



Fiberlock IAQ 2500 8325

ICP Building Solutions Group (CAN)

Version No: 4.5

Safety Data Sheet according to WHMIS 2015 requirements

Issue Date: 06/11/2020

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S.GHS.CAN.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product name	Fiberlock IAQ 2500 8325
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Ready-to-Use Disinfectant Cleaner
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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	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2B, Skin Sensitizer Category 1
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Label elements

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

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H320	Causes eye irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

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

P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P321	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

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
68391-01-5	0.105	<u>benzyl-C12-18-alkyldimethylammonium chloride</u>
85409-23-0	0.105	<u>benzyl C12-14 alkyldimethylammonium chloride</u>
64-02-8	0-2	<u>EDTA tetrasodium salt</u>
112-34-5	5-10	<u>diethylene glycol monobutyl ether</u>
7732-18-5	90	<u>water</u>

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.
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.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

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) ' other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. <p>May emit poisonous fumes. 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

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
Major Spills	<p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.

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	

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	None known

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**Control parameters****OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)****INGREDIENT DATA**

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Not Available	10 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Hematologic, liver & kidney eff
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	No British Columbia exposure limit at this time.
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	10 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Hematologic, liver & kidney eff

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
benzyl-C12-18-alkyldimethylammonium chloride	Alkylbenzyltrimethyl ammonium chloride, (C12-C18)	0.61 mg/m3	6.8 mg/m3	60 mg/m3
EDTA tetrasodium salt	Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, tetrasodium salt, dihydrate	82 mg/m3	900 mg/m3	5,500 mg/m3
EDTA tetrasodium salt	Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, tetrasodium salt; (Tetrasodium EDTA)	75 mg/m3	830 mg/m3	5,000 mg/m3
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Butoxyethoxy)ethanol, 2-(2-; (Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether)	30 ppm	33 ppm	200 ppm
Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH		


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benzyl-C12-18-alkyldimethylammonium chloride	Not Available	Not Available
benzyl C12-14 alkyldimethylammonium chloride	Not Available	Not Available
EDTA tetrasodium salt	Not Available	Not Available
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Not Available	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE BANDING

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
benzyl-C12-18-alkyldimethylammonium chloride	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³
benzyl C12-14 alkyldimethylammonium chloride	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³
EDTA tetrasodium salt	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³
Notes:	<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

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"> ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber ▶ When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots. <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. <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. ▶ P.V.C.

Respiratory protection

Type A 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)	11.5-12.0	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

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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	Fiberlock Products and CPVC Compatibility: Manufacturers of chlorinated polyvinyl chloride (CPVC) pipe believe that it can be sensitive to or incompatible with chemicals found in many commonly used household and industrial cleaning products, coatings, adhesives and other compounds, and that those chemicals can cause stress cracks or pipe failure. Fiberlock recommends that users contact the pipe manufacturer directly before applying any Fiberlock products to the CPVC pipe.
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product 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.
Ingestion	The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion. At sufficiently high doses the material may be nephrotoxic (i.e. poisonous to the kidney). 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. Ingestion of diethylene glycol monobutyl ether may cause blueness in the extremities or tongue, rapid breathing and heart beat, low blood pressure, muscle pain and discomfort, unconsciousness and impaired kidney function with large doses.
Skin Contact	The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. 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. Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether is suggested to be absorbed through intact skin but toxic effects only occur at very high doses. 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.
Eye	The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating.
Chronic	Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. 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. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

Fiberlock IAQ 2500 8325	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
benzyl-C12-18-alkyldimethylammonium chloride	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 447 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
benzyl C12-14 alkyldimethylammonium chloride	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 447 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1] Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[1]
EDTA tetrasodium salt	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 630 mg/kg ^[2]	Eyes (rabbit): 1.9 mg Eyes (rabbit):100 mg/24h-moderate Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h-moderate
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (rat) LD50: =4500 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24h moderate Eye (rabbit): 5 mg - SEVERE
water	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available

