



# Fiberlock LBC Lead Barrier Compound (White, Antique Linen) 58XX Series

## ICP Building Solutions Group

Version No: 7.12

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 LBC Lead Barrier Compound (White, Antique Linen) 58XX Series
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Lead Encapsulant
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### Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	ICP Building Solutions Group
Address	150 Dascomb Road Andover MA United States
Telephone	1-978-623-9980
Fax	Not Available
Website	<a href="http://www.icpgroup.com">http://www.icpgroup.com</a>
Email	Not Available

### Emergency phone number

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

## SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

NFPA 704 diamond



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Classification	Eye Irritation Category 2A, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Simple Asphyxiant, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation), Carcinogenicity Category 1A, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Germ cell mutagenicity Category 2, 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)

H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H350	May cause cancer.

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H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
	May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation

**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**

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P321	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).

**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.
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**SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS****Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
64742-52-5	<1	<u>naphthenic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild)</u>
57-55-6	1-5	<u>propylene glycol</u>
13463-67-7	5-10	<u>titanium dioxide</u>
1897-45-6	<1	<u>chlorothalonil</u>
1317-65-3	26.05	<u>limestone</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 eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with water.</li> <li>▶ If irritation continues, seek medical attention.</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 contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</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>▶ Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</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.

for irritant gas exposures:

- ▶ the presence of the agent when it is inhaled is evanescent (of short duration) and therefore, cannot be washed away or otherwise removed
- ▶ arterial blood gases are of primary importance to aid in determination of the extent of damage. Never discharge a patient significantly exposed to an irritant gas without obtaining an arterial blood sample.
- ▶ supportive measures include suctioning (intubation may be required), volume cycle ventilator support (positive and expiratory pressure (PEEP), steroids and antibiotics, after a culture is taken
- ▶ If the eyes are involved, an ophthalmologic consultation is recommended

Occupational Medicine: Third Edition; Zenz, Dickerson, Horvath 1994 Pub: Mosby

For acute or short term repeated exposures to ammonia and its solutions:

- ▶ Mild to moderate inhalation exposures produce headache, cough, bronchospasm, nausea, vomiting, pharyngeal and retrosternal pain and conjunctivitis. Severe inhalation produces laryngospasm, signs of upper airway obstruction (stridor, hoarseness, difficulty in speaking) and, in excessively, high doses, pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Warm humidified air may soothe bronchial irritation.
- ▶ Test all patients with conjunctival irritation for corneal abrasion (fluorescein stain, slit lamp exam)
- ▶ Dyspneic patients should receive a chest X-ray and arterial blood gases to detect pulmonary oedema.

## SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

### Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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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 full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Combustible.</li> <li>▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> </ul> Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) hydrogen iodide metal oxides other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. 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

<b>Minor Spills</b>	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Moderate hazard. <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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> </ul>

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Metal can or drum</li> <li>▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
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## Storage incompatibility

## Titanium dioxide

- ▶ reacts with strong acids, strong oxidisers
- ▶ reacts violently with aluminium, calcium, hydrazine, lithium (at around 200 deg C.), magnesium, potassium, sodium, zinc, especially at elevated temperatures - these reactions involves reduction of the oxide and are accompanied by incandescence
- ▶ dust or powders can ignite and then explode in a carbon dioxide atmosphere
- ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

## Control parameters

## OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

## INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELS)	naphthenic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild)	Heavy mineral oil mist, Paraffin oil mist, White mineral oil mist	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	naphthenic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild)	Mineral oil, excluding metal working fluids - Poorly and mildly refined	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	naphthenic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild)	Mineral oil, excluding metal working fluids - Pure, highly and severely refined	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	naphthenic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild)	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELS)	titanium dioxide	Rutile, Titanium oxide, Titanium peroxide	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Ca See Appendix A
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: LRT irr
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide: Total dust	15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELS)	limestone	Calcium carbonate, Natural calcium carbonate [Note: Marble is a metamorphic form of calcium carbonate.]	10 (total), 5 (resp) mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELS)	limestone	Calcium carbonate, Natural calcium carbonate [Note: Calcite & aragonite are commercially important natural calcium carbonates.]	10 (total), 5 (resp) mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELS)	limestone	Calcium salt of carbonic acid [Note: Occurs in nature as as limestone, chalk, marble, dolomite, aragonite, calcite and oyster shells.]	10 (total), 5 (resp) mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	limestone	Marble: Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	limestone	Marble: Total dust	15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	limestone	Limestone: Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	limestone	Limestone: Total dust	15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	limestone	Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	limestone	Calcium carbonate: Total dust	15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

## EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
naphthenic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild)	Distillates (petroleum) hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	140 mg/m3	1,500 mg/m3	8,900 mg/m3
propylene glycol	Polypropylene glycols	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3
propylene glycol	Propylene glycol; (1,2-Propanediol)	30 mg/m3	1,300 mg/m3	7,900 mg/m3
titanium dioxide	Titanium oxide; (Titanium dioxide)	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3
chlorothalonil	Chlorothalonil; (Tetrachloroisophthalonitrile)	0.13 mg/m3	1.4 mg/m3	8.6 mg/m3
limestone	Limestone; (Calcium carbonate; Dolomite)	45 mg/m3	500 mg/m3	3,000 mg/m3
limestone	Carbonic acid, calcium salt	45 mg/m3	210 mg/m3	1,300 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
naphthenic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild)	2,500 mg/m3	Not Available
propylene glycol	Not Available	Not Available
titanium dioxide	5,000 mg/m3	Not Available
chlorothalonil	Not Available	Not Available

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limestone	Not Available	Not Available
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**OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE BANDING**

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
propylene glycol	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
chlorothalonil	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Notes:</b>	<i>Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.</i>	

**Exposure controls**

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	CARE: Explosive vapour air mixtures may be present on opening vessels which have contained liquid ammonia. Fatalities have occurred. Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</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> </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**

<b>Appearance</b>	Light sensitive. 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>	8.5	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Available	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

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## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> </ul>
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. The highly irritant properties of ammonia vapour result as the gas dissolves in mucous fluids and forms irritant, even corrosive solutions. Inhalation of the ammonia fumes causes coughing, vomiting, reddening of lips, mouth, nose, throat and conjunctiva while higher concentrations can cause temporary blindness, restlessness, tightness in the chest, pulmonary oedema (lung damage), weak pulse and cyanosis.
<b>Ingestion</b>	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following ingestion (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum. Large doses of ammonia or injected ammonium salts may produce diarrhoea and may be sufficiently absorbed to produce increased production of urine and systemic poisoning. Symptoms include weakening of facial muscle, tremor, anxiety, reduced muscle and limb control.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	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. Mild skin reaction is seen with contact of the vapour of this material on moist skin. High concentrations or direct contact with solutions produces severe pain, a stinging sensation, burns and blisters and possible brown stains. There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.
<b>Eye</b>	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
<b>Chronic</b>	Studies show that inhaling this substance for over a long period (e.g. in an occupational setting) may increase the risk of cancer. Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Prolonged or repeated minor exposure to ammonia gas/vapour may cause long-term irritation to the eyes, nose and upper airway. Repeated exposure or prolonged contact may produce skin inflammation and conjunctivitis.

<b>Fiberlock LBC Lead Barrier Compound (White, Antique Linen) 58XX Series</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>naphthenic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild)</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.3 mg/l/4 h <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
<b>propylene glycol</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 11890 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - mild
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >44.9 mg/l/4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 20000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin(human):104 mg/3d Intermittent Mod Skin(human):500 mg/7days mild Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>titanium dioxide</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (hamster) LD50: >=10000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin (human): 0.3 mg /3D (int)-mild * Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>chlorothalonil</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2500 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available

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	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.0775 mg/l/1h <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
limestone	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (rat) LD50: 6450 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

