



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

ALBAKLEEN

Preparation Date: 04-13-2018

## 1. IDENTIFICATION

### Product identifier

**Product Name** ALBAKLEEN

### Other means of identification

**Synonyms** none

### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

**Recommended Use** Solvent

**Restricted Uses** No information available

### Initial Supplier Identifier

GROUPE POLYALTO  
3825 rue Jean-Marchand, Québec, QC G2C 2J2  
Tél. : (418) 847-8311  
Sans frais : 1-800-463-4710 / Fax : (418) 847-8313

### Emergency telephone number

**24 Hour Emergency Phone Number (CANUTEC): 1-888-226-8832 (1-888-CAN-UTEC)**

## 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

### Hazardous Classification of the substance or mixture

Flammable liquids	Category 2
Acute toxicity - Oral	Category 4
Acute toxicity - Dermal	Category 3
Acute toxicity - Inhalation (Dusts/Mists)	Category 3
Carcinogenicity	Category 1A
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	Category 1

### Label elements

### Hazard pictograms



**Signal Word: Danger**

### Hazard statements

Highly flammable liquid and vapor  
Harmful if swallowed  
Toxic in contact with skin  
Toxic if inhaled  
May cause cancer  
Causes damage to organs

### Precautionary Statements

#### Prevention

Obtain special instructions before use  
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood  
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection  
Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling  
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product  
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area  
Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray  
Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking  
Keep container tightly closed  
Ground/bond container and receiving equipment  
Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating / lighting/ equipment  
Use non-sparking tools  
Take precautionary measures against static discharge

#### Response

Specific treatment (see first aid instructions on label)  
IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor  
IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap  
Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse  
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing  
IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell  
Rinse mouth

#### Storage

Store locked up  
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed

#### Disposal

Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant

### Other Information

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

**Unknown acute toxicity** No information available

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

#### Substance

Not applicable.

#### Mixture

Chemical Name	CAS No	Weight-%	Synonyms
Dichloromethane	75-09-2	80 - 90%	Dichloromethane
Ethanol	64-17-5	10 - 20%	Ethanol
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0 - 10%	Tetrachloroethylene
Methanol	67-56-1	0 - 10%	Methanol

### 4. FIRST AID

#### Description of first aid measures

##### **General advice**

Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Immediate medical attention is required. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

##### **Inhalation**

Remove to fresh air. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

##### **Eye contact**

Get immediate medical advice/attention. Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Keep eye wide open while rinsing.

##### **Skin contact**

Get immediate medical advice/attention. Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water while removing all contaminated clothes and shoes.

##### **Ingestion**

Do NOT induce vomiting. Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get immediate medical advice/attention.

##### **Self-protection of the first aider**

Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, take precautions to protect themselves and prevent spread of contamination. Wear personal protective clothing (see section 8). Avoid direct contact with skin. Use barrier to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

##### **Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:**

Causes moderate to severe irritation, experienced as discomfort or pain, excess blinking and tear production, with marked excess redness and swelling of the conjunctiva. Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in lung injury. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness, swelling and tissue damage. A small amount of methanol (usually two or more ounces) can cause mental sluggishness, nausea and vomiting leading to severe illness, and may produce adverse effects on vision with possible blindness or death if treatment is not received. May cause dermatitis, prolonged or repeated contact may cause skin sensitization. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause skin irritation, even a burn. May cause pain disproportionate to the level of irritation to eye tissue. May cause headache, nausea, abdominal discomfort, vomiting, diarrhea, dizziness, drowsiness, faintness, lack of coordination and unconsciousness. High vapor concentrations are irritating to the eyes, nose, throat and lungs; may cause headaches and dizziness; may be anesthetic and may cause other central nervous system effects. In confined or poorly ventilated areas, vapors can readily accumulate and can cause unconsciousness and death. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat). May cause carboxyhemoglobinemia,

thereby impairing the blood's ability to transport oxygen. Minimal anesthetic or narcotic effects may be seen in the range of 500-1000 ppm methylene chloride. Progressively higher levels over 1000 ppm can cause dizziness, drunkenness, and as low as 10,000 ppm, unconsciousness and death. These high levels may also cause cardiac arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats). Extensive skin contact with methylene chloride, such as immersion, may cause an intense burning sensation, followed by a cold, numb feeling which will subside after contact. Alcohol consumed before or after exposure may increase adverse effects.

