



CONABAR OILFIELD CHEMICALS
Division of Conabar Chemical Consulting Ltd.
P.O. Box 9099, Sylvan Lake, Alberta Canada T4S 1S6
Phone: (403)253-8070
Phone: (403)748-4386
Fax: (403)748-4332

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

NEUTRA-CLA CW

As a supplier of chemical products to the oil and gas industry we consider it part of our responsibility to emphasize the importance of proper handling procedures when using industrial chemicals. In view of the fact that industrial chemicals are substances foreign to the human organism it is obvious that mishandling has the potential to be harmful to health.

CONABAR is endeavoring to reduce any potential for injury to health in the handling of industrial chemicals. We will do our best to work with you and your operating personnel in promoting safe handling procedures.

We therefore request that our customers STUDY this DATA SHEET and become aware of PRODUCT HAZARDS. To promote safe handling the customer should then notify its employees, agents and contractors of the information on the Data Sheet and any product hazards and safety information.

SECTION 1 - PRODUCT INFORMATION

PRODUCT NAME

NEUTRA-CLA CW

DESCRIPTION

Clay Stabilizer/Kill Fluid - cement

PRODUCT USE

Preparation of Completion, Workover, Air
Drilling & Stimulation Fluids

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY CALL

Call CHEMTREC Day or Night 1-800-424-9300

PROPER SHIPPING NAME - Flammable Liquid N.O.S. (contains Methanol)

Primary Classification - 3

Product ID# - UN 1993

Packing Group II

Placard 3

WHMIS CLASSIFICATION: Class D-1A; Class B-2, Flammable Liquid

HAZARD RATING

0-minimal; 1-slight; 2-moderate; 3-serious; 4-severe

HEALTH

2

FIRE

3

REACTIVITY

0

PERSONNEL PROTECTION B (GOGGLES AND GLOVES)

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS	PI	CAS #	TLV	LD/50, ROUTE, SPECIES	Lc50, ROUTE, SPECIES
Chloroform, Anhydrous, Chemical		67-682-17		N/A	
nonhazard		67-682-17		1,500 mg (oral) 200 mg (inhalation) 100 mg (inhalation) 200 mg (dermal)	
NON-HAZARDOUS					
Water	10-50%				

Note - qualifiers and codes used in this MSDS

EQ = equal	UK = unknown
AP = approximately	W/AP = not applicable
LT = less than	N/P = no applicable information found
GT = greater than	N/A = no data available
TR = trace	

SECTION III - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE	63-63 100C/147-147 212F (= End point) 100C/212F
GRAVITY @ 68F SPECIFIC GRAVITY(Water 1) POUNDS/GALLON	.908 7.862
SOLUBILITY IN WATER	Complete
ACID ABSORPTION	Complete
DRY TIME (ETHER = 1)	Long
APPEARANCE	Liquid, Light Amber
ODOUR	Alcohol
FREEZE POINT	-40C/-40F

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

Flash point (PMCC lowest component).....>24°C/75°F (TCC)

Fire and Explosion hazards.....Releases flammable vapours below normal ambient temperatures. When mixed with air and exposed to ignition source, vapours can burn on open or explode when confined. Vapours may be heavier than air. May travel along ground before igniting/flashback to vapour source. Diluting with water may not suffice to raise flash point above ambient temperatures.

Extinguishing media.....Dry Chemicals; CO₂; Foam; Use water/spray fog for cooling.

Special firefighting procedures.....Do not enter fire area without proper protection. See Section III for decomposition products possible. Fight fire from safe distance/protected location. Heat may build pressure/rupture closed containers, spreading fire, increasing risk of burns/injuries. Water may be ineffective in firefighting due to low flash point. Use water spray/fog for cooling. Even if material is water soluble, may not be practical to extinguish fire by water dilution. Notify authorities if liquid enters sewer/public waters.

SECTION V - HEALTH HAZARDS

Important: No appropriate human or animal health effects data is known to exist for the mixture of ingredients in the formulation of NEUTRA-CLA CW. Methanol is present at a concentration of approximately 50% to prevent freezing in winter climates and therefore we make the following points:

A) Statements as to the effects of overexposure to this product are based on the toxicological properties of methanol and therefore the primary routes of entry hazards (eyes, skin, inhalation, and ingestion) are expected because of the presence of methanol in such a high concentration.

B) First Aid Treatments are also based on the fact that methanol is present at a concentration of approximately 50% and is counteracted in an emergency situation.

Effects of overexposure:

Inhalation (primary route).....Although no appropriate human or animal health effects data are known to exist, this material is expected to be an inhalation hazard. Prolonged or repeated exposure or breathing very high concentrations of this material may cause headaches, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, visual disturbances, giddiness, intoxication, sleepiness, unconsciousness, and death. Initial symptoms of inhalation may only be mild intoxication but may become more severe after 12-18 hours. Toxic effects are expected to be exerted on the central nervous system, especially the optic nerve.

Eye Contact:.....Although no appropriate human or animal health effects data are known to exist, this material is expected to cause severe eye irritation. Liquid vapours and mists are expected to irritate and burn the eyes.

Skin Absorption:.....Methanol may be absorbed through contact with skin to produce systemic effects.

Section V (continued) HEALTH HAZARDS

Skin Irritation (primary route)...Although no appropriate human or animal health effects data is known to exist, this material is expected to be a severe skin irritant. Brief contact may dry the skin. Prolonged or repeated contact may irritate the skin causing dermatitis.

