P.O. Box 119
Gjoa Haven, NU X0B 1J0
Tel: (867) 360-6338
Fax: (867) 360-6369

kNK5 wmoEp5 vtmpq
NUNAVUT WATER BOARD
NUNAVUT IMALIRIYIN KATIMAYINGI
OFFICE DES EAUX DU NUNAVUT

EXPLORATION/ REMOTE CAMP SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONNAIRE

Applicant: Agnico-Eagle (Exploration Division) Licence No: _____
(For NWB Use Only)

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

1. Environment Manager: Denis **Vaillancourt** Tel: **See #2 below** Fax: E-mail:

2. Project Manager: **Denis Vaillancourt** Tel: **819-874-5980 ext.3605** Fax: **819-874-3318**

   E-mail: **dvaillancourt@agnico-eagle.com**

3. Does the applicant hold the necessary property rights?
   Subsurface rights secured as Crown Mineral Claims. Surface rights on IOL Parcel RI-15 are currently under application with the Kivalliq Inuit Association.

4. Is the applicant an 'operator' for another company (i.e., the holder of the property rights)? If so, please provide letter of authorization. **Not Applicable**

5. Duration of the Project

   ☐ One year or less Start and completion dates: _____
   X Multi Year:

   If Multi-Year indicate proposed schedule of on site activities
   Start: **June 1, 2010** Completion: **August 15, 2011**

CAMP CLASSIFICATION

No camp will be established; Personnel will be based out of the Meadowbank Exploration Camp and will be flown to the Parker Lake Property by helicopter on a daily basis

6. Type of Camp **Not Applicable.**

   ☐ Mobile (self-propelled)
   ☐ Temporary
   ☐ Seasonally Occupied: _____
   ☐ Permanent
   ☐ Other:_____

7. What is the design, maximum and expected average population of the camp?
   Not Applicable.

8. Provide history of the site if it has been used in the past.
Not Applicable.

CAMP LOCATION

9. Please describe proposed camp location in relation to biogeographical and geomorphological features, and water bodies.

Not Applicable.

10. How was the location of the camp selected? Was the site previously used? Was assistance from the Regional Inuit Association Land Manager sought? Include maps and/or aerial photographs.

Not Applicable.

11. Is the camp or any aspect of the project located on:

☐ Crown Lands Permit Number (s)/Expiry Date: _____
☐ Commissioners Lands Permit Number (s)/Expiry Date: _____
X Inuit Owned Lands Permit Number (s)/Expiry Date: **Application currently under review by Kivalliq Inuit Association for IOL Parcel RI-15.**

12. Closest Communities (direction and distance in km):

Baker Lake, 125 km southeast

13. Has the proponent notified and consulted the nearby communities and potentially interested parties about the proposed work?

AEM will present the proposed work program to the Hamlet of Baker Lake at upcoming community meetings, tentatively planned for the end of March and in April.

14. Will the project have impacts on traditional water use areas used by the nearby communities? Will the project have impacts on local fish and wildlife habitats?

No significant impacts are anticipated.

PURPOSE OF THE CAMP - No Camp will be established.

15. **X** **Mining (includes exploration drilling)**
☐ Tourism (hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, adventure/expedition, etc.) (Omit questions # 16 to 21)
☐ Other _____

16. Activities (check all applicable)

- ☐ Preliminary site visit
- **X** **Prospecting**
- **X** **Geological mapping**
- ☐ Geophysical survey
- **X** **Diamond drilling**
- ☐ Reverse circulation drilling
- ☐ Evaluation Drilling/Bulk Sampling (also complete separate questionnaire)
- ☐ Other:

17. Type of deposit (exploration focus):

- ☐ Lead Zinc
- ☐ Diamond
- **X** **Gold**
- ☐ Uranium
- ☐ Other: _____

DRILLING INFORMATION

18. Drilling Activities

- **X** **Land Based drilling**
- ☐ Drilling on ice

19. Describe what will be done with drill cuttings?

A flocculant will be used to precipitate the cuttings from the drill water. Drill cuttings will either be pumped to a natural depression or used to backfill the drill collar.

20. Describe what will be done with drill water?

Drill water will be pumped to a natural depression sump.