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:**

**Note to physicians**

Treatment based on sound judgment of physician and individual reactions of patient. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. This product contains methanol, a toxic substance having produced blindness and other serious effects on vision, as well as death. However, this product also contains the accepted antidote, ethanol. Carboxyhemoglobinemia may aggravate any preexisting condition sensitive to a decrease in available oxygen, such as chronic lung disease, coronary artery disease or anemias. Exposure may increase "myocardial irritability". Do not administer sympathomimetic drugs such as epinephrine unless absolutely necessary. Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. Because rapid absorption may occur through lungs if aspirated and cause systemic effects, the decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach.

**5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

**Suitable Extinguishing Media**

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

**Specific hazards arising from the substance or mixture**

Isolate and restrict area access. Stop leak only if safe to do so. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Fight fire from a safe distance and from a protected location. Use flooding quantities of water for fire and water spray or fog for vapors. Containers exposed to intense heat from fires should be cooled with water to prevent vapor pressure build-up which could result in container rupture. This material may produce a floating fire hazard in extreme fire conditions. This product can produce flammable vapors which may travel to a source of ignition and flash back.

**Hazardous combustion products**

Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Hydrogen chloride. Chlorine. Phosgene. Formaldehyde.

**Special protective equipment for fire-fighters**

Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full firefighting turnout gear. Use personal protection equipment.

**6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Ensure adequate ventilation. Use personal protective equipment as required. Evacuate personnel to safe areas.

**Environmental precautions**

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

**Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up**

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

For industrial use only. Handle and open containers with care. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid inhalation of chemical. DO NOT handle or store near an open flame, heat, or other sources of ignition. Fixed equipment as well as transfer containers and equipment should be grounded to prevent accumulation of static charge. DO NOT pressurize, cut, heat, or weld containers. Empty containers may contain hazardous product residues. Keep the containers closed when not in use. Protect against physical damage. Use appropriate personnel protective equipment.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, away from heat and ignition sources. Place away from incompatible materials. Store in accordance with good industrial practices. Keep containers tightly closed. Do not store in aluminum containers. Significant vapor pressure (greater than 5 psi) can be generated above 55 °F. This may result in venting or rupture.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

#### **Exposure Limits**

Chemical Name	Alberta OEL	British Columbia OEL	Ontario	Quebec OEL	Exposure Limit - ACGIH	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health - IDLH
Dichloromethane 75-09-2	TWA: 50 ppm TWA: 174 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA: 25 ppm	TWA: 50 ppm	TWA: 50 ppm TWA: 174 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	50 ppm TLV-TWA	2300 ppm
Ethanol 64-17-5	TWA: 1000 ppm TWA: 1880 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL: 1000 ppm	STEL: 1000 ppm	TWA: 1000 ppm TWA: 1880 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1000 ppm STEL	3300 ppm
Tetrachloroethylene 127-18-4	TWA: 25 ppm TWA: 170 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL: 100 ppm STEL: 678 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA: 25 ppm STEL: 100 ppm	TWA: 25 ppm STEL: 100 ppm	TWA: 25 ppm TWA: 170 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL: 100 ppm STEL: 685 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	100 ppm STEL 25 ppm TLV-TWA	150 ppm
Methanol 67-56-1	TWA: 200 ppm TWA: 262 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL: 250 ppm STEL: 328 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Skin	TWA: 200 ppm STEL: 250 ppm Skin	TWA: 200 ppm STEL: 250 ppm Skin	TWA: 200 ppm TWA: 262 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL: 250 ppm STEL: 328 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Skin	250 ppm STEL 200 ppm TLV-TWA	6000 ppm

Consult local authorities for recommended exposure limits

### Appropriate engineering controls

#### **Engineering controls**

Use process enclosure, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to keep airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. Use explosion proof equipment.

### Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

#### **Eye/face protection**

Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles).

#### **Hand protection**

Butyl rubber gloves. Polyvinyl alcohol gloves. Viton gloves. Ethyl Vinyl Alcohol Laminate (EVAL). NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials as

well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier. Use gloves chemically resistant to this material, examples of preferred glove barrier materials include:. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include:.

### Skin and body protection

Wear suitable protective clothing. Long sleeved clothing. Chemical resistant apron.

### Respiratory protection

Atmospheric levels should be maintained below the exposure guideline. When respiratory protection is required, use an approved air-purifying or positive-pressure supplied-air respirator depending on the potential airborne concentration. For emergency and other conditions where the exposure guideline may be exceeded, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus or positive-pressure airline with auxiliary self-contained air supply. In confined or poorly ventilated areas, use an approved self-contained breathing apparatus or positive pressure airline with auxiliary self-contained air supply.

