Fiberlock 8317 Instant Mold Stain Remover

ICP Building Solutions Group (CAN)

Version No: **4.5**
Safety Data Sheet according to WHMIS 2015 requirements

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S.GHS.CAN.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product name	Fiberlock 8317 Instant Mold Stain Remover
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION with more than 7% available chlorine
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Cleaning and removing mold and mildew stains

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	Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1, Metal Corrosion Category 1, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation), Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1A

Label elements

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

Hazard statement(s)

H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H290	May be corrosive to metals.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.

Continued...

H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

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

P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

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

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7681-52-9	5-10	sodium hypochlorite
1310-73-2	0-1	sodium hydroxide
1300-72-7	0-1	sodium xylenesulfonate
1643-20-5	0-1	lauryldimethylamine oxide

SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▸ 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	If skin or hair contact occurs: ▸ 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	▸ 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. **This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her.** (ICSC13719)
Ingestion	▸ 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.

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	▸ 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

For acute or repeated exposures to hypochlorite solutions:
- Release of small amounts of hypochlorous acid and acid gases from the stomach following ingestion, is usually too low to cause damage but may be irritating to mucous membranes. Buffering with antacid may be helpful if discomfort is evident.
- Evaluate as potential caustic exposure.
- Decontaminate skin and eyes with copious saline irrigation. Check exposed eyes for corneal abrasions with fluorescein staining.
- Emesis or lavage and catharsis may be indicated for mild caustic exposure.
- Chlorine exposures require evaluation of acid/base and respiratory status.
- Inhalation of vapours or mists may result in pulmonary oedema.

ELLENHORN and BARCELOUX: Medical Toxicology.
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]
Excellent warning properties force rapid escape of personnel from chlorine vapour thus most inhalations are mild to moderate. If escape is not possible, exposure to high concentrations for a very short time can result in dyspnea, haemophysis and cyanosis with later complications being tracheobroncho-pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema. Oxygen, intermittent positive pressure breathing apparatus and aerosolysed bronchodilators are of therapeutic value where chlorine inhalation has been light to moderate. Severe inhalation should result in hospitalisation and treatment for a respiratory emergency.
Any chlorine inhalation in an individual with compromised pulmonary function (COPD) should be regarded as a severe inhalation and a respiratory emergency. [CCINFO, Dow 1988]
Effects from exposure to chlorine gas include pulmonary oedema which may be delayed. Observation in hospital for 48 hours is recommended
Diagnosed asthmatics and those people suffering from certain types of chronic bronchitis should receive medical approval before being employed in occupations involving chlorine exposure.
If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination.
Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is indicated. The symptoms of lung oedema often do not manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort. Rest and medical observation is therefore essential. Immediate administration of an appropriate spray, by a doctor or a person authorised by him/her should be considered.
(ICSC24419/24421

SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Non combustible. ▸ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. May emit corrosive fumes.

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

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Minor Spills	▸ 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	▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▸ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▸ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
Other information	▸ Store in original containers. ▸ Keep containers securely sealed. ▸ **DO NOT** store near acids, or oxidising agents ▸ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Liquid inorganic hypochlorites shall not to be transported in unlined metal drums. Inner packagings shall be fitted with vented closures and plastics drums and carboys shall have vented closures or be performance tested to a minimum of 250 kPa. ▸ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. ▸ Plastic pail. For low viscosity materials ▸ 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	▸ Contact with acids produces toxic fumes ▸ Presence of rust (iron oxide) or other metal oxides catalyses decomposition of inorganic hypochlorites. ▸ Contact with water can cause heating and decomposition giving off chlorine and oxygen gases. Contact with acids produces toxic fumes of chlorine ▸ 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
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	2 mg/m3	TLV Basis: upper respiratory tract, eye & skin irritation
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	2 mg/m3	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	2 mg/m3	Not Available
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	sodium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	2 mg/m3	TLV® Basis: URT, eye, & skin irr
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)	sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	2 mg/m3	Not Available
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)	sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	2 mg/m3	Not Available
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	2 mg/m3	Not Available
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	2 mg/m3	TLV® Basis: URT, eye, & skin irr

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
sodium hypochlorite	Sodium hypochlorite pentahydrate	13 mg/m3	140 mg/m3	290 mg/m3
sodium hypochlorite	Sodium hypochlorite	2 mg/m3	54 mg/m3	630 mg/m3
sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Continued...