21. List the brand names and constituents of the drill additives to be used? Includes MSDS sheets and provide confirmation that the additives are non-toxic and biodegradable.

Calcium
PD1300
Poly Floc
MSDS sheets are attached to this questionnaire.

22. Will any core testing be done on site? Describe.

No. All core will be relocated to the Meadowbank Exploration Site where it will be logged, split and samples shipped out for processing.

SPILL CONTINGENCY PLANNING

23. The proponent is required to have a site specific Spill Contingency Plan prepared and submitted with the application This Plan should be prepared in accordance with the *NWT Environmental Protection Act, Spill Contingency Planning and Reporting Regulations, July 22, 1998* and *A Guide to the Spill Contingency Planning and Reporting Regulations, June 2002*. Please include for review.

The Meadowbank Spill Contingency Plan, Version 1 is attached; the proposed program would also rely upon the Meadowbank resources and Emergency Response Team. As noted in # 21 above, calcium, PD1300 and Poly Floc will also be used; these MSDS sheets are attached separately from the Spill Contingency Plan.

24. How many spill kits will be on site and where will they be located?

There will be three spill kits on site; one at the drill rig, one near the Jet B fuel cache and one near the Diesel fuel cache.

25. Please describe the types, quantities, and method of storage of fuel and chemicals on site, and provide MSDS sheets.

Jet B Fuel Cache: 2 - 45 gallon drums
Diesel Fuel Cache: 9 - 45 gallon drums,
MSDS sheets included in Spill Contingency Plan

WATER SUPPLY AND TREATMENT

26. Describe the location of water sources.

Water is obtained from local lakes proximal to the drill targets.

27. Estimated water use (in cubic metres/day):

☐ Domestic Use: _____ Water Source: _____
X Drilling: **50 m^3/day x 1 drill** Water Source: **Local Lakes**
☐ Other: _____ Water Source: _____

28. Describe water intake for camp operations? Is the water intake equipped with a mesh screen to prevent entrapment of fish? (see *DFO 1995, Freshwater Intake End-of-Pipe Fish Screen Guideline*) Describe:

Not Applicable.

29. Will drinking water quality be monitored? What parameters will be analyzed and at what frequency?

Not Applicable.

30. Will drinking water be treated? How?

Not Applicable.

31. Will water be stored on site?

No water will be stored on site.

WASTE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL

32. Describe the characteristics, quantities, treatment and disposal methods for:

☐ Camp Sewage (blackwater) **Not Applicable – No camp will be established**

☐ Camp Greywater **Not Applicable – No camp will be established**

X Solid Waste
Solid waste will be flown by helicopter to the Meadowbank Mine Site for disposal

---

X Bulky Items/Scrap Metal
Any bulky items / scrap metal generated will be flown by helicopter to the Meadowbank Mine Site for disposal

---

☐ Waste Oil/Hazardous Waste

X Empty Barrels/Fuel Drums
Empty drums will be flown by helicopter to Meadowbank Mine Site for disposal

☐ Other:

33. Please describe incineration system if used on site. What types of wastes will be incinerated?

No incineration system will be used.

34. Where and how will non-combustible waste be disposed of? If in a municipality in Nunavut, has authorization been granted?

All solid waste generated from drilling activities will be transported by helicopter for disposal at the Meadowbank Mine Site.

35. Describe location (relative to water bodies and camp facilities) dimensions and volume, and freeboard for all sumps (if applicable).

Not applicable – no camp will be established.

36. Will leachate monitoring be done? What parameters will be sampled and analyzed, and at what frequency?

Not applicable.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

37. Have the water supply and waste treatment and disposal methods been used and proven in cold climate? What known O&M problems may occur? What contingency plans are in place?

Not applicable.

ABANDONMENT AND RESTORATION

38. Provide a detailed description of progressive and final abandonment and restoration activities at the site.
Drill cuttings will be pumped into a natural depression or will be backfilled around the collar. Drill casings will be removed and all materials will be removed from the project site.

BASELINE DATA

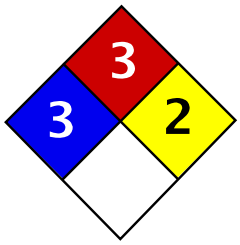
39. Has or will any baseline information be collected as part of this project? Provide bibliography.
No Baseline data has or will be collected.