### General hygiene considerations

Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Remove and wash contaminated clothing and gloves, including the inside, before re-use. Regular cleaning of equipment, work area and clothing is recommended. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

#### Appearance

Physical state	Liquid
Color	Colorless
Odor	Characteristic
Odor threshold	No information available

#### PROPERTIES

<u>PROPERTIES</u>	<u>Values</u>	<u>Remarks • Method</u>
pH	No data available	None known
Melting point / freezing point	No data available	None known
Initial boiling point/boiling range	> 39.8 °C / 104 °F	None known
Flash point	12 °C / 54 °F	Product not tested - using lowest flashing component.
Evaporation rate	No data available	None known
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available	None known
Flammability Limit in Air		None known
Upper flammability limit:	36	
Lower flammability limit:	2.2	
Vapor pressure	No data available	None known
Relative vapor density	No data available	None known
Specific Gravity	1.20	
Water solubility	Soluble in water	
Solubility in other solvents	No data available	
Partition coefficient	No data available	None known
Autoignition temperature	>385 °C / >725 °F	
Decomposition temperature	No data available	None known
Kinematic viscosity	No data available	None known
Dynamic viscosity	No data available	None known
Explosive properties	No information available.	
Oxidizing properties	No information available.	
Molecular weight	No information available	
VOC Percentage Volatility	No information available	
Liquid Density	No information available	
Bulk density	No information available	

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### Reactivity/Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions

### Possibility of hazardous reactions

Water contamination may cause corrosion of metals due to formation of hydrochloric acid.

### Hazardous polymerization

Will not occur.

### Conditions to avoid

Avoid excessive heat, open flames and all ignition sources. Direct sunlight.

### Incompatible materials

Strong bases. Oxidizing materials. Amines. Aluminum powders, magnesium powders, potassium, sodium and zinc powder. Aluminum and alloys.

### Hazardous decomposition products

Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Hydrogen chloride. Chlorine. Phosgene. formaldehyde.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Information on likely routes of exposure

#### Inhalation

High vapor concentrations are irritating to the eyes, nose, throat and lungs; may cause headaches and dizziness; may be anesthetic and may cause other central nervous system effects. In confined or poorly ventilated areas, vapors can readily accumulate and can cause unconsciousness and death. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat). May cause carboxyhemoglobinemia, thereby impairing the blood's ability to transport oxygen. Minimal anesthetic or narcotic effects may be seen in the range of 500-1000 ppm methylene chloride. Progressively higher levels over 1000 ppm can cause dizziness, drunkenness, and as low as 10,000 ppm, unconsciousness and death. These high levels may also cause cardiac arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats). Alcohol consumed before or after exposure may increase adverse effects.

#### Eye contact

Causes moderate to severe irritation, experienced as discomfort or pain, excess blinking and tear production, with marked excess redness and swelling of the conjunctiva. May cause pain disproportionate to the level of irritation to eye tissue.

#### Skin contact

Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness, swelling and tissue damage. May cause dermatitis, prolonged or repeated contact may cause skin sensitization. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause skin irritation, even a burn. Extensive skin contact with methylene chloride, such as immersion, may cause an intense burning sensation, followed by a cold, numb feeling which will subside after contact.

#### Ingestion

Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in lung injury. A small amount of methanol (usually two or more ounces) can cause mental sluggishness, nausea and vomiting leading to severe illness, and may produce adverse effects on vision with possible blindness or death if treatment is not received. May cause headache, nausea, abdominal discomfort, vomiting, diarrhea, dizziness, drowsiness, faintness, lack of coordination and unconsciousness.

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Symptoms

Repeated exposure by inhalation or absorption of methanol 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. Effects of sub lethal doses may be nausea, headache, abdominal pain, vomiting and visual disturbances ranging from blurred vision to light sensitivity. Methanol is toxic by inhalation and ingestion. Inhalation of vapors may cause cyanosis, CNS effects, lethargy, loss of consciousness and death. The effects from inhalation may be delayed. Ingestion may cause malaise, CNS effects, discomfort, and death if not treated promptly. Ingestion of methanol has resulted in adverse effects (necrosis and hemorrhaging) in the brain. Medical conditions aggravated by exposure include: skin disorders and allergies, liver disorders and eye disease. Long term exposure to methanol has been associated with headaches, giddiness, conjunctivitis, insomnia and impaired vision. Dermal absorption of significant amounts of methanol resulted in death in several animal species. Toxic effects in animals exposed to methanol by inhalation include eye irritation, blindness and nasal discharge. Toxic effects observed in animals exposed to methanol by ingestion include CNS effects, gastrointestinal effects, anesthetic effects, damage to the optic nerve and acidosis.

**Synergistic Products:** In animals, high concentrations of methanol can increase the toxicity of other chemicals, particularly liver toxins like carbon tetrachloride. Ethanol significantly reduces the toxicity of methanol because it competes for the same metabolic enzymes, and has been used to treat methanol poisoning.