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
sodium hypochlorite	Not Available	Not Available
sodium hydroxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available
sodium xylenesulfonate	Not Available	Not Available
lauryldimethylamine oxide	Not Available	Not Available

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE BANDING

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
sodium xylenesulfonate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
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	▸ 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	▸ Elbow length PVC gloves ▸ When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ Overalls. ▸ PVC Apron.

Respiratory protection

- **Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.**
- **The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).**
- **Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.**
- **Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.**
- **Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.**
- **Try to avoid creating dust conditions.**

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Not Available

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)	14	**Decomposition temperature**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	100	**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)	1.60	**Gas group**	Not Available

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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	▸ 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

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. Inhaling corrosive bases may irritate the respiratory tract. Symptoms include cough, choking, pain and damage to the mucous membrane. 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	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. 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. Swallowing hypochlorites may cause burning in the mouth and throat, abdominal cramps, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, pain, inflammation f the mouth and stomach, low blood pressure, shock, confusion and delirium. Severe poisonings may lead to convulsion, coma and death. The material can produce severe chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.
Skin Contact	The material can produce severe 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. 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. Contact may cause severe itchiness, skin lesions and mild eczema. Exudation and sloughing may occur. 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	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage. 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. Hypochlorite in pool water at concentrations of 1 ppm chlorine or less is non irritating to eyes if the pH is higher than 7.2 (slightly alkaline); At lower pH sensation of stinging, smarting of eyes with transient reddening may occur but generally no injury. Eye contact with a 5% hypochlorite solution may produce a temporary burning discomfort and slight irritation of the epithelium of the cornea, but without injury. The material can produce severe chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating.
Chronic	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. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Reduced breathing capacity may result from chronic low level exposure to chlorine gas. Chronic poisoning may result in cough, severe chest pains, sore throat and blood in the phlegm. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.

Fiberlock 8317 Instant Mold Stain Remover	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral (Human)LC50: 0 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
sodium hypochlorite	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - moderate
		Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - moderate
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate
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]

Continued...

		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h SEVERE
		Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive)[1]
sodium xylenesulfonate	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >=2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50: >10 mg/kg[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
lauryldimethylamine oxide	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye (rabbit): 50 ug/24h - SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: >600 mg/kg[1]	Skin (rabbit): 2 mg/24h - SEVERE
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*	

SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE	The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. as sodium hypochlorite pentahydrate
SODIUM XYLENESULFONATE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. Toxicological data is available and well documented for representative toluene, xylene and cumene sulfonates (including sodium, potassium, ammounium and calcium salts). These data show that hydrotropes have low toxicity for all routes, do not cause genetic damage, show no evidence of causing cancer in long-term skin studies, and have not caused birth defects, developmental defects or reduced fertility. <
LAURYLDIMETHYLAMINE OXIDE	Amine oxides are readily metabolised and excreted after oral intake. They produced no mortality or skin sensitization on exposure but caused reversible irritation of the eyes, skin and airways.
Fiberlock 8317 Instant Mold Stain Remover & SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE & SODIUM HYDROXIDE & SODIUM XYLENESULFONATE & LAURYLDIMETHYLAMINE OXIDE	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 8317 Instant Mold Stain Remover & SODIUM XYLENESULFONATE	For alkyl sulfates; alkane sulfonates and alpha-olefin sulfonates Most chemicals of this category are not defined substances, but mixtures of homologues with different alkyl side chains. Common physical and/or biological pathways result in structurally similar breakdown products, and are, together with the surfactant properties, responsible for similar environmental behavior and essentially identical hazard profiles with regard to human health. Acute toxicity: These substances are well absorbed after ingestion; penetration through the skin is however, poor.
Fiberlock 8317 Instant Mold Stain Remover & SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE	Hypochlorite salts are classified by IARC as Group 3: **NOT** classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing. Hypochlorite salts are extremely corrosive and can cause severe damage to the eyes and skin. A number of skin cancers have been observed in mice, when applied to their skin.
SODIUM HYDROXIDE & LAURYLDIMETHYLAMINE OXIDE	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.