- ☐ Physical Environment (Landscape and Terrain, Air, Water, etc.)
- ☐ Biological Environment (Vegetation, Wildlife, Birds, Fish and Other Aquatic Organisms, etc.)
- ☐ Socio-Economic Environment (Archaeology, Land and Resources Use,
- ☐ Demographics, Social and Culture Patterns, etc.)
- ☐ Other: _____

REGULATORY INFORMATION

40. At a minimum, you should ensure you have a copy of and consult the documents below for compliance with existing regulatory requirements:

- ✓ ARTICLE 13 – *NCLA -Nunavut Land Claims Agreement*
- ✓ NWNSRTA – *The Nunavut Waters and Nunavut Surface Rights Tribunal Act, 2002*
- ✓ *Northwest Territories Waters Regulations, 1993*
- ✓ NWB - Water Licensing in Nunavut - Interim Procedures and Information Guide for Applicants
- ✓ NWB - Interim Rules of Practice and Procedure for Public Hearings
- ✓ RWED – *Environmental Protection Act, R-068-93- Spill Contingency Planning and Reporting Regulations, 1993*
- ✓ RWED A Guide to the Spill Contingency Planning and Reporting Regulations, 2002
- ✓ NWTWB - Guidelines for Contingency Planning
- ✓ *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 (CEPA)*
- ✓ *Fisheries Act, RS 1985* - s.34, 35, 36 and 37
- ✓ DFO - Freshwater Intake End of Pipe Fish Screen Guideline
- ✓ NWTWB - Guidelines for the Discharge of Treated Municipal Wastewater in the NWT
- ✓ Canadian Council for Ministers of the Environment (CCME); Canadian Drinking Water Quality Guidelines, 1987
- ✓ Public Health Act - Camp Sanitation Regulations
- ✓ Public Health Act - Water Supply Regulations
- ✓ *Territorial Lands Act* and *Territorial Land Use Regulations*; Updated 2000



Health	3
Fire	3
Reactivity	2
Personal Protection	J

Material Safety Data Sheet
Calcium MSDS

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Calcium

Catalog Codes: SLC2782

CAS#: 7440-70-2

RTECS: EV8040000

TSCA: TSCA 8(b) inventory: Calcium

CI#: Not available.

Synonym:

Chemical Formula: Ca

Contact Information:

Sciencelab.com, Inc.
14025 Smith Rd.
Houston, Texas 77396

US Sales: **1-800-901-7247**
International Sales: **1-281-441-4400**

Order Online: ScienceLab.com

CHEMTREC (24HR Emergency Telephone), call:
1-800-424-9300

International CHEMTREC, call: 1-703-527-3887

For non-emergency assistance, call: 1-281-441-4400

Section 2: Composition and Information on Ingredients

Composition:

Name	CAS #	% by Weight
Calcium	7440-70-2	100

Toxicological Data on Ingredients: Calcium LD50: Not available. LC50: Not available.

Section 3: Hazards Identification

Potential Acute Health Effects:
Hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of eye contact (irritant), of ingestion, of inhalation. Corrosive to eyes and skin. The amount of tissue damage depends on length of contact. Eye contact can result in corneal damage or blindness. Skin contact can produce inflammation and blistering. Inhalation of dust will produce irritation to gastro-intestinal or respiratory tract, characterized by burning, sneezing and coughing. Severe over-exposure can produce lung damage, choking, unconsciousness or death.

Potential Chronic Health Effects:
CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available.
MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Not available.
TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available.
DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Not available.
The substance is toxic to lungs, mucous membranes.
Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organs damage. Repeated exposure of the eyes to a low level of dust can produce eye irritation. Repeated skin exposure can produce local skin destruction, or dermatitis. Repeated inhalation of dust can produce varying degree of respiratory irritation or lung damage.

Section 4: First Aid Measures

Eye Contact: Check for and remove any contact lenses. Do not use an eye ointment. Seek medical attention.

Skin Contact:
If the chemical got onto the clothed portion of the body, remove the contaminated clothes as quickly as possible, protecting your own hands and body. Place the victim under a deluge shower. If the chemical got on the victim's exposed skin, such as the hands : Gently and thoroughly wash the contaminated skin with running water and non-abrasive soap. Be particularly careful to clean folds, crevices, creases and groin. If irritation persists, seek medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing.

