

POLY-DRILL PUREVIS

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Review Date: 2-Sep-2009
NA517EC

CHEMWATCH 17-8713
Version No:2.0
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

POLY-DRILL PUREVIS

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

Not considered a hazardous substance according to the Controlled Products Regulations

SUPPLIER

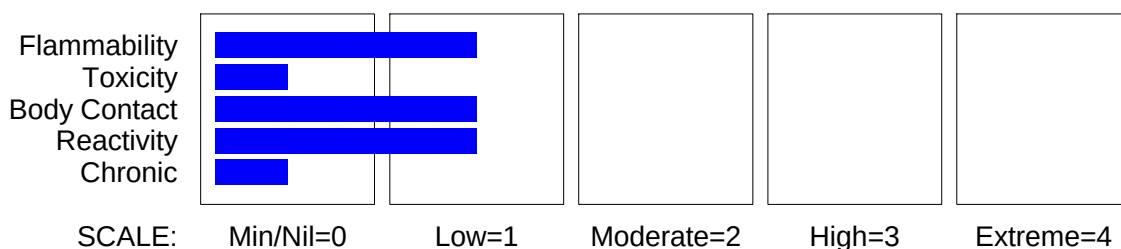
Company: Poly- Drill
Address:
2192 - 8800 Venture Ave SE
Calgary
Alberta, T3S 0A2
CAN
Telephone: +1 403 259 5112
Emergency Tel: +1 403 540 7080
Fax: +1 403 255 7185

PRODUCT USE

Drilling fluid additive.

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

None

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

■ The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

EYE

■ Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

SKIN

■ The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

■ The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

INHALED

■ The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

■ Fine mists generated from plant/ vegetable (or more rarely from animal) oils may be hazardous. Extreme heating for prolonged periods, at high temperatures, may generate breakdown products which include acrolein and acrolein-like substances.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
gum guar	9000-30-0	NotSpec
mineral oil	Not avail.	NotSpec
acrylamide copolymer		NotSpec
surfactant		NotSpec

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with eyes:
 - Wash out immediately with water.
 - If irritation continues, seek medical attention.
 - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
 - Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
 - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
 - Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.9
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

- Combustible.
- Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- May emit acrid smoke.
- Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), acrolein, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

CARE: Water in contact with hot liquid may cause foaming and a steam explosion with wide scattering of hot oil and possible severe burns. Foaming may cause overflow of containers and may result in possible fire.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:	Gloves:	Respirator:
Chemical goggles.	When handling larger quantities:	Type A Filter of sufficient capacity

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Slippery when spilt.
- Remove all ignition sources.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Slippery when spilt.

Moderate hazard.

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

Rags wet / soaked with unsaturated hydrocarbons / drying oils may auto-oxidise; generate heat and, in-time, smoulder and ignite. This is especially the case where oil-soaked materials are folded, bunched, compressed, or piled together - this allows the heat to accumulate or even accelerate the reaction

Oily cleaning rags should be collected regularly and immersed in water, or spread to dry in safe-place away from direct sunlight or stored, immersed, in solvents in suitably closed containers.

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



- +: May be stored together
O: May be stored together with specific precautions
X: Must not be stored together

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs)

Z	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	Max excursion ppm	Max excursion mg/m ³	Max excursion duration (mins)	TWA F/CC
Z3	Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction		5								
Z3	Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust		15								
Z1	Oil mist, mineral		5								

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Notes
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z3)	gum guar (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust)		10			*
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	gum guar (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction)		5			
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	gum guar (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust)		15			
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	gum guar (Particulates not otherwise regulated - Total dust)		10			

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Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Notes
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	gum guar (Particulates not other wise regulated - Respirable fraction)		5			
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z3)	gum guar (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction)		5			*
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	gum guar (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)		5			
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants	gum guar (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR)(f)- Respirable fraction)		5			
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	gum guar (Particulates not otherwise regulated, Respirable dust)		5			
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)	mineral oil (Mineral oil (mist))		5		10	
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)	mineral oil (Oil Mist, mineral)		5		10	
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	mineral oil (Oil mist (mineral))		5		10	
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	mineral oil (Oil mist, mineral)		5			
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	mineral oil (Oil, mineral - Mist)		5		10	
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	mineral oil (Oil mist, mineral)		5		10	
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	mineral oil (Oil mist, mineral)		5			
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z- 1- A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants	mineral oil (Oil mist, mineral)		5			
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z- 1- A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants	mineral oil (Oil mist, mineral)		5			

