



## Fiberlock Piranha NexStrip 8 - 5702

### ICP Building Solutions Group

Version No: 6.9

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: 01/31/2020

Print Date: 01/31/2020

S.GHS.USA.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
Address	150 Dascomb Road Andover MA United States
Telephone	1-978-623-9980
Fax	Not Available
Website	<a href="http://www.icpgroup.com">http://www.icpgroup.com</a>
Email	Not Available

### Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	ChemTel
Emergency telephone numbers	800-255-3924
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

## 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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**Hazard(s) not otherwise classified**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) General**

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

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

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

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

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

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

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

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

<b>P501</b>	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>▶ Prostheses 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.

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

See Section 11

**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. 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>
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<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-nitrosohydroxylamine, nitrates pentol, phenols, phosphorus, phosphorus pentaoxide, 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
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	hydrated lime	Calcium hydrate, Caustic lime, Hydrated lime, Slaked lime	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	hydrated lime	Calcium hydroxide	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Eye, URT, & skin irr
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	hydrated lime	Calcium hydroxide: Total dust	15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	hydrated lime	Calcium hydroxide: Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	sodium hydroxide	Caustic soda, Lye, Soda lye, Sodium hydrate	Not Available	Not Available	2 mg/m3	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	2 mg/m3	TLV® Basis: URT, eye, & skin irr
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

**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


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hydrated lime	Not Available	Not Available
sodium hydroxide	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	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>
<b>Notes:</b>	<i>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.</i>	

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

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

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## 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. 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.</p>

Fiberlock Piranha NexStrip 8 - 5702	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
hydrated lime	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	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	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	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	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available

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<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
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<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

Fiberlock Piranha NexStrip 8 - 5702	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

hydrated lime	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	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	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	125mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	40.4mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	3180000mg/L	3
	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
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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)

Continued...

## Fiberlock Piranha NexStrip 8 - 5702

## 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</b> allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</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 (DOT)

UN number	3262				
UN proper shipping name	Corrosive solid, basic, inorganic, n.o.s.				
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Class</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>	Class	8	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Class	8				
Subrisk	Not Applicable				
Packing group	II				
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable				
Special precautions for user	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Hazard Label</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>IB8, IP2, IP4, T3, TP33</td> </tr> </table>	Hazard Label	8	Special provisions	IB8, IP2, IP4, T3, TP33
Hazard Label	8				
Special provisions	IB8, IP2, IP4, T3, TP33				

## Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	3262														
UN proper shipping name	Corrosive solid, basic, inorganic, n.o.s. *														
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td> <td>8L</td> </tr> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class	8	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable	ERG Code	8L								
ICAO/IATA Class	8														
ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable														
ERG Code	8L														
Packing group	II														
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable														
Special precautions for user	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>A3 A803</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td> <td>863</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>50 kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td> <td>859</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>15 kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions</td> <td>Y844</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>5 kg</td> </tr> </table>	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
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)

UN number	3262				
UN proper shipping name	CORROSIVE SOLID, BASIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S.				
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>IMDG Class</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IMDG Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>	IMDG Class	8	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
IMDG Class	8				
IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable				
Packing group	II				
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable				



## Fiberlock Piranha NexStrip 8 - 5702

Special precautions for user	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

## HYDRATED LIME IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants
IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements	US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants
IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (Spanish)
International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations	US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)
US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	US Department of Transportation (DOT), Hazardous Material Table
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) (Spanish)
US - Idaho Toxic Air Pollutants Non- Carcinogenic Increments - Occupational Exposure Limits	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-1 (Spanish)
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	US Postal Service (USPS) Hazardous Materials Table: Postal Service Mailability Guide
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	US Postal Service (USPS) Numerical Listing of Proper Shipping Names by Identification (ID) Number
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

## SODIUM HYDROXIDE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants
IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements	US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants
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	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (Spanish)
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)	US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)
United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations	US Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security Part 153: Ships Carrying Bulk Liquid, Liquefied gas or compressed gas hazardous materials. Table 1 to Part 153 --Summary of Minimum Requirements
US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances
US - California OEHHA/ARB - Acute Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (RELS)	US Department of Transportation (DOT) List of Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities - Hazardous Substances Other Than Radionuclides
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	US Department of Transportation (DOT), Hazardous Material Table
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US - Idaho Toxic Air Pollutants Non- Carcinogenic Increments - Occupational Exposure Limits	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) (Spanish)
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-1 (Spanish)
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	US Postal Service (USPS) Hazardous Materials Table: Postal Service Mailability Guide
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	US Postal Service (USPS) Numerical Listing of Proper Shipping Names by Identification (ID) Number
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

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

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
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## Federal Regulations

## Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

## SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	No
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No

Continued...

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Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	Yes
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	Yes
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	No
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	Yes
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

**US. EPA CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (40 CFR 302.4)**

Name	Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb)	Reportable Quantity in kg
Sodium hydroxide	1000	454

**State Regulations****US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65**

None Reported

**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

Continued...

**Fiberlock Piranha NexStrip 8 - 5702**

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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