Serious Skin Contact:
Wash with a disinfectant soap and cover the contaminated skin with an anti-bacterial cream. Seek medical attention.

Inhalation: Allow the victim to rest in a well ventilated area. Seek immediate medical attention.

Serious Inhalation:
Evacuate the victim to a safe area as soon as possible. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If the victim is not breathing, perform mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. WARNING: It may be hazardous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation when the inhaled material is toxic, infectious or corrosive. Seek immediate medical attention.

Ingestion:
Do not induce vomiting. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. If the victim is not breathing, perform mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Seek immediate medical attention.

Serious Ingestion: Not available.

Section 5: Fire and Explosion Data

Flammability of the Product: Flammable.

Auto-Ignition Temperature: Not available.

Flash Points: Not available.

Flammable Limits: Not available.

Products of Combustion: Some metallic oxides.

Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances: Not available.

Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances:
Risks of explosion of the product in presence of mechanical impact: Not available.
Risks of explosion of the product in presence of static discharge: Not available.

Fire Fighting Media and Instructions:
Flammable solid.
SMALL FIRE: Use DRY chemical powder.
LARGE FIRE: Use water spray or fog.

Special Remarks on Fire Hazards: Not available.

Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards: Not available.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Small Spill: Use appropriate tools to put the spilled solid in a convenient waste disposal container.

Large Spill:
Corrosive solid. Flammable solid that, in contact with water, emits flammable gases.
Stop leak if without risk. Do not get water inside container. Do not touch spilled material. Cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Use water spray to reduce vapors. Prevent entry into sewers, basements or confined areas; dike if needed. Eliminate all ignition sources. Call for assistance on disposal.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Precautions:
Keep under inert atmosphere. Keep container dry. Do not breathe dust. Never add water to this product Wear suitable protective clothing In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment If you feel unwell, seek medical attention and show the label when possible. Avoid contact with skin and eyes Keep away from incompatibles such as acids, moisture.

Storage:
Flammable materials should be stored in a separate safety storage cabinet or room. Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Keep container tightly closed. Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place. Ground all equipment containing material. Keep container dry. Keep in a cool place.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Engineering Controls:
Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to keep airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If user operations generate dust, fume or mist, use ventilation to keep exposure to airborne contaminants below the exposure limit.

Personal Protection:
Splash goggles. Lab coat. Vapor and dust respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Gloves.

Personal Protection in Case of a Large Spill:
Splash goggles. Full suit. Vapor and dust respirator. Boots. Gloves. A self contained breathing apparatus should be used to avoid inhalation of the product. Suggested protective clothing might not be sufficient; consult a specialist BEFORE handling this product.

Exposure Limits: Not available.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state and appearance: Solid.

Odor: Not available.

Taste: Not available.

Molecular Weight: 40.08 g/mole

Color: Not available.

pH (1% soln/water): Not available.

Boiling Point: 1484°C (2703.2°F)

Melting Point: 839°C (1542.2°F)

Critical Temperature: Not available.

Specific Gravity: 1.54 (Water = 1)

Vapor Pressure: Not applicable.

Vapor Density: Not available.

Volatility: Not available.

Odor Threshold: Not available.

Water/Oil Dist. Coeff.: Not available.

Ionicity (in Water): Not available.

Dispersion Properties: Not available.

Solubility: Not available.

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity Data

Stability: The product is stable.

Instability Temperature: Not available.

Conditions of Instability: Not available.

Incompatibility with various substances:
Highly reactive with acids.
Reactive with moisture.
The product reacts violently with water to emit flammable but non toxic gases.

Corrosivity: Non-corrosive in presence of glass.

Special Remarks on Reactivity: Not available.

Special Remarks on Corrosivity: Not available.

Polymerization: No.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Routes of Entry: Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.

Toxicity to Animals:
LD50: Not available.
LC50: Not available.

Chronic Effects on Humans: The substance is toxic to lungs, mucous membranes.

Other Toxic Effects on Humans: Hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of ingestion, of inhalation.

Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals: Not available.

Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans: Not available.

Special Remarks on other Toxic Effects on Humans: Not available.

Section 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Not available.

