



## Fiberlock Piranha NexStrip 8 - 5702

### ICP Building Solutions Group (CAN)

Version No: 6.9

Safety Data Sheet according to WHMIS 2015 requirements

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S.GHS.CAN.EN

## SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

### Product Identifier

Product name	Fiberlock Piranha NexStrip 8 - 5702
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	CORROSIVE SOLID, BASIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S.
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Paint Remover
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### Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	ICP Building Solutions Group (CAN)
Address	555 Bay St. North Hamilton, Ontario L8L 1H1 Canada
Telephone	978-623-9980
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.icpgroup.com
Email	Not Available

### Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	Chemtel
Emergency telephone numbers	1-800-255-3924
Other emergency telephone numbers	1-813-248-0585

## SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

NFPA 704 diamond



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Classification	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation), Carcinogenicity Category 1A, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1A
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### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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SIGNAL WORD	<b>DANGER</b>
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### Hazard statement(s)

H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H350	May cause cancer.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

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**Physical and Health hazard(s) not otherwise classified**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) General**

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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**SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS****Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
1305-62-0	20-30	<u>hydrated lime</u>
1310-73-2	5-10	<u>sodium hydroxide</u>
92704-41-1	1-5	<u>calcined china clay</u>

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

**SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES****Description of first aid measures**

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.</li> <li>▶ Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prosthesis such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.</li> <li>▶ Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema.</li> <li>▶ Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs).</li> <li>▶ As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested.</li> <li>▶ Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered.</li> </ul> <p><b>This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her.</b> (ICSC13719)</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.</li> <li>▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.</li> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> </ul>

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- ▶ 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.
- ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

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

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short-term repeated exposures to highly alkaline materials:

- ▶ Respiratory stress is uncommon but present occasionally because of soft tissue edema.
  - ▶ Unless endotracheal intubation can be accomplished under direct vision, cricothyroidotomy or tracheotomy may be necessary.
  - ▶ Oxygen is given as indicated.
  - ▶ The presence of shock suggests perforation and mandates an intravenous line and fluid administration.
  - ▶ Damage due to alkaline corrosives occurs by liquefaction necrosis whereby the saponification of fats and solubilisation of proteins allow deep penetration into the tissue.
- Alkalis continue to cause damage after exposure.

INGESTION:

- ▶ Milk and water are the preferred diluents
- No more than 2 glasses of water should be given to an adult.
- ▶ Neutralising agents should never be given since exothermic heat reaction may compound injury.

\* Catharsis and emesis are absolutely contra-indicated.

\* Activated charcoal does not absorb alkali.

\* Gastric lavage should not be used.

Supportive care involves the following:

- ▶ Withhold oral feedings initially.
- ▶ If endoscopy confirms transmucosal injury start steroids only within the first 48 hours.
- ▶ Carefully evaluate the amount of tissue necrosis before assessing the need for surgical intervention.
- ▶ Patients should be instructed to seek medical attention whenever they develop difficulty in swallowing (dysphagia).

SKIN AND EYE:

- ▶ Injury should be irrigated for 20-30 minutes.
- Eye injuries require saline. [Ellenhorn & Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

**SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES****Extinguishing media**

- ▶ Jets of water.
- ▶ Water spray or fog.

**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	None known.
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**Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters**

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Non combustible.</li> <li>▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.</li> </ul> <p>When aluminium oxide dust is dispersed in air, firefighters should wear protection against inhalation of dust particles, which can also contain hazardous substances from the fire absorbed on the alumina particles.</p> <p>May emit corrosive fumes.</p>

**SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES****Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

**Environmental precautions**

See section 12

**Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material.</li> <li>▶ Check regularly for spills and leaks.</li> <li>▶ Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

**SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE****Precautions for safe handling**

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT store near acids, or oxidising agents</b></li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.</li> </ul>