**Potential for Accumulation:** Methanol is readily absorbed into the body following inhalation and ingestion. Skin absorption may occur if the skin is broken or exposure is prolonged. Once absorbed, methanol is rapidly distributed to body tissues. A small amount is excreted unchanged in exhaled air and the urine. The rest is first metabolized to formaldehyde, which is then metabolized to formic acid and/or formate. The formic acid and formate are eventually converted to carbon dioxide and water. In humans, methanol clears from the body, after inhalation or oral exposure, with a half-life of 1 day or more for high doses (greater than 1000 mg/kg) or about 1.5-3 hours for low doses (less than 100 mg/kg or 76.5-230 ppm (100-300 mg/m<sup>3</sup>)). Signs and symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects. Long term repeated oral exposure to ethanol may result in the development of progressive liver injury with fibrosis. **Synergistic Materials:** Ethanol with carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, bromotrichloromethane, dimethylnitrosamine, thioacetamide, methanol with carbon tetrachloride. Observations in animals include irritation to the upper respiratory tract, liver or kidney effects. Exposure to this material may decrease the oxygen-carrying capacity of the blood. Signs and symptoms of excessive exposure may include central nervous system effects.

### Numerical measures of toxicity

#### Acute toxicity

The following values are calculated based on chapter 3.1 of the GHS document .

<b>ATEmix (oral)</b>	1,327.00 mg/kg
<b>ATEmix (dermal)</b>	318.00 mg/kg
<b>ATEmix (inhalation-dust/mist)</b>	0.53 mg/l

**Unknown acute toxicity** No information available

Chemical Name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Dichloromethane 75-09-2	= 1600 mg/kg ( Rat )	Not available	= 53 mg/L ( Rat ) 6 h
Ethanol 64-17-5	= 7060 mg/kg ( Rat )	Not available	= 124.7 mg/L ( Rat ) 4 h
Tetrachloroethylene 127-18-4	= 2629 mg/kg ( Rat )	Not available	= 27.8 mg/L ( Rat ) 4 h
Methanol 67-56-1	= 6200 mg/kg ( Rat )	Not available	= 22500 ppm ( Rat ) 8 h

### Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness, swelling and tissue damage. May cause dermatitis, prolonged or repeated contact may cause skin sensitization. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause skin irritation, even a burn. Extensive skin contact with methylene chloride, such as immersion, may cause an intense burning sensation, followed by a cold, numb feeling which will subside after contact.



**Serious eye damage/eye irritation**

Causes moderate to severe irritation, experienced as discomfort or pain, excess blinking and tear production, with marked excess redness and swelling of the conjunctiva. May cause pain disproportionate to the level of irritation to eye tissue.

**Respiratory or skin sensitization**

No information available.

**Germ cell mutagenicity**

No information available.

**Carcinogenicity**

Perchloroethylene has been shown to increase the incidence of tumors in certain strains of mice and rats. Other long-term inhalation studies in rats failed to show tumorigenic response. Human data are limited and have not established an association between perchloroethylene exposure and cancer. Perchloroethylene is not believed to pose a measurable carcinogenic risk to man when handled as recommended. Ethanol possesses properties that indicate a carcinogenicity hazard for human health but these are manifest only at doses associated with consumption of alcoholic beverages. In the context of an industrial chemical, these hazards do not warrant concern as these are not likely to result from the manufacture and use of ethanol and ethanol containing products.

The table below indicates whether each agency has listed any ingredient as a carcinogen.

Chemical Name	ACGIH	IARC	NTP	OSHA
Dichloromethane 75-09-2	A3	Group 2A	Reasonably Anticipated	X
Ethanol 64-17-5	A3	Group 1	Known	X
Tetrachloroethylene 127-18-4	A3	Group 2A	Reasonably Anticipated	X
Methanol 67-56-1	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available

**Legend****ACGIH (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists)**

A3 - Animal Carcinogen

**IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)**

Group 1 - Carcinogenic to Humans

Group 2A - Probably Carcinogenic to Humans

**NTP (National Toxicology Program)**

Known - Known Carcinogen

Reasonably Anticipated - Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen

**OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the US Department of Labor)**

X - Present

**Reproductive toxicity**

Methanol is reported to cause birth defects in rats exposed to 20 000 ppm. In experimental animals, methanol is fetotoxic, teratogenic and has produced significant behavioral abnormalities in offspring at dose levels not producing maternal toxic effects. Behavioral abnormalities were observed in the offspring of rats given drinking water containing 2% methanol. Methanol has produced mutagenic effects (somatic cells) in experimental animals. Contains Ethanol, which may cause birth defects or other adverse effects on pregnancy. Risk of effects depends on duration and level of exposure. Methylene chloride can pass through the placenta and can be excreted in maternal milk.