BOD5 and COD: Not available.

Products of Biodegradation:
Possibly hazardous short term degradation products are not likely. However, long term degradation products may arise.

Toxicity of the Products of Biodegradation: The products of degradation are less toxic.

Special Remarks on the Products of Biodegradation: Not available.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal:

Section 14: Transport Information

DOT Classification: CLASS 4.3: Material that emits flammable gases on contact with water.

Identification: : Calcium : UN1401 PG: II

Special Provisions for Transport: Not available.

Section 15: Other Regulatory Information

Federal and State Regulations:
Pennsylvania RTK: Calcium
Massachusetts RTK: Calcium
TSCA 8(b) inventory: Calcium

Other Regulations: OSHA: Hazardous by definition of Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Other Classifications:

WHMIS (Canada):
CLASS B-6: Reactive and very flammable material.
CLASS E: Corrosive solid.

DSCL (EEC): R36/38- Irritating to eyes and skin.

HMIS (U.S.A.):

Health Hazard: 3

Fire Hazard: 3

Reactivity: 2

Personal Protection: j

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.):

Health: 3

Flammability: 3

Reactivity: 2

Specific hazard:

Protective Equipment:
Gloves.
Lab coat.
Vapor and dust respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate.
Splash goggles.

Section 16: Other Information

References: Not available.

Other Special Considerations: Not available.

Created: 10/11/2005 11:30 AM

Last Updated: 11/06/2008 12:00 PM

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PD 1300

Description

PD1300 is a liquid non-ionic polymer designed specifically for use in calcium chloride brines.

It provides good viscosity, a degree of lubrication to the drilling fluid thus improving hole stability and core recovery in broken and unstable formations.

Application

PD1300 forms a protective polymer film on the drill core and the walls of the borehole. This polymer film reduces water invasion into unstable formations that can result in hole collapse and poor core recovery.

Advantages

- Inhibits water sensitive formations — improves hole stability.
- Easily mixed in calcium chloride brines.
- Reduces rod vibration and torque.
- Provides lubrication.

Usage

PD1300 should initially be mixed at 1.5 - 3 litres per 1000 litres of make-up water, as drilling progresses the concentration of PD1300 in the system should be varied to provide the optimum viscosity for efficient encapsulation of cuttings.

Packaging

PD1300 is packed in 20 kg plastic pails.

Head Office
Suite #5035, 614 - 33 Heritage Meadows Way SE
Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2H 3B8
Tel +1 (403) 259 5112 Fax: +1 (403) 255 7185
info@poly-drill.com
www.poly-drill.com

POLY-DRILL PD1300

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 9-Oct-2008
NA517ECP

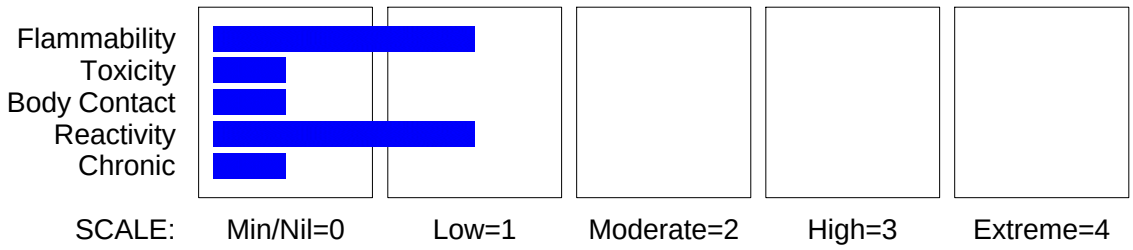
Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
POLY-DRILL PD1300

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE
Not considered a hazardous substance according to the Controlled Products Regulations

SUPPLIER
Company: Poly-Drill
Address:
614- 33 Heritage Meadows Way S.E.
Calgary
Alberta, T2H 2B8
CAN
Telephone: +1 403 259 5112
Emergency Tel: +61 3 9573 3112
Emergency Tel: +800 2436 2255
Fax: +1 403 255 7185

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



PRODUCT USE
Flocculant.

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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

continued...

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 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 liquid may be miscible with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives .
» The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

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.
» Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.
» Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.
» Inhalation of oil droplets/ aerosols may cause discomfort and may produce chemical pneumonitis.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS
» Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the 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	%
mineral oil	Not avail.	