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 8317 Instant Mold Stain Remover	**ENDPOINT**	**TEST DURATION (HR)**	**SPECIES**	**VALUE**	**SOURCE**
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
sodium hypochlorite	**ENDPOINT**	**TEST DURATION (HR)**	**SPECIES**	**VALUE**	**SOURCE**
	LC50	96	Fish	0.032mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.026mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.018mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.005mg/L	2
sodium hydroxide	**ENDPOINT**	**TEST DURATION (HR)**	**SPECIES**	**VALUE**	**SOURCE**
	LC50	96	Fish	125mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	40.4mg/L	2

Continued...

	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	3180000mg/L	3
	NOEC	96	Fish	56mg/L	4

sodium xylenesulfonate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>1-mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1-20mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	>=230mg/L	2
	NOEC	504	Crustacea	<30mg/L	2

lauryldimethylamine oxide	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	1.235mg/L	3
	EC50	48	Crustacea	2.9mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.015mg/L	2
	EC10	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.002mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.003mg/L	2

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*

Very toxic 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 Chlorine:
Atmospheric Fate: Atmospheric chlorine forms hydrochloric or hypochlorous acid in the atmosphere, either through reactions with hydroxyl radicals or, other trace species, such as hydrocarbons. These acids are believed to be removed from the atmosphere primarily through precipitation washout/dry deposition.
In freshwater, the hypchlorites break down rapidly into non-toxic compounds when exposed to sunlight. While chlorine levels decline rapidly In seawater, hypobromite (which is acutely toxic to aquatic organisms) is formed.
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
lauryldimethylamine oxide	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
sodium hydroxide	LOW (LogKOW = -3.8796)
lauryldimethylamine oxide	HIGH (LogKOW = 4.673)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
sodium hydroxide	LOW (KOC = 14.3)
lauryldimethylamine oxide	LOW (KOC = 18660)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▸ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. ▸ **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.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Continued...

Marine Pollutant	

Land transport (TDG)

UN number	1791
UN proper shipping name	HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION with more than 7% available chlorine
Transport hazard class(es)	Class: 8 Subrisk: Not Applicable
Packing group	III
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous
Special precautions for user	Special provisions: Not Applicable Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index: 5 L ERAP Index: Not Applicable

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1791
UN proper shipping name	Hypochlorite solution
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class: 8 ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable ERG Code: 8L
Packing group	III
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous
Special precautions for user	Special provisions: A3 A803 Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 856 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 60 L Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 852 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 5 L Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y841 Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 1 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1791
UN proper shipping name	HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class: 8 IMDG Subrisk: Not Applicable
Packing group	III
Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant
Special precautions for user	EMS Number: F-A , S-B Special provisions: 223 274 900 Limited Quantities: 5 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

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.

SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Continued...

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

SODIUM HYDROXIDE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	Canada Forensic Identification Services Chemical Carcinogenicity Evaluation - Table 1 - Chemicals Considered for Assessment
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS (English)
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	Canada Transport Dangerous Goods - Schedule 1
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	Canada Transport Dangerous Goods - Schedule 3
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne 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
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations
Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)	

SODIUM XYLENESULFONATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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

LAURYLDIMETHYLAMINE OXIDE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances	Canada Transport Dangerous Goods - Schedule 3
Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)	International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS (English)	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
Canada Transport Dangerous Goods - Schedule 1	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (lauryldimethylamine oxide; sodium xylenesulfonate; sodium hypochlorite; sodium 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	No (lauryldimethylamine oxide)
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	05/22/2017

CONTACT POINT

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

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
3.5.1.1.1	01/22/2020	Advice to Doctor, Chronic Health, Environmental, Fire Fighter (extinguishing media), Fire Fighter (fire fighting), Ingredients, Personal Protection (hands/feet), 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.

Continued...

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

Definitions and abbreviations

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

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