

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

1. Product and Supplier Identification

Product: 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
Sulphuric Acid (CAS No.7664-93-9)	5-7	PEL-TWA 1 mg/m ³ TLV-STEL 3 mg/m ³ Designated A2 carcinogen only in concentrated mist or vapours (ACGIH)
Copper Sulphate (CAS No. 7758-98-7)	15-17	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: 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 can cause severe irritation, burns. Vapour or mist may cause redness, irritation and burns if contact is prolonged.

Eye Contact: Low concentrations of vapour or mist (10 - 35 ppm) can be immediately irritating and result in redness. Concentrated vapour, mist or splashed liquid can cause severe irritation, burns and permanent blindness.

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

Hazards Identification, continued

severe cases, collapse and death. Small amounts of acid which enter the lungs during ingestion or vomiting (aspiration) can cause serious lung injury and death.

Effects of Long-Term (Chronic) Exposure:

Repeated and prolonged exposure to low concentrations of mist or vapour can cause discolouration and damage to tooth enamel, bleeding of the nose and gums, and chronic bronchitis and gastritis. Repeated exposure to low concentrations of liquid, mist or vapour can cause redness, swelling 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: 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 vapours 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 large amounts have been ingested, see a doctor immediately for gastric lavage with a cuffed endotracheal tube. 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: Oxides of sulphur, and if heated to dryness, copper fume may be produced.

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.

Fire Fighting Measures, continued

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA) HAZARD INDEX:

HEALTH: 3 - Short exposure could cause serious temporary or residual injury.

FLAMMABILITY: 0 - Will not burn.

REACTIVITY: 1 - Normally stable but can become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures, or may react non-violently with water.

SPECIFIC HAZARDS: Corrosive

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.

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 such as soda ash or lime 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. If diluting, slowly add product to the water to avoid boiling or splattering. 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 bases. 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, NIOSH recommends for sulphuric acid vapour or mist in air:

Up to 50 ppm: Chemical cartridge respirator with inorganic acid cartridge(s), powered air-purifying respirator with appropriate cartridge(s), Supplied Air Respirator (SAR), or a full face-piece SCBA.

IDLH Conditions (50 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.

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

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

Exposure Controls, Personal Protection, continued

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:	Clear medium blue liquid	Vapour Density:	Not determined
Odour:	Mild Acrid odor	Freezing Point	≈ 0 °C
Odour Threshold:	Not determined	Boiling Point:	214 °C
pH:	< 1	Critical Temperature:	Not applicable.
Vapour Pressure:	Nor determined	Relative Density:	1.06 (water = 1)
Solubility:	Completely soluble in water	Partition Coefficient:	No data
		Evaporation Rate:	Not determined

10. Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability: Stable.

Incompatibility: Very corrosive to most metals, producing flammable hydrogen gas. Reacts violently with bases to produce heat. Reacts with reducing agents to produce heat, fire and flammable hydrogen gas. Reacts with oxidizing agents to produce heat. Contact with explosives may cause detonation. Reacts with cyanides to produce toxic cyanide gas, and sulphides to produce toxic hydrogen sulphide gas.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: None known.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur

11. Toxicological Information

Acute Exposure: The theoretical LD₅₀ (rat/oral) for copper patina is 5128 mg/kg

Chronic Exposure:	See Section 3.
Exposure Limits:	See Section 2.
Irritancy:	See Section 3.
Sensitization:	See Section 3.
Carcinogenicity:	See Section 2
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

Place used and contaminated material and packagings into suitable containers and dispose of as controlled waste. Review and follow all local, provincial, and national regulations.

14. Transport Information

Department of Transport (49 CFR): Corrosive Liquid, Acidic, Inorganic, n.o.s. (Sulphuric Acid, Copper Sulphate), Class 8, UN 3264, P.G. II

International Air Transport Association (IATA): Corrosive Liquid, Acidic, Inorganic, n.o.s. (Sulphuric Acid, Copper Sulphate), Class 8, UN 3264, P.G. II

1 Gallon Containers

International Maritime Organization (IMO): Corrosive Liquid, Acidic, Inorganic, n.o.s. (Sulphuric Acid, Copper Sulphate), Class 8, UN 3264, P.G. II, Marine Pollutant
EmS F-A, S-B, Stowage Category "B", Clear of Living Quarters

8 Ounce Containers

International Maritime Organization (IMO): Corrosive Liquid, Acidic, Inorganic, n.o.s. (Sulphuric Acid, Copper Sulphate), Class 8, UN 3264, P.G. II, Limited Quantity
EmS F-A, S-B, Stowage Category "A", Clear of Living Quarters

15. Regulatory Information

UNITED STATES – FEDERAL REGULATIONS:

TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT (TSCA): All components are listed in the inventory.

OSHA, 29 CFR 1910, Subpart Z: Meets the criteria for a hazardous substance.

CERCLA, 40 CFR 302: RQ, Cupric sulphate 4.54 Kg, Sulphuric acid, 454 Kg

SARA 302, 40 CFR 355: Sulphuric Acid listed. Threshold Planning Quantity 454 Kg

SARA 313, 40 CFR 372: Sulphuric Acid is subject to the reporting requirements.

SARA 311/312, 40 CFR 370: Immediate (Acute) Health, Delayed (Chronic) Health.

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

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