

Ultratec Special Effects Inc.

1960 Blue Heron Drive London, ON N6H 5L9 CA

Phone: 519-659-7972 / Toll Free: 800-388-0617

PRODUCT: FIRESTORM COLOUR FLAME SOLUTION

MANUFACTURER/SUPPLIER...... CANADA COLORS & CHEMICALS LTD.

80 SCARSDALE ROAD,

Section 01: CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

DON MILLS. ON

M3B 2R7

PREPARED BY .. Regulatory Affairs PRODUCT NAME...... METHANOL

Section 02: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

% C.A.S.# Hazardous Ingredients **Exposure Limit** LD/50, Route, Species LC/50 Route, Species

METHANOL 99.85 **SEE SECTION 11** 67-56-1 **SEE SECTION 11 SEE SECTION 11**

Section 03: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

NOTES TO PYSICIAN:.... ACUTE EXPOSURE TO METHANOL, EITHER THOROUGH INGESTION OR

BREATHING HIGH AIRBORNE CONCENTRATIONS CAN RESULT IN SYMPTOMS APPEARING BETWEEN 40 MINUTES AND 72 HOURS AFTER EXPOSURE. SYMPTOMS AND SIGNS ARE USUALLY LIMITED TO CNS, EYES AND GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT. BECAUSE OF THE INITIAL CNS'S EFFECTS OF

HEADACHE, VERTIGO, LETHARGY AND CONFUSION, THERE MAY BE AN IMPRESSION OF ETHANOL INTOXICATION. BLURED VISION, DECREASED ACUITY AND PHOTOPHOBIA ARE COMMON COMPLAINTS. TREATMENT WITH IPECAC OR LAVAGE IS INDICATED IN ANY PATIENT PRESENTING WITHIN TWO HOURS OF INGESTION. A PROFOUND METABOLIC ACIDOSIS OCCURS IN SEVERE POISONING AND SERUM BICARBONATE LEVELS ARE A MORE ACCURATE MEASURE OF

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SEVERITY THAN SERUM METHANOL LEVELS. TREATMENT PROTOCOLS ARE AVAILABLE FROM MOST MAJOR HOSPITALS AND EARLY COLLABORATION WITH

APPROPRIATE HOSPITALS IS RECOMMENDED. ROUTE OF ENTRY:

CAUSES IRRITATION, TEARING AND BURNING.
INHALATION OF HIGH AIRBORNE CONCENTRATIONS CAN ALSO IRRITATE INHALATION.....

MUCOUS MEMBRANES, CAUSE HEADACHES, SLEEPINESS, NAUSEA, CONFUSION, LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS, DIGESTIVE AND VISUAL DISTURBANCES AND DEATH. NOTE: THE ODOUR THRESHOLD OF METHANOL IS SEVERAL TIMES HIGHER THAN

THE TLV-TWA

INGESTION..... SWALLOWING EVEN SMALL AMOUNTS OF METHANOL MAY CAUSE BLINDNESS OR

DEATH. EFFECTS OF SUB LETHAL DOSES MAY BE NAUSEA, HEADACHE, ABDOMINAL PAIN, VOMITING AND VISUAL DISTURBANCES RANGING FROM BLURRED VISION TO LIGHT SENSITIVITY.

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

EFFECTS OF CHRONIC EXPOSURE..... REPEATED EXPOSURE TO METHANOL BY INHALATION OR ABSORPTION 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.

Section 04: FIRST AID MEASURES

INSTRUCTIONS:

INSTRUCTIONS:....

SKIN: REMOVE CONTAMINATED CLOTHING; WASH UNDER SHOWER WITH SOAP AND WATER FOR 15 MINUTES. SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION IF IRRITATION OCCURS. EYE: FLUSH IMMEDIATELY WITH GENTLY RUNNING WATER FOR A MINIMUM OF 15 MINUTES, ENSURING ALL SURFACES AND CREVICES ARE

FLUSHED BY LIFTING LOWER AND UPPER LIDS. OBTAIN MEDICAL ATTENTION.

