

Material Safety Data Sheet -

1. Identification of substances

1.1 Trade Name: Snow stick sometimes referred to snow candle

1.2 Supplier: Snow Business International Ltd, The Snow Mill, Ebley, Stroud,

Glos GL5 4TR, United Kingdom.

1.3 Contact: Symon Doliczny
1.4 Telephone: +44 (0) 1453 840088
1.5 Applications To simulate falling snow

2. Hazard identification

Haxaed classification Handling R10

Highly Flammable R11
Harmful by inhalation R20
Contact with skin R21
Swallowed R22

Harmful effects of substances Fatal by inhalation, Toxic by ingestion, or skin absorption.

Causes eye and skin irritation, material is irritating to mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. Ingestion may cause severe abdominal pain, diarrhoea, nausea, vomiting, abrupt rise in body temperature, convulsions and

coma.

To the best of our knowledge, the physical and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly Investigated.

OES/MEL/Etc Toxicity Data LD50

600 Mg / Kg Dog 630 Mg / Kg Rat

Acceptable daily dose 0.025 mg per kg of body weight i.e 2mg per day for an

average person.

Intermediate products Products of combustion or decomposition, include toxic

fumes of carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

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Pregnant or nursing mothers Metaldehyde. The chemical contained in SnowSticks is not

listed in FH40/96 as having a risk likely to cause heritable

genetic damage, birth defects or cancer.

3. Work activity detail

When falling snow is required on location, the SnowStick is held in a gloved hand, or placed into a steel 'bucket', or into a SnowStick holder. It is lit like a conventional candle / firework and the resulting emission which continues until the chemical reaction is complete, is like that of a white ash or flock until the chemical is exhausted.

4. Sources of exposure

Storage and issue The SnowStick is only taken when required on location, and in

quantities that are likely to be used up avoiding the necessity of

having to store surplus materials.

Disposal Disposal is not normally required; stock is only drawn as it is used.

Damaged or suspect stock is disposed by incineration in a safe area

after all production crew have dispersed.

5. Use / Handling of substances

SnowSticks are designed for outdoor use by trained special effects personnel only. Under no circumstances should a SnowStick be supplied to a member of the general public or to anyone who is not known to be competent to use it.

Provisionally aim to use one device every 1minute in open areas. This will vary according to the volume of snow required and wind conditions.

Before you start have ready

- Gloves and SnowStick holder (or metal 'bucket') to hold the lit device
- Masks and goggles must be warn.
- Bucket of water to extinguish burning SnowSticks if necessary
- Fire blanket and fire fighting equipment available adjacent to work area.
- First aid kit with eyewash station in a suitable accessible place.
- If you are working above people and hand holding the SnowStick in a gloved hand, put a strip of gaffer tape down the length of the device so that if the stick breaks a hot tip cannot drop onto heads or to where a person can try to pick it up. The lit end is very hot and will burn flesh. When the falling snow effect is required
- Put on the appropriate safety equipment
- Light the open end of the device so that it glows and smoulders. Only light the device at the very tip, a single glowing ember on the tip is enough to do the job, be patient and wait.
- For about 20 seconds the device will do nothing but give off smoke. If the device flares (flames) blow it out. They can sometimes flare up to three times, just blow it out it will settle down.

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- After about 20 seconds a white flotsam will be given off for a duration of about 50 to 75 seconds. The size of this flotsam depends upon the speed of air passing it, try and keep the airflow or rate of movement constant. Do not flick the device from side to side as this simply throws the innards out making it useless. When out of doors place the device into an empty metal bucket, as you walk swing the bucket gently and it has the effect of snow rising and floating out of the bucket, this is particularly useful in windy conditions as it allows decent size flakes to form in the shelter of the bucket.
- The SnowStick burns down to about 2 inches from the end. When expired, if hand held, dispose of safely as a hot object.
- Always transport SnowSticks packed laid flat. This will avoid vibrating all the active ingredients to one end of the device and will keep a more consistent effect when in use.
- If out of doors on dry grass, dry woodland or similar areas of fire risk, treat the hot ends of expired devices as a fire risk, use sand buckets for safe disposal after use.
- The ash breaks up in the wind as it makes contact with the ground or hard objects leaving no visible litter. The 'invisible' remnants biodegrade fully in a few days and leave no residue in water.
- Do not use indoors

6. Existing control measures

Ventilation SnowSticks are designed for use only in the open. Do not use

indoors

Personal protective equipment Heat resistant gloves are recommended. A Martindale mask

and protective goggles should always be warn.

Other control measures No smoking, eating or drinking is allowed in the work area.

Keep containers closed when not in use.

Kit for location work must include all necessary personal protective equipment plus the basic essentials for dealing with an emergency. i.e. Fire blanket or extinguisher, clean

water for eye irrigation and First Aid Kit.

7. Existing monitoring arrangements

Workplace monitoring The Crew Chief in charge of effects is ultimately responsible

for the health and safety of everyone concerned. The Crew Chief's judgement of any given situation with regard to safety will determine whether or not an effect can be used.







8. Welfare and hygiene

Welfare and hygiene provisions

First Aid Kit for use on location should contain an eye bath and a fresh supply of eye wash solution.

Special training

The handling of SnowSticks is strictly limited to those technicians qualified to do so. Qualifications are obtained through specialist training and examinations. Health and safety training is included in the specialist training.

9. Emergency procedures

Spillage SnowSticks are cased units therefore the problem of spillage is not an issue, loose chemicals such as Metaldehyde can be swept up and returned to the bulk of the same chemical or if it is contaminated can be destroyed as disposal, see section 4.

10. First Aid

Skin Contact: Wash thoroughly with soap and cold water.

Eye Contact: Irrigate with copious amounts of cold water for 15 minutes, seek medical

advice if irritation persists.

Inhalation: Remove to an area not affected by the path of smoke and/or debris

particles, seek medical assistance immediately.

Ingestion: Wash out mouth with water, do not induce vomiting, seek medical help

immediately.

11. Fire

If a fire develops in the area of storage or the vehicle carrying SnowSticks, evacuate the area and warn fire fighters of the presence of Metaldehyde.

12. Storage

SnowSticks should be stored in a cool dry place (below $40\,^{\circ}$ C) as 'Flammable Solids'. Metaldehyde begins to decompose slowly at $50\,^{\circ}$ C degrees and fairly rapidly at $60\,^{\circ}$ C.







13. Other considerations

Substitute substances None: - The continued use of this substance, as described in

this assessment is necessary.

Degration in soil 100% in a few days

Water sediment nil

Note

Metaldehyde is the active ingredient of slug bait or pellets and various liquid formations which are used in large quantities in many parts of the world, both commercially and domestically, to control damage to vegetables, fruit and flowers in fields and gardens. It is also used as fuel for camping stoves. Upon heating above 80 deg C it breaks down into Acetaldehyde a naturally occurring chemical in some food stuffs such as bread and ripe fruit. It is formed naturally in the body as a result of the metabolization of alcohol.

14. Transport Information

UN Number 1332

UN proper shipping name Metaldehyde (in powder form)

Transport hazard class 4.1 Packing group 111

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Approved S Doliczny

Review date

The statements in this bulletin were made to the best of our knowledge and are as accurate as possible. They are given for information only. They do not constitute a contractual guarantee of a product's properties. They must neither be altered nor transferred to other products.