**Specific target organ systemic toxicity - single exposure**

Based on the classification criteria of the Globally Harmonized System as adopted in the country or region with which this safety data sheet complies, this product has been determined to cause systemic target organ toxicity from acute exposure. (STOT SE). Causes damage to organs.

**Specific target organ systemic toxicity - repeated exposure**

No information available.

**Aspiration hazard**

No information available.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Ecotoxicity

Chemical Name	Ecotoxicity - Freshwater Algae Data	Ecotoxicity - Fish Species Data	Toxicity to microorganisms	Crustacea
Dichloromethane 75-09-2	500 mg/L EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata 72 h 500 mg/L EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata 96 h	140.8 - 277.8 mg/L LC50 (Pimephales promelas) 96 h flow-through 262 - 855 mg/L LC50 (Pimephales promelas) 96 h static 193 mg/L LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus) 96 h flow-through 193 mg/L LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus) 96 h static	Not available	EC50: 1532 - 1847mg/L (48h, Daphnia magna) EC50: =190mg/L (48h, Daphnia magna)
Ethanol 64-17-5	Not available	12.0 - 16.0 mL/L LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss) 96 h static 13400 - 15100 mg/L LC50 (Pimephales promelas) 96 h flow-through 100 mg/L LC50 (Pimephales promelas) 96 h static	Not available	LC50: 9268 - 14221mg/L (48h, Daphnia magna) EC50: =2mg/L (48h, Daphnia magna)
Tetrachloroethylene 127-18-4	500 mg/L EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata 96 h	11.0 - 15.0 mg/L LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus) 96 h static 12.4 - 14.4 mg/L LC50 (Pimephales promelas) 96 h flow-through 4.73 - 5.27 mg/L LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss) 96 h flow-through 8.6 - 13.5 mg/L LC50 (Pimephales promelas) 96 h static	Not available	EC50: 6.1 - 9.0mg/L (48h, Daphnia magna)
Methanol 67-56-1	Not available	13500 - 17600 mg/L LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus) 96 h flow-through 18 - 20 mL/L LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss) 96 h static 19500 - 20700 mg/L LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss) 96 h flow-through 28200 mg/L LC50 (Pimephales promelas) 96 h flow-through 100 mg/L LC50 (Pimephales promelas) 96 h static	Not available	Not available

**Persistence and degradability** No information available.

**Bioaccumulation** No information available.

### Component Information

Chemical Name	Partition coefficient
Dichloromethane 75-09-2	1.25

Ethanol 64-17-5	-0.32
Tetrachloroethylene 127-18-4	2.53 - 2.88
Methanol 67-56-1	-0.77

**Other adverse effects** No information available.

### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

#### Waste treatment methods

Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Dispose of waste in accordance with environmental legislation.

Do not reuse empty containers.

### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

#### TDG (Canada):

**UN Number** UN1992  
**Shipping name** FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (ETHANOL)  
**Class** 3 (6.1)  
**Packing Group** II  
**Marine pollutant** Yes.

#### DOT (U.S.)

**UN Number** UN1992  
**Shipping name** FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (ETHANOL)  
**Class** 3 (6.1)  
**Packing Group** II  
**Marine pollutant** Not available

### 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

#### Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

#### U.S. Regulatory Rules

Chemical Name	CERCLA/SARA - Section 302:	SARA (311, 312) Hazard Class:	CERCLA/SARA - Section 313:
Dichloromethane - 75-09-2	Not Listed	Listed	Listed
Ethanol - 64-17-5	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Tetrachloroethylene - 127-18-4	Not Listed	Listed	Listed
Methanol - 67-56-1	Not Listed	Listed	Listed

#### International Inventories

**TSCA** Complies  
**DSL/NDSL** Complies

#### **Legend:**

**TSCA** - United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory  
**DSL/NDSL** - Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substances List

### 16. OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OF THE LAST REVISION

<b>NFPA:</b>	Health hazards 3	Flammability 0	Instability 0	Physical and chemical properties - Personal protection X
<b>HMIS Health Rating:</b>	Health hazards * 3	Flammability 0	Physical hazards 0	

**Legend** Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

TWA	TWA (time-weighted average)	STEL	STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit)
Ceiling	Maximum limit value	*	Skin designation

**Prepared By:** GROUPE POLYALTO

**Preparation Date:** 04-13-2018

**Revision Date:** 04-13-2018

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**End of Safety Data Sheet**