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PRODUCT: METHANOL	CODE: 597757	
Section 04: FIRST AID MEASURES		
INSTRUCTIONS:	INHALATION: REMOVE TO FRESH AIR, RESTORE OR ASSIST BREATHING IF NECESSARY, OBTAIN MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY. INGESTION: SWALLOWING METHANOL IS LIFE THREATENING. ONSET OF SYMPTOMS MAY BE DELAYED FOR 18 TO 24 HOURS AFTER INGESTION. IF CONSCIOUS AND MEDICAL AID IS NOT IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. TRANSPORT TO MEDICAL ATTENTION.	
Section 05: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES		
FLASH POINT (C), METHOD AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE UPPER FLAMMABLE LIMIT (% BY VOL.) LOWER FLAMMABLE LIMIT (% BY VOL.) EXPLOSION DATA EXPLOSION DATA EXPLOSIVE POWER	IN THE PRESENCE OF AN IGNITION SOURCE. SMALL FIRES:. CARBON DIOXIDE. DRY CHEMICAL. WATER SPRAY. LARGE FIRES: WATER SPRAY, AQUEOUS FILM FORMING FOAM (ALCOHOL RESISTANT) (AFFF(R)) TYPE WITH EITHER A 3% OR 6% FOAM PROPORTIONING SYSTEM. METHANOL BURNS WITH A CLEAN CLEAR FLAME THAT IS ALMOST INVISIBLE IN DAYLIGHT. STAY UPWIND. ISOLATE AND RESTRICT AREA ACCESS. CONCENTRATIONS OF GREATER THAN 25% METHANOL IN WATER CAN BE IGNITED. USE FINE WATER SPRAY OR FOG TO CONTROL FIRE SPREAD AND COOL ADJACENT STRUCTURES OR CONTAINERS. CONTAIN FIRE CONTROL WATER FOR LATER DISPOSAL. FIRE FIGHTERS MUST WEAR FULL FACE, POSITIVE PRESSURE, SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS OR AIRLINE AND APPROPRIATE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING. PROTECTIVE FIRE FIGHTING STRUCTURAL CLOTHING IS NOT EFFECTIVE PROTECTION FROM METHANOL. DO NOT WALK THROUGH SPILLED PRODUCT. 11 (52 F) TCC; 15.6 (60 F) TOC. 385 C (NFPA 1978); 36.5 (ULLMANN 1975). 36 (NFPA 1978); 36.5 (ULLMANN 1975). 6. N.AV. N.AV. N.AV. N.AV. N.AV. N.AV. N.AV. N.AV. N.AV. METHANOL BURNS WITH A CLEAN CLEAR FLAME THAT IS ALMOST INVISIBLE IN	
	DAYLIGHT. VAPOURS MAY TRAVEL TO A SOURCE OF IGNITION AND FLASH BACK. TOXIC GASES AND VAPOURS; OXIDES OF CARBON AND FORMALDEHYDE.	
Section 06: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES		
SPILL/LEAK	FLAMMABLE LIQUID. RELEASE CAN CAUSE AN IMMEDIATE FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD. ELIMINATE ALL IGNITION SOURCES, STOP LEAK AND USE NON-COMBUSTIBLE ABSORBENT MATERIALS. IF NECESSARY, CONTAIN SPILL BY DIKING. FLUOROCARBON ALCOHOL RESISTANT FOAMS MAY BE APPLIED TO SPILL TO DIMINISH VAPOUR AND FIRE HAZARD. MAXIMIZE METHANOL RECOVERY FOR RECYCLING OR REUSE. COLLECT LIQUID WITH EXPLOSION PROOF PUMPS. FOR SMALL SPILLS, COLLECT WITH A NON-COMBUSTIBLE ABSORBENT MATERIAL. RECOVER METHANOL OR DILUTE WITH WATER TO REDUCE FIRE HAZARD. PREVENT SPILLED METHANOL FROM ENTERING SEWERS, CONFINED SPACES, DRAINS, OR WATERWAYS. RESTRICT ACCESS TO UNPROTECTED PERSONNEL. FULL-FACE, POSITIVE PRESSURE SELF- CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS OR AIRLINE AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING MUST BE WORN. PROTECTIVE FIRE FIGHTING STRUCTURAL CLOTHING IS NOT EFFECTIVE PROTECTION FROM METHANOL. DO NOT WALK THROUGH SPILLED PRODUCT AS IT MAY BE ON FIRE AND NOT VISIBLE.	
Section 07: HANDLING AND STORAGE		
HANDLING PROCEDURES ANDEQUIPMENT SHIPPING INFORMATION	KEEP AWAY FROM HEAT, SPARKS, AND OPEN FLAME. AVOID BREATHING VAPOURS. AVOID EYE AND SKIN CONTACT. DO NOT INGEST. WEAR PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT DURING HANDLING. HANDLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOOD INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE AND SAFETY PRACTICES. NO SMOKING OR OPEN FLAME IN STORAGE, USE OR HANDLING. USE EXPLOSION PROOF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT. ENSURE PROPER ELECTRICAL GROUNDING PROCEDURES ARE IN PLACE. EQUIPMENT MUST BE GROUNDED. KEEP CONTAINER TIGHTLY CLOSED WHEN NOT IN USE. EMPTY CONTAINERS ARE HAZARDOUS, MAY CONTAIN FLAMMABLE/EXPLOSIVE DUSTS, LIQUID RESIDUE OR VAPOURS. FOLLOW LABEL WARNINGS EVEN AFTER CONTAINER IS EMPTIED. ALL SHIPPMENTS OF METHANOL MUST BE PROPERLY CLASSIFIED, DESCRIBED, PACKAGED, MARKED AND LABELLED TO CONFORM WITH REGULATIONS SET BY TRANSPORT CANADA (TDG) AND/OR U.S. DEPATMENT OF TRANSPORT (DOT).	