Ingestion.....Although no appropriate human or animal health effects data is known to exist this material is expected to be a life threatening ingestion hazard because of the presence of methanol. Swallowing lesser quantities can cause blindness, dizziness, headaches or nausea. Absorption of methanol is rapid but excretion is slow, resulting in delayed effects or compounding effects of repeated exposure. Initial symptoms may only be mild intoxication but these may become more severe 12-18 hours later. Toxic effects are expected to be exerted on the central nervous system, especially the optic nerve.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure...N/DA

SECTION VI - PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT / CONTROL MEASURES

Respiratory protection.....If exposure can exceed the PEL/TLV use only NIOSH/MSHA approved supplied air respirator operated in a positive pressure mode as specified in the NIOSH/OSHA 1981 occupational health guidelines for chemical hazards.

Eye protection.....Eye, protection, including both chemical splash goggles and face shield, must be worn when possibility exists for eye contact due to spraying or airborne particles. Contact lenses must not be worn.

Skin protection.....Impervious protective suit with gloves, boots, and full head and face protection must be worn. The equipment must be cleaned thoroughly after every use.

Engineering controls.....Both local exhaust and general room ventilation are usually required.

Other hygienic practices.....Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure.

Other work practices.....Use good personal hygiene practices. Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking, or using toilet facilities. Promptly remove soiled clothing/wash thoroughly before reuse. Shower after work using plenty of soap.

SECTION VII - EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID

Important: First Aid and Emergency Treatments are based on the fact that methanol is present at a concentration of approximately 50% and is therefore the primary hazardous ingredient which needs to be counteracted in an emergency situation.

Inhalation.....If overcome by exposure, remove victim to fresh air immediately. Give oxygen or artificial respiration as needed. Obtain emergency medical attention. Prompt action is essential.

Section VIII (continued) SPILL AND DISPOSAL

Decontamination procedures....Isolate, vent, drain, wash and purge equipment before maintenance. Remove all ignition sources. Check atmosphere for explosiveness and oxygen deficiencies. If any residual product may be present, total-encapsulating impervious protective suits, gloves and boots should be worn to prevent any contact. A positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus and/or a supplied air respirator should be used.

Prepared by: M.S. Rutherford, WHMIS Director

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DISCLAIMERS

Some of the information presented and conclusions drawn herein are from sources other than direct test data on the product itself.

The information in this MSDS was obtained from sources which we believe are reliable. However, the information is provided without any warranty, express or implied, regarding its correctness.

The conditions or methods of handling, storage, use and disposal of the product are beyond our control and may be beyond our knowledge. For this and other reasons, we do not assume responsibility and expressly disclaim liability for loss, damage or expense arising out of or in anyway connected with the handling, storage, use or disposal of the product.

Section VII (continued) EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID

Eye contact.....In case of eye contact, immediately rinse clean with clean water for 20-30 minutes. Retract eyelids often. Obtain emergency medical attention.

Skin contact.....Immediately remove contaminated clothing. Wash skin thoroughly with mild soap/water. Flush with lukewarm water for 15 minutes. If sticky, use water-less cleaner first. Obtain medical attention if ill effect or irritation develops.

Ingestion.....If swallowed, give lukewarm water (pint) if victim is completely conscious/alert. Induce vomiting by sticking finger down the throat. Obtain emergency medical attention. Prompt action is essential. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person.

Emergency medical treatment procedures...Methanol ingestion is life threatening. Ingestion of this product even in small amounts can cause blindness and death. Onset of symptoms may be delayed for 18-24 hours. Treatment prior to onset of obvious symptoms may be life-saving. Methanol is rapidly absorbed and emesis should be initiated early to be effective. Within 30 minutes of ingestion, if possible administer syrup of IPECAC. After the dose is given, encourage the patient to take 6-8 ounces of clear non-carbonated fluid. Dose may be repeated once if emesis does not occur within 20 to 30 minutes. Administration of an aqueous slurry of activated charcoal with magnesium citrate or sorbitol as a cathartic has been reported helpful.

Ethanol inhibits the formation of toxic metabolites. If ethanol therapy is indicated administer a loading dosage of 7.6-10 ml of 10% ETOH in D5W over 30-60 minutes. Maintenance dose is 1.4 ml/kg/hr of 10% ETOH to achieve 100-130 MG/DL Blood ETOH level during ethanol therapy. (if charcoal is administered, ethanol should be administered intravenously and not orally).

Maintain contact with poison control center during all aspects of diagnosis and treatment.

SECTION VIII - SPILL AND DISPOSAL

Precautions if material is spilled or released....Extremely flammable liquid.

Release causes immediate fire/explosion hazard. Extinguish all ignition sources. Impound/recover large land spill. Soak up small spill. On water, may be biodegradable. Contain/minimize dispersion/collect. Report per regulatory requirements.

Waste disposal methods...Contaminated product/soil/water may be hazardous due to potentially low flash point. Landfill solids at permitted sites. Use registered transporters. Burn concentrated liquids in systems compatible with water soluble wastes. Avoid flameouts. Assure emissions comply with the applicable regulations. Dilute aqueous waste may be biodegradable. Avoid overlapping/poisoning plant biomass. Assure effluent complies with applicable regulations.

Handling and storage procedures....Store in tightly closed/properly vented containers away from heat, sparks, open flame, strong oxidizing agents. Use only non-sparking tools. Store drums with bung in up position. Carefully vent internal pressure before removing closure. Containers must be grounded before beginning transfer. Electrical equipment should conform to national electric code. Handle "empty" containers with care/vapour residue may be flammable. Vapour space above liquid may be flammable/explosive unless blanketed with inert gas.