



Fiberlock Piranha 8 5780

ICP Building Solutions Group

Version No: 6.8

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

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S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product name	Fiberlock Piranha 8 5780
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	Paint or Paint related material
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Paint and varnish 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	http://www.icpgroup.com
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	Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1A
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Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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SIGNAL WORD	DANGER
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Hazard statement(s)

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

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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

P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

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

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
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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	20-22	<u>calcium hydroxide</u>
1309-42-8	14-17	<u>magnesium hydroxide</u>
1310-73-2	8-10	<u>sodium hydroxide</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

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. ▶ 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. ▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. ▶ Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ 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. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay. ▶ Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema. ▶ Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs). ▶ 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. ▶ Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered. <p>This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her. (ICSC13719)</p>
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. ▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ 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

Continued...

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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

The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
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Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions. ▶ However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn. <p>Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> , carbon dioxide (CO₂) , metal oxides , other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

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

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material. ▶ Check regularly for spills and leaks. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
Major Spills	#

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

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

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Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. ▶ Plastic pail. <p>For low viscosity materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type. ▶ Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
Storage incompatibility	<p>Calcium hydroxide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ produces explosive decomposition on contact with maleic anhydride ▶ may form explosive compounds or explode on contact with ammonium salts, phosphorus, nitroethane, nitromethane, nitroparaffins or nitropropane; salts may be shock-sensitive ▶ is incompatible with acids ▶ attacks some metals and coatings ▶ forms salts with nitroparaffins in the presence of water which are explosive when dried. <p>Sodium hydroxide/ potassium hydroxide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ reacts with water evolving heat and corrosive fumes ▶ 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 ▶ reacts with fluorine, nitroalkanes, (forming explosive compounds) ▶ 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 pentaoxide, beta-propiolactone, sodium, sulfur dioxide, tetrahydroborate, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane, 2,2,2-trichloroethanol, trichloronitromethane, zirconium ▶ ignites on contact with cinnamaldehyde or zinc and reacts explosively with a mixture of chloroform and methane ▶ 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) ▶ increase the explosive sensitivity of nitromethane ▶ attacks some plastics, rubber, coatings and metals: aluminium, tin, zinc, etc, and their alloys, producing flammable hydrogen gas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Reacts with aluminium / zinc producing flammable, explosive hydrogen gas ▶ Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates. ▶ Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.

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)	calcium hydroxide	Calcium hydrate, Caustic lime, Hydrated lime, Slaked lime	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	calcium hydroxide	Calcium hydroxide	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Eye, URT, & skin irr
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	calcium hydroxide	Calcium hydroxide: Total dust	15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	calcium hydroxide	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
calcium hydroxide	Calcium hydroxide	1 mg/m3	240 mg/m3	1,500 mg/m3
magnesium hydroxide	Magnesium hydroxide	26 mg/m3	280 mg/m3	1,700 mg/m3
sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
calcium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available
magnesium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available
sodium hydroxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE BANDING


Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
magnesium hydroxide	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³

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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

Appropriate engineering controls	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.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Chemical goggles whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properly fitted.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Elbow length PVC gloves ▶ When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots. <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ PVC Apron.

Respiratory protection

Type AK-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Text		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	>13	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
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"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

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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.</p> <p>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> <p>The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by inhalation". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.</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.</p> <p>Magnesium salts are generally absorbed so slowly that swallowing these cause few toxic effects, with purging being the most significant. If it cannot be removed (for example in bowel obstruction or paralysis), it may irritate the gut lining and be absorbed into the body. 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.</p> <p>The material has NOT 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>A 5% aqueous solution of it produces tissue death on rabbit skin while 1% solution caused no effect on irrigated rabbit eye.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>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>If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.</p> <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.</p> <p>Eye contact with calcium hydroxide may result in severe irritation and pain. The material may induce ulcerations of the eyeball surface.</p>
Chronic	<p>Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue.</p> <p>Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p> <p>In a case of chronic abuse of magnesium citrate, symptoms seen included tiredness and severe low blood pressure which did not respond to treatment. Blood tests revealed extremely high levels of magnesium, and the patient was found to have a perforated ulcer of the duodenum.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Prolonged use of magnesium hydroxide may result in stone in the stools and kidney failure. Long-term use of high amounts also results in depletion of body phosphorus stores, causing low phosphate in the blood and urine, increased absorption of calcium in the bone and debility with anorexia, weakness, bone pain, and malaise.</p>