<b>NAPHTHENIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED (MILD)</b>	<p>The materials included in the Lubricating Base Oils category are related from both process and physical-chemical perspectives; The potential toxicity of a specific distillate base oil is inversely related to the severity or extent of processing the oil has undergone, since:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The adverse effects of these materials are associated with undesirable components, and</li> <li>The levels of the undesirable components are inversely related to the degree of processing;</li> <li>Distillate base oils receiving the same degree or extent of processing will have similar toxicities;</li> <li>The potential toxicity of residual base oils is independent of the degree of processing the oil receives.</li> <li>The reproductive and developmental toxicity of the distillate base oils is inversely related to the degree of processing.</li> </ul> <p>Unrefined &amp; mildly refined distillate base oils contain the highest levels of undesirable components, have the largest variation of hydrocarbon molecules and have shown the highest potential cancer-causing and mutation-causing activities. Highly and severely refined distillate base oils are produced from unrefined and mildly refined oils by removing or transforming undesirable components.</p> <p>For unrefined and mildly refined distillate base oils:          Acute toxicity: Animal testing showed high semilethal doses of &gt;5000 mg/kg body weight and &gt;2 g/kg body weight for exposure by swallowing or skin contact, respectively. The same material was also reported to be moderately irritating to skin, while not being sensitizing.          Repeat dose toxicity: Animal testing showed that repeat dose toxicity was mild to moderate to the skin.          Reproductive / developmental toxicity: No studies on developmental toxicity or reproduction are available.          Animal studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. With respect to the carbon chain lengths likely to be present in mineral oil, n-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than iso- or cyclo-paraffins.          The major classes of hydrocarbons are well absorbed into the gastrointestinal tract in various species.          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.</p> <p><b>WARNING:</b> This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: <b>CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS.</b></p>
<b>TITANIUM DIOXIDE</b>	<p>* IUCLID          Exposure to titanium dioxide is via inhalation, swallowing or skin contact. When inhaled, it may deposit in lung tissue and lymph nodes causing dysfunction of the lungs and immune system. Absorption by the stomach and intestines depends on the size of the particle.          The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p>
<b>CHLOROTHALONIL</b>	Chlorothalonil has low toxicity, according to animal testing. It irritates the skin and eye. ADI: 0.01 mg/kg/day NOEL: 1.5 mg/kg/day
<b>LIMESTONE</b>	Eye (rabbit) 0.75: mg/24h - No evidence of carcinogenic properties. No evidence of mutagenic or teratogenic effects. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
<b>Fiberlock LBC Lead Barrier Compound (White, Antique Linen) 58XX Series &amp; TITANIUM DIOXIDE</b>	Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects, with the possibility of producing mutation.
<b>Fiberlock LBC Lead Barrier Compound (White, Antique Linen) 58XX Series &amp; TITANIUM DIOXIDE &amp; CHLOROTHALONIL</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 LBC Lead Barrier Compound (White, Antique Linen) 58XX Series &amp; CHLOROTHALONIL</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>Fiberlock LBC Lead Barrier Compound (White, Antique Linen) 58XX Series &amp; PROPYLENE GLYCOL</b>	The acute oral toxicity of propylene glycol is very low; large amounts are needed to cause perceptible health damage in humans. Serious toxicity generally occurs only at blood concentrations over 1 g/L, which requires extremely high intake over a relatively short period of time; this is nearly impossible with consuming foods or supplements which contain 1g/kg of PG at most.
<b>NAPHTHENIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED (MILD) &amp; TITANIUM DIOXIDE</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
<b>PROPYLENE GLYCOL &amp; TITANIUM DIOXIDE &amp; LIMESTONE</b>	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>TITANIUM DIOXIDE &amp; CHLOROTHALONIL</b>	<b>WARNING:</b> This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

<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>	✗

## Fiberlock LBC Lead Barrier Compound (White, Antique Linen) 58XX Series

Legend: ✖ - Data either not available or does not meet the criteria for classification  
✔ - Data available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Toxicity

Fiberlock LBC Lead Barrier Compound (White, Antique Linen) 58XX Series	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
naphthenic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild)	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>100mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>10-mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/L	1
	NOEC	504	Crustacea	>1mg/L	1
propylene glycol	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>10-mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	43-500mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	19-mg/L	2
	NOEC	168	Fish	11-530mg/L	2
titanium dioxide	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>1-mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1-mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	5.83mg/L	4
	NOEC	336	Fish	0.089mg/L	4
chlorothalonil	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.0076mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.0066475mg/L	4
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0068mg/L	4
	BCF	336	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.02mg/L	4
	NOEC	240	Crustacea	0.0003mg/L	4
limestone	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>56000mg/L	4
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>14mg/L	2
	EC10	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>14mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	14mg/L	2
<b>Legend:</b>	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

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 Ammonia:

Atmospheric Fate: Ammonia reacts rapidly with available acids (mainly sulfuric, nitric, and sometimes hydrochloric acid) to form the corresponding salts. Ammonia is persistent in the air.