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Section 07: HANDLING AND STORAGE

STORAGE NEEDS.....

STORE IN TOTALY ENCLOSED EQUIPMENT, DESIGNED TO AVOID IGNITION AND HUMAN CONTACT. TANKS MUST BE GROUNDED AND VENTED AND SHOULD HAVE VAPOUR EMISSION CONTROLS. TANKS MUST BE DIKED. AVOID STORAGE WITH INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS. ANHYDROUS METHANOL IS NON-CORROSIVE TO MOST METALS AT AMBIENT TEMPERATURES EXCEPT LEAD AND MAGNESIUM. HOWEVER COATINGS OF COPPER (OR COPPER ALLOYS), ZINC (INCLUDING GALVANIZED STEEL) OR ALUMINIUM ARE UNSUITABLE FÖR STÖRAGE AS THEY ARE ATTACKED SLOWLY. STORAGE TANKS OF WELDED CONSTRACTION ARE NORMALLY SATISFACTORY. THEY SHOULD BE DESIGNED AND BUILT IN CONFORMANCE WITH GOOD ENGINEERING PRACTICE FOR THE MATERIAL BEING USED. MILD STEEL IS THE RECOMMENDED CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL. TANKS BUILT WITH COPPER ALLOYS (INCLUDING COATINGS OF COPPER), ZINC (INCLUDING GALVANIZED STEEL), ALUMINUM ARE NOT SUITABLE FOR METHANOL-WATER SOLUTIONS. WHILE PLASTICS CAN BE USED FOR SHORT-TERM STORAGE, THEY ARE GENERALLY NOT RECOMMENDED FOR LONG-TERM STORAGE DUE TO DETERIORATION EFFECTS AND THE SUBSEQUENT RISK OF CONTAMINATION.