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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
BENZYL C12-14 ALKYLDIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE	For acid mists, aerosols, vapours Test results suggest that eukaryotic cells are susceptible to genetic damage when the pH falls to about 6.5. Cells from the respiratory tract have not been examined in this respect. For similar compound benzyl C12-18 alkyldimethyl ammonium chloride CAS RN 68391-01-5:
EDTA TETRASODIUM SALT	* Sigma Aldrich - for the dihydrate For ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) and its salts: EDTA is a strong organic acid, with a high affinity for alkaline-earth ions (for example, calcium and magnesium) and heavy-metal ions (such as lead and mercury), resulting in highly stable chelate complexes. The ability of EDTA to complex is used commercially to either promote or inhibit chemical reactions, depending on application. EDTA and its salts are expected to be absorbed by the lungs and the gastrointestinal tract; absorption through skin is unlikely.
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. This category includes diethylene glycol ethyl ether (DGEE), diethylene glycol propyl ether (DGPE) diethylene glycol butyl ether (DGBE) and diethylene glycol hexyl ether (DGHE) and their acetates. Studies show that they can cause kidney and liver damage, skin and eye irritation as well as blood changes but do not cause damage to the reproductive, genetic and developmental abnormalities, sensitisation or respiratory systems.
WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
Fiberlock IAQ 2500 8325 & BENZYL-C12-18-ALKYLDIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE & BENZYL C12-14 ALKYLDIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE & EDTA TETRASODIUM SALT	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.
Fiberlock IAQ 2500 8325 & EDTA TETRASODIUM SALT	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type.
BENZYL-C12-18-ALKYLDIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE & BENZYL C12-14 ALKYLDIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE	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. Alkyldimethylbenzylammonium chlorides are in the list of dangerous substances of council directive, classified as "harmful in contact with skin and on ingestion", and "corrosive and very toxic to aquatic organisms". It can cause dose dependent skin and eye irritation with possible deterioration of vision, possible sensitisation in those with pre-existing eczema.

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

	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Fiberlock IAQ 2500 8325	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
benzyl-C12-18-alkyldimethylammonium chloride	LC50	96	Fish	0.17mg/L	4
benzyl C12-14 alkyldimethylammonium chloride	LC50	96	Fish	0.515mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.016mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.01mg/L	2
	EC10	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.002mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	<=0.0012mg/L	2
EDTA tetrasodium salt	LC50	96	Fish	1-592mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	140mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	=1.01mg/L	1
	EC10	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	=0.48mg/L	1
	NOEC	71	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0003802mg/L	4
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LC50	96	Fish	1-300mg/L	2

Continued...

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	EC50	48	Crustacea	4-950mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1-101mg/L	2
	NOEC	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	>=100mg/L	1
water	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	897.520mg/L	3
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	8768.874mg/L	3
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				

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW	LOW
water	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (BCF = 0.46)
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (KOC = 10)
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. <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
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Land transport (TDG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

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.

BENZYL-C12-18-ALKYLDIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

BENZYL C12-14 ALKYLDIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Continued...

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

EDTA TETRASODIUM SALT IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)
Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS

DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)
Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS

WATER IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)
Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (benzyl-C12-18-alkyldimethylammonium chloride; benzyl C12-14 alkyldimethylammonium chloride; EDTA tetrasodium salt; diethylene glycol monobutyl ether; water)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (benzyl-C12-18-alkyldimethylammonium chloride; benzyl C12-14 alkyldimethylammonium chloride)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	No (benzyl C12-14 alkyldimethylammonium chloride)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (benzyl C12-14 alkyldimethylammonium chloride)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	No (benzyl C12-14 alkyldimethylammonium chloride)
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	06/11/2020
Initial Date	03/21/2017

CONTACT POINT

Fiberlock Products and CPVC Compatibility: Manufacturers of chlorinated polyvinyl chloride (CPVC) pipe believe that it can be sensitive to or incompatible with chemicals found in many commonly used household and industrial cleaning products, coatings, adhesives and other compounds, and that those chemicals can cause stress cracks or pipe failure. Fiberlock recommends that users contact the pipe manufacturer directly before applying any Fiberlock products to the CPVC pipe.

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
3.5.1.1.1	03/23/2020	Ingredients, 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
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

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LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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