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## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.</li> <li>▶ Plastic pail.</li> </ul> <p>For low viscosity materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.</li> <li>▶ Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<p>For aluminas (aluminium oxide): Incompatible with hot chlorinated rubber. In the presence of chlorine trifluoride may react violently and ignite.</p> <p>Calcium hydroxide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ produces explosive decomposition on contact with maleic anhydride</li> <li>▶ may form explosive compounds or explode on contact with ammonium salts, phosphorus, nitroethane, nitromethane, nitroparaffins or nitropropane; salts may be shock-sensitive</li> <li>▶ is incompatible with acids</li> <li>▶ attacks some metals and coatings</li> <li>▶ forms salts with nitroparaffins in the presence of water which are explosive when dried.</li> </ul> <p>Sodium hydroxide/ potassium hydroxide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ reacts with water evolving heat and corrosive fumes</li> <li>▶ reacts violently with acids, trans-acetylene dichloride, aminotetrazole, p-bis(1,3-dibromoethyl), benzene, bromoform, halogenated compounds, nitrogen-containing compounds, organic halogens, chlorine dioxide ((explodes), chloroform, cresols, cyclopentadiene, 4-chloro-2-methylphenol, cis-dichloroethylene, 2,2-dichloro-3,3-dimethylbutane, ethylene chlorohydrin, germanium, iodine pentafluoride, maleic anhydride, p-nitrotoluene, nitrogen trichloride, o-nitrophenol, phosphonium iodide, potassium peroxodisulfate, propylene oxide, 1,2,4,5-tetrachlorobenzene (highly toxic substance is forme), 2,2,3,3-tetrafluoro-1-propanol, tetrahydrofuran, thorium dicarbide, trichloroethanol, 2,4,6-trinitrotoluene, vinyl acetate</li> <li>▶ reacts with fluorine, nitroalkanes, (forming explosive compounds)</li> <li>▶ incompatible with acetic acid, acetaldehyde, acetic anhydride, acrolein, acrylonitrile, allyl chloride, organic anhydride, acrylates, alcohols, aldehydes, alkylene oxides, substituted allyls, ammonium chloroplatinate, benzanthrone, bromine, benzene-1,4-diol, carbon dioxide, cellulose nitrate, chlorine trifluoride, 4-chlorobutyronitrile, chlorohydrin, chloronitrotoluenes, chlorosulfonic acid, cinnamaldehyde, caprolactam solution, chlorocresols, 1,2-dichloroethylene, epichlorohydrin, ethylene cyanohydrin, formaldehyde (forms formic acid and flammable hydrogen gas), glycols, glyoxal, hexachloroplatinate, hydrogen sulfide, hydroquinone, iron-silicon, isocyanates, ketones, methyl azide, 4-methyl-2-nitrophenol, mineral acids (forming corresponding salt), nitrobenzene, N-nitrosodihydroxylamine, nitrates pentol, phenols, phosphorus, phosphorus pentoxide, beta-propiolactone, sodium, sulfur dioxide, tetrahydroborate, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane, 2,2,2-trichloroethanol, trichloronitromethane, zirconium</li> <li>▶ ignites on contact with cinnamaldehyde or zinc and reacts explosively with a mixture of chloroform and methane</li> <li>▶ forms heat-, friction-, and/ or shock-sensitive- explosive salts with nitro-compounds, cyanogen azide, 3-ethyl-4-hydroxy-1,2,5-oxadiazole, 3-methyl-2-penten-4-yn-1-ol, N,N'-bis(2,2,2-trinitroethyl)urea, trichloroethylene (forms dichloroacetylene)</li> <li>▶ increase the explosive sensitivity of nitromethane</li> <li>▶ attacks some plastics, rubber, coatings and metals: aluminium, tin, zinc, etc, and their alloys, producing flammable hydrogen gas</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ In presence of moisture, the material is corrosive to aluminium, zinc and tin producing highly flammable hydrogen gas.</li> <li>▶ Reacts with aluminium / zinc producing flammable, explosive hydrogen gas</li> <li>▶ Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.</li> </ul>

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

## Control parameters

## OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

## INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	hydrated lime	Calcium hydroxide	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	hydrated lime	Calcium hydroxide	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV Basis: eye, upper respiratory tract & skin irritation
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	hydrated lime	Calcium hydroxide	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	hydrated lime	Calcium hydroxide	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	hydrated lime	Not Available	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Eye, URT, & skin irr
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)	hydrated lime	Calcium hydroxide	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)	hydrated lime	Calcium hydroxide	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	hydrated lime	Calcium hydroxide	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	hydrated lime	Calcium hydroxide	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Eye, URT, & skin irr
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	2 mg/m3	TLV Basis: upper respiratory tract, eye & skin irritation
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	2 mg/m3	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	2 mg/m3	Not Available
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	sodium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	2 mg/m3	TLV® Basis: URT, eye, & skin irr
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)	sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	2 mg/m3	Not Available
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)	sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	2 mg/m3	Not Available
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	2 mg/m3	Not Available
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	2 mg/m3	TLV® Basis: URT, eye, & skin irr

## EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
hydrated lime	Calcium hydroxide	1 mg/m3	240 mg/m3	1,500 mg/m3
sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
hydrated lime	Not Available	Not Available
sodium hydroxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available
calcined china clay	Not Available	Not Available


## OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE BANDING

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
calcined china clay	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

## Notes:

Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

## Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with unperforated side shields may be used where continuous eye protection is desirable, as in laboratories; spectacles are not sufficient where complete eye protection is needed such as when handling bulk-quantities, where there is a danger of splashing, or if the material may be under pressure.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properly fitted.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Elbow length PVC gloves</li> </ul>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ PVC Apron.</li> </ul>

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Not Available		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	13	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available

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Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> </ul>
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	<p>There is strong evidence to suggest that this material can cause, if inhaled once, very serious, irreversible damage of organs. The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhaling corrosive bases may irritate the respiratory tract. Symptoms include cough, choking, pain and damage to the mucous membrane. Minor exposures or slow dissolving of calcium hydroxide, in body fluids in the airway and lungs may produce delayed severe irritation or burning sensation. Severe acute dust inhalation may produce throat inflammation and fluid in the lungs. Sudden inhalation of sodium hydroxide dust may produce fatal outcome such as spasm, inflammation of the throat and airway, burns, severe lung inflammation and fluid accumulated in the lungs. These manifest as coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath, headache, nausea and vomiting.</p>
Ingestion	<p>There is strong evidence to suggest that this material can cause, if swallowed once, very serious, irreversible damage of organs. Ingestion of alkaline corrosives may produce burns around the mouth, ulcerations and swellings of the mucous membranes, profuse saliva production, with an inability to speak or swallow. Both the oesophagus and stomach may experience burning pain; vomiting and diarrhoea may follow. Ingestion of sodium hydroxide may result in severe pain, burns to the mouth, throat, stomach, nausea and vomiting, swelling of the throat and subsequent perforation of the gastro-intestinal tract and suffocation but a 1% solution (pH 13.4) of sodium hydroxide in water failed to cause any damage of the stomach or gullet in rabbits. The material has <b>NOT</b> 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.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>The material can produce severe chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. There is strong evidence to suggest that this material, on a single contact with skin, can cause very serious, irreversible damage of organs. Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Though considered non-harmful, slight irritation may result from contact because of the abrasive nature of the aluminium oxide particles. Thus it may cause itching and skin reaction and inflammation. In the presence of moisture calcium hydroxide (slaked lime) is a caustic irritant and can be damaging to human tissue. Skin contact may result in severe burns and blistering, depending on duration of contact. Sodium hydroxide causes burns which may take time to manifest and cause pain, thus care should be taken to avoid contamination of gloves and boots. A 5% aqueous solution of it produces tissue death on rabbit skin while 1% solution caused no effect on irrigated rabbit eye. Skin contact with alkaline corrosives may produce severe pain and burns; brownish stains may develop. The corroded area may be soft, gelatinous and necrotic; tissue destruction may be deep. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>
Eye	<p>Direct eye contact with corrosive bases can cause pain and burns. There may be swelling, epithelium destruction, clouding of the cornea and inflammation of the iris. Eye contact with calcium hydroxide may result in severe irritation and pain. The material may induce ulcerations of the eyeball surface.</p>
Chronic	<p>Studies show that inhaling this substance for over a long period (e.g. in an occupational setting) may increase the risk of cancer. Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Animal testing shows long term exposure to aluminium oxides may cause lung disease and cancer, depending on the size of the particle. The smaller the size, the greater the tendencies of causing harm.</p>

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	Long term exposure to calcium hydroxide may result in narrowing of the gullet, with difficulty in swallowing. This may happen after weeks, months or years of exposure. There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment.	
Fiberlock Piranha NexStrip 8 - 5702	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
hydrated lime	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: ~500-2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
sodium hydroxide	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1350 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 0.05 mg/24h SEVERE
		Eye (rabbit): 1 mg/24h SEVERE
		Eye (rabbit): 1 mg/30s rinsed-SEVERE
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h SEVERE
	Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) <sup>[1]</sup>	
calcined china clay	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

<b>HYDRATED LIME</b>	The material may produce respiratory tract irritation, and result in damage to the lung including reduced lung function. hydrated lime, as calcium hydroxide
<b>Fiberlock Piranha NexStrip 8 - 5702 &amp; HYDRATED LIME &amp; SODIUM HYDROXIDE</b>	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.
<b>HYDRATED LIME &amp; CALCINED CHINA CLAY</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
<b>HYDRATED LIME &amp; SODIUM HYDROXIDE</b>	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.