Section 08: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

BUTYL AND NITRILE RUBBERS ARE RECOMMENDED. CHECK WITH GLOVE GLOVES/ TYPE..... MANUFACTURER. RESPIRATORY/TYPE....... NIOSH APPROVED SUPPLIED AIR RESPIRATOR WHEN AIRBORNE CONCENTRATIONS EXCEED EXPOSURE LIMITS EYE/TYPE...... FACE SHIELD AND CHEMICAL SPLASH GOGGLES WHEN TRANSFERRING IS TAKING PLACE NITRILE RUBBER. CHECK WITH MANUFACTURER. EYEWASH AND SAFETY SHOWER SHOULD BE READILY AVAILABLE LIMITS. VENTILATION SYSTEMS MUST BE DESIGNED ACCORDING TO APPROVED STANDARDS. PPE (PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT) MUST NOT BE CONSIDERED A LONG-TERM SOLUTION TO EXPOSURE CONTROLS. PPE USAGE MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY EMPLOYER PROGRAMS TO PROPERLY SELECT, MAINTAIN, CLEAN, FIT AND USE. CONSULT A COMPETENT INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE RESOURCE TO DETERMINE HAZARD POTENTIAL AND/OR THE PPE MANUFACTURERS TO ENSURE ADEQUATE PROTECTION.

Section 09: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL STATE..... LIQUID. FREEZING POINT...... -97.8 C`(-144 F). N.AP

Section 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

..... YES. NO, WHICH CONDITIONS? COMPATABILITY WITH OTHER SUBSTANCES: YFS

LEGEND HMIS/NFPA Severe 4 Serious 3 Moderate 2 Slight 1 O Minimal





NO, WHICH ONES?...... STRONG OXIDIZERS, STRONG ACIDS, STRONG BASES. MAY BE CORROSIVE TO LEAD AND ALUMINIUM.

REACTIVITY CONDITIONS?...... PRESENCE OF INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS AND IGNITION SOURCES. HAZARDOUS PRODUCTS OF FORMALDEHYDE, CARBON DIOXIDE AND CARBON MONOXIDE. **DECOMPOSITION**

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION..... WILL NOT OCCUR.

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Section 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION		
LC 50 OF MATERIAL, SPECIES & ROUTE LD 50 OF MATERIAL, SPECIES & ROUTE CARCINOGENICITY OF MATERIAL REPRODUCTIVE EFFECTS TERATOGENICITY MUTAGENICITY	NO. SEE SECTION 03. 1000 PPM IN AIR MAY CAUSE IRRITATION OF MUCOUS MEMBRANE. NO.	
Section 12: ECOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS		
ENVIRONMENTAL DATA	BIODEGRADES EASILY IN WATER. METHANOL IN FRESH OR SALT WATER MAY HAVE SERIOUS EFFECTS ON AQUATIC LIFE. A STUDY ON METHANOL'S TOXIC EFFECTS ON SEWAGE SLUDGE BACTERIA REPORTED LITTLE EFFECT ON DIGESTION AT 0.1% WHILE 0.5% METHANOL RETARDED DIGESTION. METHANOL WILL BE BROKEN DOWN TO CARBON DIOXIDE AND WATER.	
Section 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS		
WASTE DISPOSAL	DISPOSE OF IN ACCORDANCE TO ALL LOCAL, PROVINCIAL AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS.	
Section 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION		
UN NUMBER TDG CLASSIFICATION PACKING GROUP SPECIAL SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS	3(6.1). II.	
Section 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION		
	B2. D1A. THIS PRODUCT HAS BEEN CLASSIFIED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE HAZARD CRITERIA OF THE CPR AND THE MSDS CONTAINS ALL THE INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THE CPR.	
Section 16: OTHER INFORMATION		
NFPA	AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF GOVERNMENTAL INDUSTRIAL HYGIENISTS. INTERNATIONAL AGENCY FOR RESEARCH ON CANCER. NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH.	

ACGIH	AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF GOVERNMENTAL INDUSTRIAL HYGIENISTS.
IARC	INTERNATIONAL AGENCY FOR RESEARCH ON CANCER.
NFPA	NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.
NIOSH	NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH.
NTP	NATIONAL TOXICOLOGY PROGRAM.
OSHA	OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION.
PEL	PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LIMIT.
STEL	SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE LIMIT.
TLV	
TSCA	TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT.
TWA	TIME-WEIGHTED AVERAGE
N.AV.=NOT AVAII ABI F	
N.AP.=NOT APPLICABLE	