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

## Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
propylene glycol	LOW	LOW
titanium dioxide	HIGH	HIGH
chlorothalonil	HIGH	HIGH

## Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
propylene glycol	LOW (BCF = 1)
titanium dioxide	LOW (BCF = 10)
chlorothalonil	LOW (BCF = 125)

## Mobility in soil



## Fiberlock LBC Lead Barrier Compound (White, Antique Linen) 58XX Series

Ingredient	Mobility
propylene glycol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
titanium dioxide	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
chlorothalonil	LOW (KOC = 2392)

## 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 or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.</li> </ul>
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## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

## Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
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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

## NAPHTHENIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED (MILD) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List	US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants
IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO	US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1 : Carcinogenic to humans	US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants
International FOSFA List of Banned Immediate Previous Cargoes	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens	US DOT Coast Guard Bulk Hazardous Materials - List of Flammable and Combustible Bulk Liquid Cargoes
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 14th Report Part A Known to be Human Carcinogens
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US - Idaho Toxic Air Pollutants Non- Carcinogenic Increments - Occupational Exposure Limits	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	US Postal Service (USPS) Numerical Listing of Proper Shipping Names by Identification (ID) Number
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	

## PROPYLENE GLYCOL IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements	US DOT Coast Guard Bulk Hazardous Materials - List of Flammable and Combustible Bulk Liquid Cargoes
IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply	US Spacecraft Maximum Allowable Concentrations (SMACs) for Airborne Contaminants
IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances	US Toxicology Excellence for Risk Assessment (TERA) Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)
IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)	

## TITANIUM DIOXIDE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

## Fiberlock LBC Lead Barrier Compound (White, Antique Linen) 58XX Series

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List  
 GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles  
 IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements  
 IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk  
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs  
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B : Possibly carcinogenic to humans  
 International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)  
 US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants  
 US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens  
 US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits  
 US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants  
 US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants  
 US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)  
 US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)  
 US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants  
 US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants

**CHLOROTHALONIL IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List  
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs  
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B : Possibly carcinogenic to humans  
 International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations  
 International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)  
 United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations  
 US - California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment Proposition 65 No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens and Maximum Allowable Dose Levels (MADLs) for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity  
 US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens

**LIMESTONE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles  
 IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply  
 US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants  
 US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits  
 US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants  
 US - Idaho Toxic Air Pollutants Non- Carcinogenic Increments - Occupational Exposure Limits  
 US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants  
 US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)  
 US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)  
 US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants  
 US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants  
 US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants  
 US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants  
 US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (Spanish)  
 US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)  
 US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)  
 US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)  
 US List of Active Substances Exempt from the TSCA Inventory Notifications (Active-Inactive) Rule  
 US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)  
 US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) (Spanish)  
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1  
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-1 (Spanish)  
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory  
 US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances  
 US TSCA Section 12(b) - List of Chemical Substances Subject to Export Notification Requirements  
 US TSCA Section 5(a)(2) - Significant New Use Rules (SNURs)

US - California Proposition 65 - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens  
 US Department of Transportation (DOT), Hazardous Material Table  
 US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)  
 US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List  
 US List of Active Substances Exempt from the TSCA Inventory Notifications (Active-Inactive) Rule  
 US Postal Service (USPS) Hazardous Materials Table: Postal Service Mailability Guide  
 US Postal Service (USPS) Numerical Listing of Proper Shipping Names by Identification (ID) Number  
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants  
 US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants  
 US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants  
 US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (Spanish)  
 US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)  
 US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)  
 US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) (Spanish)  
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1  
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-1 (Spanish)  
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory  
 US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

**Federal Regulations****Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)****SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES**

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	No
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	Yes
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	Yes
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	No
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	Yes
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	Yes

Continued...

## Fiberlock LBC Lead Barrier Compound (White, Antique Linen) 58XX Series

Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	No
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	Yes
Simple Asphyxiant	Yes
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**

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm

**US - CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65 - CARCINOGENS: LISTED SUBSTANCE**

Soots, tars, and mineral oils (untreated and mildly treated oils and used engine oils), Titanium dioxide (airborne, unbound particles of respirable size), Chlorothalonil Listed

**National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (chlorothalonil; propylene glycol; naphthenic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild))
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	No (chlorothalonil)
<b>Legend:</b>	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

**SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION**

<b>Revision Date</b>	01/22/2020
<b>Initial Date</b>	04/19/2017

**CONTACT POINT**

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

**SDS Version Summary**

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
6.12.1.1.1	01/22/2020	Ingredients

**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

**Fiberlock LBC Lead Barrier Compound (White, Antique Linen) 58XX Series**

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