



# Fiberlock ShockWave 8310

## ICP Building Solutions Group

Version No: 6.7

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 ShockWave 8310
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Disinfectant, Virucide, Fungicide
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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	978-623-9980
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.icpgroup.com
Email	Not Available

#### Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMTEL
Emergency telephone numbers	800-255-3924
Other emergency telephone numbers	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 1C, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3
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#### Label elements

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

H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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**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.
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
68391-01-5	1-5	<u>benzyl-C12-18-alkyldimethylammonium chloride</u>
68956-79-6	1-5	<u>(C12-18)alkyldimethyl(ethylbenzyl)ammonium chloride</u>
64-02-8	0-5	<u>EDTA tetrasodium salt</u>
497-19-8	0-5	<u>sodium carbonate</u>
84133-50-6	0-5	<u>alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated</u>

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

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

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.</li> <li>▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.</li> <li>▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.</li> <li>▶ Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.</li> <li>▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.</li> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> </ul>

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

See Section 11

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**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**

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

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.</li> <li>▶ However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn.</li> </ul> <p>Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)</li> <li>· other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</li> </ul> <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**

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

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

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

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

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

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

Not Available

**EMERGENCY LIMITS**

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
benzyl-C12-18-alkyldimethylammonium chloride	Alkylbenzylidimethyl ammonium chloride, (C12-C18)	0.61 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	6.8 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	60 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
EDTA tetrasodium salt	Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, tetrasodium salt, dihydrate	82 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	900 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	5,500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
EDTA tetrasodium salt	Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, tetrasodium salt; (Tetrasodium EDTA)	75 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	830 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	5,000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
sodium carbonate	Sodium carbonate	7.6 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	83 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

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Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
benzyl-C12-18-alkyldimethylammonium chloride	Not Available	Not Available
(C12-18)alkyldimethyl(ethylbenzyl)ammonium chloride	Not Available	Not Available
EDTA tetrasodium salt	Not Available	Not Available
sodium carbonate	Not Available	Not Available
alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated	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 <sup>3</sup>
EDTA tetrasodium salt	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
sodium carbonate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

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

## Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> <li>▶ When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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.</li> </ul> <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>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ P.V.C.</li> </ul>

## 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		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	11.0-12.0	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Available	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available

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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"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> </ul>
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	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 <b>NOT</b> 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. The material has <b>NOT</b> been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
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. 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. If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.
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. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

Fiberlock ShockWave 8310	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
benzyl-C12-18-alkyldimethylammonium chloride	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 447 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
(C12-18)alkyldimethyl(ethylbenzyl)ammonium chloride	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
EDTA tetrasodium salt	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 630 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eyes (rabbit): 1.9 mg
		Eyes (rabbit):100 mg/24h-moderate
		Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h-moderate
sodium carbonate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h moderate
	Inhalation (guinea pig) LC50: 0.4 mg/l/2h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/30s mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 2800 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 50 mg SEVERE
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	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

<b>EDTA TETRASODIUM SALT</b>	* 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.
<b>SODIUM CARBONATE</b>	For sodium carbonate: Sodium carbonate has little potential for skin irritation, but is irritating to the eyes. Due to its alkaline properties, irritation of the airways is also possible. There is no data available for animal studies regarding the repeated dose toxicity of sodium carbonate by any route. There is no evidence that sodium carbonate causes whole-body effects under normal handling and use. The material may cause 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.
<b>ALCOHOLS C12-14 SECONDARY ETHOXYLATED</b>	Polyethers (such as ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols) are highly susceptible to being oxidized in the air. They then form complex mixtures of oxidation products. Animal testing reveals that whole the pure, non-oxidised surfactant is non-sensitizing, many of the oxidation products are sensitizers. Humans have regular contact with alcohol ethoxylates through a variety of industrial and consumer products such as soaps, detergents and other cleaning products. Exposure to these chemicals can occur through swallowing, inhalation, or contact with the skin or eyes. Both laboratory and animal testing has shown that there is no evidence for alcohol ethoxylates (AEs) causing genetic damage, mutations or cancer. No adverse reproductive or developmental effects were observed. Tri-ethylene glycol ethers undergo enzymatic oxidation to toxic alkoxy acids. They may irritate the skin and the eyes.
<b>Fiberlock ShockWave 8310 &amp; BENZYL-C12-18-ALKYLDIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE &amp; (C12-18)ALKYLDIMETHYL(ETHYLBENZYL)AMMONIUM CHLORIDE &amp; EDTA TETRASODIUM SALT &amp; SODIUM CARBONATE</b>	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.
<b>Fiberlock ShockWave 8310 &amp; EDTA TETRASODIUM SALT</b>	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.
<b>BENZYL-C12-18-ALKYLDIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE &amp; (C12-18)ALKYLDIMETHYL(ETHYLBENZYL)AMMONIUM CHLORIDE</b>	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.
<b>(C12-18)ALKYLDIMETHYL(ETHYLBENZYL)AMMONIUM CHLORIDE &amp; ALCOHOLS C12-14 SECONDARY ETHOXYLATED</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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

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

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Toxicity

	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
<b>Fiberlock ShockWave 8310</b>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>benzyl-C12-18-alkyldimethylammonium chloride</b>	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.17mg/L	4
<b>(C12-18)alkyldimethyl(ethylbenzyl)ammonium chloride</b>	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>EDTA tetrasodium salt</b>	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	1-592mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	140mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	=1.01mg/L	1

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	EC10	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	=0.48mg/L	1
	NOEC	71	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0003802mg/L	4
sodium carbonate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	300mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	=176mg/L	1
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	242mg/L	4
	NOEC	16	Crustacea	424mg/L	4
alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

**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.

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

## Persistence and degradability

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

## Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
sodium carbonate	LOW (LogKOW = -0.4605)

## Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
sodium carbonate	HIGH (KOC = 1)


## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

## Waste treatment methods

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

## Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	
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Land transport (DOT): 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

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

Continued...

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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

**(C12-18)ALKYLDIMETHYL(ETHYLBENZYL)AMMONIUM CHLORIDE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

**EDTA TETRASODIUM SALT IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

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  
US TSCA Section 5(a)(2) - Significant New Use Rules (SNURs)

**SODIUM CARBONATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

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

**ALCOHOLS C12-14 SECONDARY ETHOXYLATED IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory  
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Premanufacture Notice (PMN) Chemicals

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances  
US TSCA Section 5(a)(2) - Significant New Use Rules (SNURs)

**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
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	Yes
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)**

None Reported

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

None Reported

**National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated; benzyl-C12-18-alkyldimethylammonium chloride; EDTA tetrasodium salt; sodium carbonate; (C12-18)alkyldimethyl(ethylbenzyl)ammonium chloride)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated)
Japan - ENCS	No (alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated; benzyl-C12-18-alkyldimethylammonium chloride; (C12-18)alkyldimethyl(ethylbenzyl)ammonium chloride)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes

Continued...



## Fiberlock ShockWave 8310

USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No ((C12-18)alkyldimethyl(ethylbenzyl)ammonium chloride)
Vietnam - NCI	No ((C12-18)alkyldimethyl(ethylbenzyl)ammonium chloride)
Russia - ARIPS	No (alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated; (C12-18)alkyldimethyl(ethylbenzyl)ammonium chloride)
<b>Legend:</b>	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

<b>Revision Date</b>	03/17/2020
<b>Initial Date</b>	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
5.7.1.1.1	03/17/2020	Chronic Health, Classification, Disposal, Environmental, Ingredients, Personal Protection (Respirator), 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  
 LOD: Limit Of Detection  
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value  
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors  
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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