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED
» • If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
• If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
• Observe the patient carefully.
• Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
• Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
• Seek medical advice.

continued...

EYE
» If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
• Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
• Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
• If pain persists or recurs 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.

INHALED
» • If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
• Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
• Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
• Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
• Transport to hospital, or doctor.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN
» Treat symptomatically.
• Heavy and persistent skin contamination over many years may lead to dysplastic changes. Pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product.
• In general, emesis induction is unnecessary with high viscosity, low volatility products, i.e. most oils and greases.
• High pressure accidental injection through the skin should be assessed for possible incision, irrigation and/or debridement.
NOTE: Injuries may not seem serious at first, but within a few hours tissue may become swollen, discoloured and extremely painful with extensive subcutaneous necrosis. Product may be forced through considerable distances along tissue planes.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point (℃): >93 (PMCC)
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
Autoignition Temp (℃): Not Available

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
» • Water spray or fog.
• Foam.
• Dry chemical powder.
• BCF (where regulations permit).
• Carbon dioxide.

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 course.
• Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
• Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
• Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
• Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.

continued...

• If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

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 (CO_2), nitrogen oxides (NOx), 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:
Chemical goggles.
Gloves:
When handling larger quantities:
General purpose rubber glove.
Respirator:

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS
» Slippery when spilt.
• Remove all ignition sources.
• 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.

continued...

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING
» • 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.

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.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

MATERIAL DATA
» Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

PERSONAL PROTECTION


continued...

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.

OTHER
» No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
OTHERWISE:
• Overalls.
• Barrier cream.
• Eyewash unit.

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.
Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable	Boiling Range (℃): 96
Melting Range (℃): Not Available	Specific Gravity (water= 1): 1.05
Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible	pH (as supplied): 8
pH (1% solution): Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol): 23.97 (VOC)	Evaporation Rate: Not Applicable
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Available	Flash Point (℃): >93 (PMCC)
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available	Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
Autoignition Temp (℃): Not Available	Decomposition Temp (℃): Not Available
State: Liquid	Viscosity: 360- 900 cps@ 24℃

continued...

APPEARANCE
Off-white opaque liquid with a hydrocarbon odour; mixes 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.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY
» Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed.
CARE: Water in contact with heated material may cause foaming or a steam explosion with possible severe burns from wide scattering of hot material. Resultant overflow of containers may result in fire.
• Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

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

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Poly-Drill PD1300

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION
» unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg	

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

1% aqueous solution of a similar product:
Sheepshead Minnow (96hrs) LC50: >1000 mg/l
Rainbow Trout (96hrs) LC50: >1000 mg/l
Daphnia magna (48hrs) LC50: 270 mg/l
Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

MINERAL OIL:
» DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Instructions
All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal

continued...

regulations.
» • 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
Poly-Drill PD1300 (CAS: None):
No regulations applicable

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
CSA-Z94.4 - Selection, Use, and Care of Respirators
CAN/CSA-Z180.1 - Compressed Breathing Air and Systems.

Poly Floc

Description

POLYFLOC is a liquid anionic polymer designed to improve settling of cuttings from the drilling fluid. It was initially formulated for use with the Poly- Drill FILTER BOX but is also suitable for use in settling tanks and sumps.

POLYFLOC causes solids to conglomerate and increases the efficiency of solids settling systems.

Application

POLYFLOC is best applied through the use of a chemicals drum or a metered injection pump.

Advantages

- Economical — very small additions required.
- Easily mixed.
- Improves the efficiency of solids settling systems.

Usage

POLYFLOC should be pre-mixed with water at a concentration of 500 ml per 100 litres. The resulting fluid should initially be added to the drilling fluid at a rate of 100 ml per minute based on a 50 litres per minute flow rate and then varied to obtain optimum settling performance.

Packaging

POLYFLOC is packed in 20 kg plastic pails.

