

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

This Material Safety Data Sheet complies with the Canadian Controlled Product Regulations.

1. Product and Supplier Identification

Product: Zinc Plate Copper Patina

Product Use: Wipe on metal plating solution for stained glass crafts.

Supplier: NOVACAN INDUSTRIES LTD.
856 Washington Drive
Port Moody, BC V3H 3K8
Telephone: (888) 931-6422
Transport Emergency Telephone: +1(250) 263.2124

Manufacturer: As above

2. Composition

Component	% (w/w)	Exposure Limits
Copper Sulphate (Crystal) (CAS No. 7758-98-7)	3-4	PEL-TWA 1 mg/m ³ as copper TLV-TWA 1 mg/m ³ as copper

3. Hazards Identification

Routes of Entry: (under normal conditions of use)

Skin Contact: Moderate Eye Contact: Major Ingestion: Moderate Inhalation: Minor

Effects of Short-Term (Acute) Exposure:

Inhalation: Ammonia vapour or mist in the 50 to 100 ppm range can cause severe nasal irritation, sore throat, choking, coughing and difficulty breathing. Prolonged exposures can cause burns and ulcers to the nose and throat.

Skin Contact: Contact with liquid may cause severe irritation.

Eye Contact: Liquid contact can cause irritation, corneal burns, and conjunctivitis. Severe permanent injury or blindness may result.

Ingestion: Liquid can cause corrosive burns to mouth, throat, esophagus and stomach. Symptoms may include difficulty in swallowing, intense thirst, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

Effects of Long-Term (Chronic) Exposure:

Repeated exposure to low concentrations of liquid, mist or vapour can cause redness, swelling, corrosive burns, and pain (dermatitis). No evidence of carcinogenicity in human studies. This product does not accumulate in the body.

Medical Conditions Aggravated By Exposure:

Pre-existing respiratory and skin disorders.

4. First Aid Measures

Eye Contact: Immediately flush contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently running water for 30 minutes, holding eyelids open. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.

Skin Contact: Wash affected area immediately with mild soap and water and continue for 15 minutes. If irritation persists, seek immediate medical attention. Remove any contaminated clothing and launder clothing before reuse.

Inhalation: This is an unlikely route of entry, but if victim has been exposed to vapors remove to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, a trained person should perform artificial respiration. Get medical attention immediately.

Ingestion: If small amounts have been ingested, **do not induce vomiting**. Dilute contents of stomach with 1-2 glasses of water. If vomiting occurs naturally have victim lean forward to reduce risk of aspiration. Seek immediate medical attention.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Flash point:	Not Applicable
Autoignition temperature:	Not applicable. See information under "Fire Fighting Instructions"
Lower Explosive Limit:	Not established
Upper Explosion Limit:	Not established
Sensitivity to Impact:	Not sensitive.
Sensitivity to Static Discharge:	Not sensitive.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Sulphur and copper oxides, and if heated to dryness, copper fume may be produced. Ammonia, carbon dioxide, and carbon monoxide gases may be released in fire, if water is allowed to evaporate.

Extinguishing Media: No specific recommendation. Use media to suppress surrounding fire.

Fire Fighting Instructions: Do not enter confined fire space without proper personal protection. Use approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus. Do not use water except as a fog. Cool surrounding containers with water spray.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA) HAZARD INDEX:

HEALTH: 2 - Short exposure could cause temporary or residual injury.

FLAMMABILITY: 0 - Not flammable.

REACTIVITY: 0 - Normally stable under fire conditions and not reactive with water.

SPECIFIC HAZARDS: Toxic

6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal Protection: Evacuate unnecessary personnel from spill area. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Ventilate area. Do not touch spilled product without proper personal protection. See Section 8 for proper protective equipment to be worn while cleaning an accidental spill.

Environmental Precautions: Implement spill control plan. Stop or reduce leak if safe to do so. Prevent from entering sanitary or storm sewers, waterways, or confined spaces. Use inert materials such as earth or sand to form dike. Keep from contacting aquatic life.

Remedial Measures: Restrict access to area until completion of cleanup. Ensure cleanup is conducted by trained personnel only. Use all appropriate personal protective equipment. For small spills: absorb with neutralizing materials (mild acids) such as vinegar and collect in sealed containers. Flush area with water. For large spills, contain and collect spilled material if possible. Notify government occupational health and safety and environmental authorities as per applicable regulations.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling Procedures: Prevent release of vapour or mist into workplace air. Ensure adequate ventilation. Have emergency equipment readily available. Have mild acid (vinegar) readily available for neutralization. Keep containers closed when not in use. Wash face and hands thoroughly after handling and before eating, drinking, or using tobacco products.

