRONG ACIDS. STRONG ALKALIS. OXIDIZING AGENTS. NITRIC ACID. PERCHLORIC ACID. CHROMIUM TRIOXIDE. REACTIVE METALS (E.G. SODIUM, CALCIUM, ZINC ETC.). MATERIALS REACTIVE WITH HYDROXYL COMPOUNDS. COPPER ALLOYS STRONG ACIDS. OXIDIZING AGENTS.
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCT.....	OXIDES OF CARBON. FORMALDEHYDE. CARBON MONOXIDE. CARBON DIOXIDE (CO_2). ALDEHYDES. FLAMMABLE HYDROCARBON FRAGMENTS.
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION	WILL NOT OCCUR.
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.....	EXPOSURE TO ELEVATED TEMPERATURES WILL CAUSE EVOLUTION OF FORMALDEHYDE, METHANOL AND WATER. REACTIONS WITH PHENOL, STRONG ACIDS OR STRONG ALKALIS MAY BE VIOLENT. ALKALINE MATERIAL WILL CAUSE EVOLUTION OF HYDROGEN GAS.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

EXPOSURE LIMITS.....	FORMALDEHYDE: ACGIH – 0.3 PPM CEILING. OSHA - 5 PPM CEILING; 3 PPM TWA; 10 PPM STEL. IMMEDIATELY DANGEROUS TO LIFE OR HEALTH (IDLH) - 20 PPM. METHANOL: ACGIH - 200 PPM TWA (SKIN); 250 PPM STEL (SKIN). OSHA - 200 PPM TWA (SKIN); 250 PPM STEL (SKIN); 260 MG/M^3 TWA (SKIN); 325 MG/M^3 STEL (SKIN). IMMEDIATELY DANGEROUS TO LIFE OR HEALTH (IDLH) – 6000 PPM.
IRRITANCY OF MATERIAL.....	SEE SECTION 3.
SENSITIZATION TO PRODUCT	N.AV.