Fiberlock Piranha 8 5780	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
calcium hydroxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: ~500-2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
magnesium hydroxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
sodium hydroxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1350 mg/kg ^[2]	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) ^[1]
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h SEVERE
	Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[1]	
Legend:	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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MAGNESIUM HYDROXIDE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.		
SODIUM HYDROXIDE	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.		
Fiberlock Piranha 8 5780 & CALCIUM HYDROXIDE & MAGNESIUM HYDROXIDE & SODIUM HYDROXIDE	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.		
CALCIUM HYDROXIDE & SODIUM HYDROXIDE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.		
Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

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 8 5780	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
calcium hydroxide	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
magnesium hydroxide	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	2-820mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	343.56mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/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
Legend:	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.

for magnesium compounds in general:

Fish LC50: 100-400 mg/l

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)

Continued...

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SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ Recycle wherever possible. ▶ 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.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO

Land transport (DOT)

UN number	3066				
UN proper shipping name	Paint or Paint related material				
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Class</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">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" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Hazard Label</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Special provisions</td> <td>367, B2, IB2, T7, TP2, TP28</td> </tr> </table>	Hazard Label	8	Special provisions	367, B2, IB2, T7, TP2, TP28
Hazard Label	8				
Special provisions	367, B2, IB2, T7, TP2, TP28				

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	3066														
UN proper shipping name	Paint corrosive (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base); Paint related material corrosive (including paint thinning or reducing compounds)														
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">ICAO/IATA Class</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">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" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Special provisions</td> <td>A3 A72 A192 A803</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td> <td>855</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>30 L</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td> <td>851</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>1 L</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions</td> <td>Y840</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>0.5 L</td> </tr> </table>	Special provisions	A3 A72 A192 A803	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	855	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	30 L	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	851	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y840	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	0.5 L
Special provisions	A3 A72 A192 A803														
Cargo Only Packing Instructions	855														
Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	30 L														
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	851														
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L														
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y840														
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	0.5 L														

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	3066				
UN proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)				
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">IMDG Class</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">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				
Special precautions for user	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">EMS Number</td> <td>F-A , S-B</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Special provisions</td> <td>163 367</td> </tr> </table>	EMS Number	F-A , S-B	Special provisions	163 367
EMS Number	F-A , S-B				
Special provisions	163 367				

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Limited Quantities | 1 L

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

CALCIUM HYDROXIDE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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
 US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants
 US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants
 US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits
 US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants
 US - Idaho Toxic Air Pollutants Non- Carcinogenic Increments - Occupational Exposure Limits
 US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants
 US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)
 US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)
 US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants
 US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants
 US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants
 US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants
 US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (Spanish)
 US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
 US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)
 US Department of Transportation (DOT), Hazardous Material Table
 US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
 US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
 US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) (Spanish)
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-1 (Spanish)
 US Postal Service (USPS) Hazardous Materials Table: Postal Service Mailability Guide
 US Postal Service (USPS) Numerical Listing of Proper Shipping Names by Identification (ID) Number
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
 US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

MAGNESIUM HYDROXIDE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles
 IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply
 IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
 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
 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
 US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants
 US - California OEHHA/ARB - Acute Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (RELs)
 US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants
 US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits
 US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants
 US - Idaho Toxic Air Pollutants Non- Carcinogenic Increments - Occupational Exposure Limits
 US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants
 US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)
 US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)
 US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants
 US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants
 US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants
 US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants
 US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (Spanish)
 US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
 US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)
 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 CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances
 US Department of Transportation (DOT) List of Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities - Hazardous Substances Other Than Radionuclides
 US Department of Transportation (DOT), Hazardous Material Table
 US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
 US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
 US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) (Spanish)
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
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 US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

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
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No

Continued...

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Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	Yes
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	Yes
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	Yes
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	No
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	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (magnesium hydroxide; sodium hydroxide; calcium hydroxide)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	Yes
Legend:	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

Revision Date	01/22/2020
Initial Date	03/19/2017

CONTACT POINT

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

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
5.8.1.1.1	01/22/2020	Acute Health (inhaled), Acute Health (skin), Acute Health (swallowed), Classification, Disposal, Environmental, Ingredients, Physical Properties, Spills (major), Supplier Information

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...

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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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