Storage: Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, out of direct sunlight and away from heat sources. Store away from incompatible materials such as oxidizing materials, reducing materials, and strong acids. Keep storage area separate from populated work areas.

8. Exposure Controls, Personal Protection

Engineering Controls: Use general or local exhaust ventilation to maintain exposure below the exposure limits.

Respiratory Protection: If respiratory protection is required (if thermal decomposition should occur), NIOSH recommends the following:

Up to 250 ppm: Chemical cartridge respirator with cartridge(s) against ammonia, powered air-purifying respirator with appropriate cartridge(s), Supplied Air Respirator (SAR), or a full face-piece SCBA.

IDLH Conditions (300 ppm) or Planned Entry in Unknown Concentrations: Positive pressure, full face-piece SCBA, or positive pressure full face-piece SAR with an auxiliary positive pressure SCBA.

Escape: Gas mask with canister, or escape type SCBA.

NOTE: Air purifying respirators do not protect against oxygen deficient atmospheres.

Skin protection: Wear impervious gloves and boots and/or other protective clothing according to circumstances.

Eye and Face Protection: Eye protection is required. Chemical safety goggles are recommended. The wearing of contact lenses is not recommended.

Footwear: As required by worksite rules.

Other: Have a safety shower and eye wash station readily available in the immediate work area.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance:	Dark blue liquid	Freezing Point	Not determined
Odour:	Mild ammonia odor	Boiling Point:	Not determined
Odour Threshold:	Not determined	Critical Temperature:	Not applicable.
pH:	9-11	Relative Density:	≈ 1
Vapour Pressure:	Not determined		(water = 1)
Solubility:	Completely soluble in water	Partition Coefficient:	No data
Vapour Density:	Not determined	Evaporation Rate:	Not determined

10. Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability: Stable. Avoid heat.

Incompatibility: Avoid contact with acids, strong oxidizers, strong reducers, acetylene, halogens, and silver compounds.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: When heated to decomposition, may liberate copper oxide, sulfur oxides, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, and ammonia.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur

11. Toxicological Information

Acute Exposure: The theoretical LD₅₀ (rat/oral) for Zinc Plate copper patina is greater than 5000 mg/kg

Chronic Exposure:	See Section 3.
Exposure Limits:	See Section 2.
Irritancy:	See Section 3.
Sensitization:	See Section 3.
Carcinogenicity:	Inconclusive results
Teratogenicity:	No reports for ingestion or inhalation of copper compounds
Reproductive toxicity:	Not available
Mutagenicity:	Inconclusive results
Synergistic products:	None reported.

12. Ecological Information

Environmental toxicity: Copper sulphate is a severe marine pollutant.

Biodegradability: No data available.

13. Disposal Considerations

Neutralize residues and consult the appropriate Federal, Provincial, and Local regulatory agencies to ascertain proper disposal procedures. Depending on usage, after use, byproducts may contain zinc and/or other metals. It is recommended that each user take into account the additional contaminants introduced during usage when disposing and handling of waste. Place used and contaminated material and packaging into suitable containers and dispose of as controlled waste.

14. Transport Information

Transport of Dangerous Goods (TDG): Not regulated if container size less than 165 L, for containers greater than 165 L, Cupric sulphate solution, Class 9.2, NA9109, P.G. II

Transport of Dangerous Goods (CLR): Environmentally Hazardous Substance, Liquid, N.O.S (Cupric Sulphate), Class 9, UN 3082, P.G. III

International Air Transport Association (IATA): Environmentally Hazardous Substance, Liquid, N.O.S (Cupric Sulphate), Class 9, UN 3082, P.G. III

International Maritime Organization (IMO): Environmentally Hazardous Substance, Liquid, N.O.S (Cupric Sulphate), Marine Pollutant, Class 9, UN 3082, P.G. III

15. Regulatory Information

CANADIAN FEDERAL REGULATIONS:

CEPA, DOMESTIC SUBSTANCES LIST: All ingredients are listed.

WHMIS CLASSIFICATION: D1B, D2B

16. Other Information

Original Preparation Date: September 25, 2001

Prepared by: Kel-Ex Agencies Ltd., P.O. Box 52201, North Vancouver, BC, Canada, V7J 3V5

Comments: This Material Safety Data Sheet was prepared using information provided by Novacan Industries Ltd., and CCINFO. The information in the Material Safety Data Sheet is offered for your consideration and guidance when exposed to this product. Novacan Industries Ltd., expressly disclaims all expressed or implied warranties and assumes no responsibilities for the accuracy or completeness of the data contained herein. The data in this MSDS does not apply to use with any other product or in any other process.

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