<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	✗	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	✓
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	✓	<b>Reproductivity</b>	✗
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	✗	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	✓
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	✗	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	✓
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	✗	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	✗

**Legend:** ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Toxicity

	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Fiberlock Piranha NexStrip 8 - 5702	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
hydrated lime	LC50	96	Fish	4-630mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	49.1mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>4-mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	14mg/L	2
sodium hydroxide	LC50	96	Fish	125mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	40.4mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	318000mg/L	3

Continued...

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	NOEC	96	Fish	56mg/L	4
calcined china clay	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>100mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>100mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	2-500mg/L	2
	EC10	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	33mg/L	2
	NOEC	504	Crustacea	1-mg/L	2
<b>Legend:</b>	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

## Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
sodium hydroxide	LOW	LOW

## Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
sodium hydroxide	LOW (LogKOW = -3.8796)

## Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
sodium hydroxide	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

## Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible.</li> <li>▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.</li> </ul>
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## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

## Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO

## Land transport (TDG)

UN number	3262
UN proper shipping name	CORROSIVE SOLID, BASIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S.
Transport hazard class(es)	Class : 8
	Subrisk : Not Applicable
Packing group	II
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions : 16
	Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index : 1 kg
	ERAP Index : Not Applicable

## Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	3262
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## Fiberlock Piranha NexStrip 8 - 5702

<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	Corrosive solid, basic, inorganic, n.o.s. *	
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	ICAO/IATA Class	8
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	8L
<b>Packing group</b>	II	
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	Special provisions	A3 A803
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	863
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	50 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	859
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	15 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y844
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	5 kg

## Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

<b>UN number</b>	3262	
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	CORROSIVE SOLID, BASIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S.	
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	IMDG Class	8
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
<b>Packing group</b>	II	
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	EMS Number	F-A , S-B
	Special provisions	274
	Limited Quantities	1 kg

## Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

## SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

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

## HYDRATED LIME IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits  
 Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits  
 Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits  
 Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits  
 Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits  
 Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits  
 Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants  
 Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits  
 Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances  
 Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)  
 Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS (English)  
 Canada Transport Dangerous Goods - Schedule 1  
 Canada Transport Dangerous Goods - Schedule 3  
 GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles  
 IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements  
 IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk  
 International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations  
 International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)  
 United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations

## SODIUM HYDROXIDE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits  
 Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits  
 Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits  
 Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits  
 Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits  
 Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits  
 Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants  
 Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits  
 Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances  
 Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances  
 Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

Canada Forensic Identification Services Chemical Carcinogenicity Evaluation - Table 1 - Chemicals Considered for Assessment  
 Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS (English)  
 Canada Transport Dangerous Goods - Schedule 1  
 Canada Transport Dangerous Goods - Schedule 3  
 GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles  
 IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements  
 IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards  
 International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations  
 International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)  
 United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations

## CALCINED CHINA CLAY IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Continued...

## Fiberlock Piranha NexStrip 8 - 5702

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

## National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	No (calcined china clay)
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (hydrated lime; calcined china clay; sodium hydroxide)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (calcined china clay)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (calcined china clay)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	No (calcined china clay)
<b>Legend:</b>	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

<b>Revision Date</b>	01/31/2020
<b>Initial Date</b>	10/26/2017

## CONTACT POINT

\*\*PLEASE NOTE THAT TITANIUM DIOXIDE IS NOT PRESENT IN CLEAR OR NEUTRAL BASES\*\*

## SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
5.9.1.1.1	01/31/2020	Acute Health (inhaled), Acute Health (skin), Acute Health (swallowed), Chronic Health, Classification, Environmental, Ingredients, Supplier Information, Name

## Other information

Classification of the preparation 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.

The 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.

## Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average  
 PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit  
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer  
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit  
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.  
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations  
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor  
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value  
 LOD: Limit Of Detection  
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value  
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors  
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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