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Suite #5035, 614 - 33 Heritage Meadows Way SE
Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2H 3B8
Tel +1 (403) 259 5112 Fax: +1 (403) 255 7185
info@poly-drill.com
www.poly-drill.com

POLY-DRILL POLYFLOC

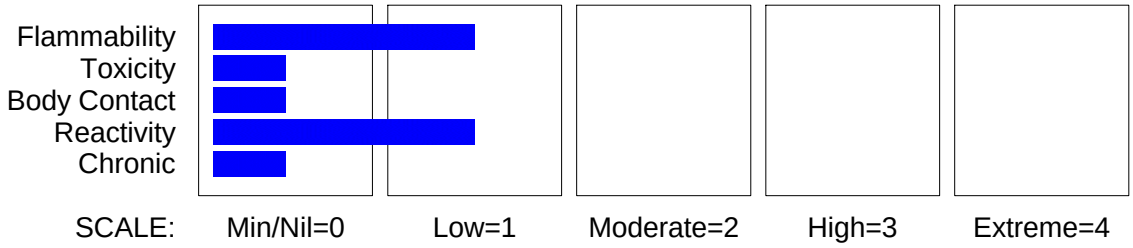
Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
POLY-DRILL POLYFLOC

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE
Not considered a hazardous substance according to the Controlled Products Regulations

SUPPLIER
Company: Poly-Drill
Address:
614- 33 Heritage Meadows Way S.E.
Calgary
Alberta, T2H 2B8
CAN
Telephone: +1 403 259 5112
Emergency Tel: +61 3 9573 3112
Emergency Tel: +800 2436 2255
Fax: +1 403 255 7185

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



PRODUCT USE
Drilling additive.

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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

continued...

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 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 liquid may be miscible with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives .
» The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

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.
» Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.
» Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.
» Inhalation of oil droplets/ aerosols may cause discomfort and may produce chemical pneumonitis.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS
» Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the 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	%
mineral oil	Not avail.	
anionic polymer		

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED
» • If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
• If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
• Observe the patient carefully.
• Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
• Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
• Seek medical advice.

continued...

EYE
» If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
• Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
• Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
• If pain persists or recurs 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.

INHALED
» • If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
• Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
• Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
• Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
• Transport to hospital, or doctor.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN
» Treat symptomatically.
• Heavy and persistent skin contamination over many years may lead to dysplastic changes. Pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product.
• In general, emesis induction is unnecessary with high viscosity, low volatility products, i.e. most oils and greases.
• High pressure accidental injection through the skin should be assessed for possible incision, irrigation and/or debridement.
NOTE: Injuries may not seem serious at first, but within a few hours tissue may become swollen, discoloured and extremely painful with extensive subcutaneous necrosis. Product may be forced through considerable distances along tissue planes.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point (℃): >100
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
Autoignition Temp (℃): 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 course.
• Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
• Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
• Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
• Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.

continued...

• If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

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 (CO_2), nitrogen oxides (NOx), 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:
Chemical goggles.
Gloves:
When handling larger quantities:
General purpose rubber glove.
Respirator:

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS
» Slippery when spilt.
• Remove all ignition sources.
• 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.

continued...

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING
» • 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.

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.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

MATERIAL DATA
» Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

PERSONAL PROTECTION


continued...

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / 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.

OTHER
» No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
OTHERWISE:
• Overalls.
• Barrier cream.
• Eyewash unit.

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.

Molecular Weight: Not Available	Boiling Range (℃): Not Applicable
Melting Range (℃): Not Available	Specific Gravity (water= 1): 1.08
Solubility in water (g/L): Partly Miscible	pH (as supplied): Not Available
pH (1% solution): 8.1	Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available	Evaporation Rate: Not Available
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Available	Flash Point (℃): >100
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available	Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
Autoignition Temp (℃): Not Available	Decomposition Temp (℃): Not Available
State: Liquid	Viscosity: Not Available

continued...

APPEARANCE
Liquid with a hydrocarbon odour; emulsifies 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.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY
» Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed.
CARE: Water in contact with heated material may cause foaming or a steam explosion with possible severe burns from wide scattering of hot material. Resultant overflow of containers may result in fire.
• Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

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

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Poly-Drill PolyFloc

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION
» Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data for Poly-Drill PolyFloc.
Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

MINERAL OIL:
» DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Instructions
All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.
» • 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.

continued...

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS
Poly-Drill PolyFloc (CAS: None):
No regulations applicable

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
CSA-Z94.4 - Selection, Use, and Care of Respirators
CAN/CSA-Z180.1 - Compressed Breathing Air and Systems.

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