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Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Notes
US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	mineral oil (Oil mist, mineral)		5			
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	mineral oil (Oil mist - mineral)		5		10	TLV Basis: lung. As sampled by method that does not collect vapor.
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	mineral oil (Oil mist, mineral)	-	5	-	10	
US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants	mineral oil (Oil mist mineral (particulate))		5		10	
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	mineral oil (Oil mist - mineral)		5		10	TLV Basis: lung. As sampled by method that does not collect vapor.
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	mineral oil (Oil mist - mineral, severely refined)		1			
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	mineral oil (Oil mist, mineral)		5			
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	mineral oil (Oil mist, mineral)		5			
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	mineral oil (Oil mist - mineral)		5		10	TLV Basis: lung. As sampled by method that does not collect vapor.

MATERIAL DATA

POLY-DRILL PUREVIS:
Not available

GUM GUAR:

■ It is the goal of the ACGIH (and other Agencies) to recommend TLVs (or their equivalent) for all substances for which there is evidence of health effects at airborne concentrations encountered in the workplace.

At this time no TLV has been established, even though this material may produce adverse health effects (as evidenced in animal experiments or clinical experience). Airborne concentrations must be maintained as low as is practically possible and occupational exposure must be kept to a minimum.

NOTE: The ACGIH occupational exposure standard for Particles Not Otherwise Specified (P.N.O.S) does NOT apply.

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MINERAL OIL:

■ Human exposure to oil mist alone has not been demonstrated to cause health effects except at levels above 5 mg/m³ (this applies to particulates sampled by a method that does not collect vapour). It is not advisable to apply this standard to oils containing unknown concentrations and types of additive.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

HANDS/FEET

■ Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.
Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

OTHER

■ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.
- Barrier cream.
- Eyewash unit.

RESPIRATOR

■ Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half- face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator
1000	10	A- AUS	-
1000	50	-	A- AUS
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	A- 2
10000	100	-	A- 3
	100+		Airline**

* - Continuous Flow

** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

Use appropriate NIOSH-certified respirator based on informed professional judgement. In conditions where no reasonable estimate of exposure can be made, assume the exposure is in a concentration IDLH and use NIOSH-certified full face pressure demand SCBA with a minimum service life of 30 minutes, or a combination full facepiece pressure demand SAR with auxiliary self-contained air supply. Respirators provided only for escape from IDLH atmospheres shall be NIOSH-certified for escape from the atmosphere in which they will be used.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly Miscible
Flash Point (°C)	>100	pH (1% solution)	3.8
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Available
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.9
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

APPEARANCE

Brown viscous liquid with a slight odour; partially miscible with water.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

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Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed.
- Materials soaked with plant/ vegetable derived (and rarely, animal) oils may undergo spontaneous combustion.
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Poly-Drill PureVis

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

MINERAL OIL:

GUM GUAR:

- DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

GUM GUAR:

- Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l): 218

■ Sugar-based compounds (saccharides), including polysaccharides are generally easily decomposed by biodegradation. Not all polysaccharides decompose with equal rapidity, and polysaccharides are also synthesised by microorganisms during, for example, the compost maturation phases. Water-insoluble species such as cellulose take longer to decompose and those with a significant degree of branching also take longer.

Ecotoxicity

Fish LC50 (96h): 4.0 mg/l

MINERAL OIL:

May be harmful to fauna if not disposed of according to Section 13 and legislative requirements. [AMC]

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
gum guar			LOW	

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Instructions

All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

! Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse

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Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycling

- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.

- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.

- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.

- Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.

- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.

- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: TDG, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

gum guar (CAS: 9000-30-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

No data for Poly-Drill PureVis (CW: 17-8713)

No data for mineral oil (CAS: , Not avail)

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the MSDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

■ Classification of the mixture and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references. A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net/references.

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

■ For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following Canadian Standards:

CAN/CSA-Z195 - Protective Footwear

Z195.1 - Guideline on Selection, Use, and Care of Protective Footwear

CAN/CSA-Z94.3 - Industrial Eye and Face Protectors

Z94.3.1 - Protective Eyewear User's Guide

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

CSA-Z94.4 - Selection, Use, and Care of Respirators

CAN/CSA-Z180.1 - Compressed Breathing Air and Systems.

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