CARCINOGENICITY.....	FORMALDEHYDE IS LISTED AS A GROUP 1 CARCINOGEN BY IARC AND A2 (SUSPECTED HUMAN CARCINOGEN) BY ACGIH. FORMALDEHYDE HAS BEEN REPORTED BY NTP TO PRODUCE CARCINOMAS IN THE NASAL CAVITY OF LABORATORY ANIMALS THROUGH INHALATION. THERE IS INADEQUATE EVIDENCE TO ASSESS CARCINOGENICITY OF FORMALDEHYDE IN MAN.
REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY	METHANOL IS REPORTED TO CAUSE BIRTH DEFECTS IN RATS EXPOSED TO 20 000 PPM.
TERATOGENICITY.....	IN EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS, METHANOL IS FETOTOXIC, TERATOGENIC AND HAS PRODUCED SIGNIFICANT BEHAVIORAL ABNORMALITIES IN OFFSPRING AT DOSE LEVELS NOT PRODUCING MATERNAL TOXIC EFFECTS. BEHAVIOURAL ABNORMALITIES WERE OBSERVED IN THE OFFSPRING OF RATS GIVEN DRINKING WATER CONTAINING 2% METHANOL.
MUTAGENICITY	METHANOL HAS PRODUCED MUTAGENIC EFFECTS (SOMATIC CELLS) IN EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS.
TOXICOLOGICAL SYNERGISTIC PRODUCTS.....	N.AV.
CHRONIC TOXICITY	SEE ABOVE.
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.....	VAPORS MAY CAUSE SEVERE EYE AND RESPIRATORY IRRITATION. MATERIAL IS IRRITATING TO MUCOUS MEMBRANES AND UPPER RESPIRATORY TRACK.REPEATED EXPOSURE BY INHALATION OR ABSORPTION OF METHANOL MAY CAUSE SYSTEMIC POISONING, BRAIN DISORDERS, IMPAIRED VISION AND BLINDNESS. INHALATION MAY WORSEN CONDITIONS SUCH AS EMPHYSEMA OR BRONCHITIS. REPEATED SKIN CONTACT MAY CAUSE DERMAL IRRITATION, DRYNESS AND CRACKING. EFFECTS OF SUB LETHAL DOSES MAY BE NAUSEA, HEADACHE, ABDOMINAL PAIN, VOMITING AND VISUAL DISTURBANCES RANGING FROM BLURRED VISION TO LIGHT SENSITIVITY. METHANOL IS TOXIC BY INHALATION AND INGESTION. INHALATION OF VAPORS MAY CAUSE CYANOSIS, CNS EFFECTS, LETHARGY, LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS AND DEATH. THE EFFECTS FROM INHALATION MAY BE DELAYED. INGESTION MAY CAUSE MALAISE, CNS EFFECTS, DISCOMFORT, AND DEATH IF NOT TREATED PROMPTLY. INGESTION OF METHANOL HAS RESULTED IN ADVERSE EFFECTS (NECROSIS AND HEMORRHAGING) IN THE BRAIN. MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE INCLUDE: SKIN DISORDERS AND ALLERGIES, LIVER DISORDERS AND EYE DISEASE. UNDOCUMENTED REPORTS SUGGEST THAT THIS PRODUCT MAY FORM A SILOXANE POLYMER ON THE EYES, LUNGS, OR OTHER MUCOUS MEMBRANES. LONG TERM EXPOSURE TO METHANOL HAS BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH HEADACHES, GIDDINESS, CONJUNCTIVITIS, INSOMNIA AND IMPAIRED VISION. DERMAL ABSORPTION OF SIGNIFICANT AMOUNTS OF METHANOL RESULTED IN DEATH IN SEVERAL ANIMAL SPECIES. TOXIC EFFECTS IN ANIMALS EXPOSED TO METHANOL BY INHALATION INCLUDE EYE IRRITATION, BLINDNESS AND NASAL DISCHARGE. TOXIC EFFECTS OBSERVED IN ANIMALS EXPOSED TO METHANOL BY INGESTION INCLUDE CNS EFFECTS , GASTROINTESTINAL EFFECTS, ANESTHETIC EFFECTS, DAMAGE TO THE OPTIC NERVE AND ACIDOSIS. SYNERGISTIC PRODUCTS: IN ANIMALS, HIGH CONCENTRATIONS OF METHANOL CAN INCREASE THE TOXICITY OF OTHER CHEMICALS, PARTICULARLY LIVER TOXINS LIKE CARBON TETRACHLORIDE. ETHANOL SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCES THE TOXICITY OF METHANOL BECAUSE IT COMPETES FOR THE SAME METABOLIC ENZYMES, AND HAS BEEN USD TO TREAT METHANOL POISONING. POTENTIAL FOR ACCUMULATION: METHANOL IS READILY ABSORBED INTO THE BODY FOLLOWING INHALATION AND INGESTION. SKIN ABSORPTION MAY OCCUR IF THE SKIN IS BROKEN OR EXPOSURE IS PROLONGED. ONCE ABSORBED, METHANOL IS RAPIDLY DISTRIBUTED TO BODY TISSUES. A SMALL AMOUNT IS EXCRETED UNCHANGED IN EXHALED AIR AND THE URINE. THE REST IS FIRST METABOLIZED TO FORMALDEHYDE, WHICH IS THEN METABOLIZED TO FORMIC ACID AND/OR FORMATE. THE FORMIC ACID AND FORMATE ARE EVENTUALLY CONVERTED TO CARBON DIOXIDE AND WATER. IN HUMANS, METHANOL CLEARS FROM THE BODY, AFTER INHALATION OR ORAL EXPOSURE, WITH A HALF-LIFE OF 1 DAY OR

MORE FOR HIGH DOSES (GREATER THAN 1000 MG/KG) OR ABOUT 1.5-3 HOURS FOR LOW DOSES (LESS THAN 100 MG/KG OR 76.5-230 PPM (100-300 MG/M3)).

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION	FORMALDEHYDE: ECOTOXICITY - FISH SPECIES DATA: LC50 (LEPOMIS MACROCHIRUS) - 0.10 MG/L; LC50 (PIMEPHALES PROMELAS) - 24.1 MG/L; LC50 (BRACHYDANIO RERIO) – 41 MG/L**.** METHANOL: ECOTOXICITY - FISH SPECIES DATA: LC50 (ONCORHYNCHUS MYKISS) - 13200 MG/L; LC50 (PIMEPHALES PROMELAS) - 28100 MG/L (96 HRS); LC50 (LEPOMIS MACROCHIRUS) - 15400 MG/L (96 HRS). ACUTE CRUSTACEANS TOXICITY: EC50 (DAPHNIA MAGNA): 24500 MG/L (48HRS). ECOTOXICITY – FRESHWATER ALGAE DATA: EC50 (SELENASTRUM CAPRICORNUTUM): 7.1 MG/L (48HRS).

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

PROPER SHIPPING NAME.....	CORROSIVE LIQUIDS, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (FORMALDEHYDE, METHANOL)
TDG CLASSIFICATION	8 (3)
UN NUMBER	2920
PACKGING GROUP	III

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

WHMIS CLASSIFICATION	D1A, D2A, D2B, B3, E.
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

PREPARATION INFORMATION	PREPARED BY: REGULATORY AFFAIRS, TELEPHONE - (613)-744-8896 PREPARATION DATE: JULY 1, 2016

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