

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Prepared to U.S. OSHA, Canadian WHMIS Standards, and the Global Harmonization Standard

DATE OF PREPARATION: September 8, 2000

DATE OF REVISION: April 9, 2019

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY UNDERTAKING

IDENTIFICATION of the SUBSTANCE or PREPARATION:

TRADE NAME:

NOVUS PLASTIC POLISH #1 (Plastic Clean & Shine, NOVUS No 1)

PRODUCT CODES:

7020, 7024, 7026, 7050, 7299, 7302

RELEVANT USES of the SUBSTANCE:

Clean and Restore Plastic Surfaces

USES ADVISED AGAINST:

Other than Relevant Use, Including Glass Polishing

COMPANY/UNDERTAKING IDENTIFICATION:

U.S. DISTRIBUTOR'S NAME:

NOVUS 2 LLC

650 Pelham Boulevard, Suite 100
St Paul, MN 55114

CANADIAN DISTRIBUTOR'S NAME:

FIX AUTO

99 Émilien-Marcoux Suite 101
Blainville, Québec J7C 0B4, Canada

EMERGENCY PHONE (medical):

1-800-420-8036 [24-hrs]

EMAIL ADDRESS FOR SDS INFORMATION:

msds-info@novusglass.com

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

This product has been classified under OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard (29CFR §1910.1200), and Canadian WHMIS (HPR). This is a self-classification.

GHS CLASSIFICATION:

Skin Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2B

GHS LABEL ELEMENTS:

Signal Word: Warning

Hazard Statements: H315+H320: Causes skin and eye irritation.

Precautionary Statements:

Prevention: P264: Wash thoroughly after handling.

P280: Wear protective gloves and eye protection.

Response: P305 + P351 + P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P302 + P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

P332 + P337 + P313: If skin irritation occurs or eye irritation persists, get medical attention.

P362: Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

P321: Specific treatment (remove from exposure and treat symptoms).

Storage: not required.

Disposal: not required.

Hazard Symbols/Pictograms: GHS07



3. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

SUBSTANCE or MIXTURE:
CHEMICAL NAME/CLASS:

Mixture
Organic Liquid/Polymer/Water Mixture

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	% w/w	GHS Classification Hazard Statements/Pictograms
Isopropyl Alcohol	67-63-0	≤ 0.5%	Classification: Flam Liq Cat. 2, Eye Irr Cat. 2A, STOT SE 3 Hazard Statement Codes: H225, H319, H336 Hazard Symbols/Pictograms: GHS02, GHS07
Polydimethylsiloxane, Silanol Terminated	70131-67-8	< 5.0%	Classification: Not Applicable
Dimethylpolysiloxane	63148-62-9	< 2.0%	Classification: Not Applicable

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES: Contaminated individuals must be taken for medical attention if any adverse effects occur. Take a copy of label and SDS to health professional with victim.

SKIN EXPOSURE: If this material contaminates the skin, begin decontamination with running water. Recommended flushing is for 15 minutes if any sign of skin irritation develops. Contaminated individual should seek immediate medical attention if any adverse exposure symptoms develop.

EYE EXPOSURE: If this product enters the eyes, open contaminated individual's eyes while under gently running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids. Have contaminated individual "roll" eyes. Minimum flushing is for 20 minutes. Contaminated individual must seek medical attention if adverse effect continues after flushing.

INHALATION: If this product is inhaled, remove contaminated individual to fresh air. Contaminated individual must seek medical attention if adverse effects occur.

INGESTION: If this material is swallowed, CALL PHYSICIAN OR POISON CONTROL CENTER FOR MOST CURRENT INFORMATION. If professional advice is not available, do not induce vomiting. Never induce vomiting or give diluents (milk or water) to someone who is unconscious, having convulsions, or unable to swallow. If victim is convulsing, maintain an open airway and obtain immediate medical attention.

MOST IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS/EFFECTS (ACUTE AND CHRONIC): See Sections 2 (Hazard Identification) and 11 (Toxicological Information) for description of possible health effects from exposure to this product.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Dermatitis and other pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by prolonged overexposure to this product.

INDICATION OF IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT IF NEEDED: Treat symptoms and eliminate overexposure.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use extinguishing material suitable to the surrounding fire, including halon, carbon dioxide, dry chemical and ABC class.

UNSUITABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: None known.

SPECIAL HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE SUBSTANCE: When involved in a fire, this material may decompose and produce irritating vapors and toxic gases (e.g., oxides of silicon and carbon).

Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not applicable.

Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Not applicable.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR FIREFIGHTERS: Structural firefighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment. Move containers from fire area if it can be done without risk to personnel. If possible, prevent runoff water from entering storm drains, bodies of water, or other environmentally sensitive areas.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES: Proper protective equipment should be used. In the event of a spill, clear the area and protect people. Eliminate all sources of ignition before cleanup begins. Use non-sparking tools. The atmosphere must have levels of components lower than those listed in Section 8, (Exposure Controls and Personal Protective Equipment) if applicable, and have at least 19.5 percent oxygen before personnel can be allowed into the area without Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA).

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Use proper protective equipment and non-sparking tools and equipment.

Small Spills: Wear rubber gloves, splash goggles, and appropriate body protection.

METHODS FOR CLEAN-UP AND CONTAINMENT: Avoid allowing contact with water on spilled substance or inside containers.

Small Spills: Absorb spilled material with polypads or other suitable, non-reacting sorbent, avoiding generation of aerosols, wearing gloves, goggles and apron. Place spilled material in appropriate container for disposal, sealing tightly. Remove all residue before decontamination of spill area.

Large Spills: Access to the spill area should be restricted. Spread should be limited by diking spill area. Absorb spilled liquid with polypads or other suitable absorbent materials.

All Spills: Place all spill residue in a double plastic bag or other containment and seal. Decontaminate the area thoroughly. Do not mix with wastes from other materials. Dispose of in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and local procedures (see Section 13, Disposal Considerations). For spills on water, contain, minimize dispersion and collect. Dispose of recovered material and report spill per regulatory requirements.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS: Avoid release to the environment. Run-off water may be contaminated by other materials and should be contained to prevent possible environmental damage.

REFERENCE TO OTHER SECTIONS: See information in Section 8 (Exposure Controls – Personal Protection) and Section 13 (Disposal Considerations) for additional information.

7. HANDLING and STORAGE

TECHNICAL MEASURES:

See Ventilation and Engineering Controls in Section 8.

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING:

All employees who handle this material should be trained to handle it safely. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. As with all chemicals, avoid getting this product ON YOU or IN YOU. Wash thoroughly after handling this product. Do not eat, drink, smoke, or apply cosmetics while handling this product. Avoid breathing vapors or mists generated by this product. Use in a well-ventilated location. Remove contaminated clothing immediately.

CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE:

Store containers in a cool, dry location, away from direct sunlight, sources of intense heat, or where freezing is possible. Material should be stored away from incompatible materials (See Section 10.) Material should be stored in secondary containers or in a diked area, as appropriate. Inspect all incoming containers before storage, to ensure containers are properly labeled and not damaged. Storage areas should be made of fire resistant materials. Have appropriate extinguishing equipment in the storage area (such as sprinkler systems or portable fire extinguishers). Empty containers may contain residual product; therefore, empty containers should be handled with care.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE LIMITS:

OCCUPATIONAL/WORKPLACE EXPOSURE LIMITS/GUIDELINES:

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR						
		ACGIH-TLVs		US OSHA-PELs		NIOSH-RELS		NIOSH
		TWA mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³	TWA mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³	TWA mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³	IDLH mg/m ³
Isopropyl Alcohol	67-63-0	200	400	400	500 (vacated 1989 PEL)	400	500	2000 (based on 10% of LEL) Canada (ON, AB, SK) OEL TWA= 200ppm, STEL = 400ppm Canada (QB, YK) OEL TWA/EV = 400ppm, STEL/V = 500ppm
BIT	2634-33-5	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE Manufacturer Recommendation: TWA = .06 mg/m ³ STEL = .1 mg/m ³
Dipropylene glycol	25265-71-8	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Dimethylpolysiloxane	63148-62-9	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Polydimethylsiloxane, Silanol Terminated	70131-67-8	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE

NE = Not Established. See Section 16 for definitions.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION, Continued

CONTROL PARAMETERS:

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDICES: Currently, there are ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) determined for the components of this product, as follows:

CHEMICAL: DETERMINANT	SAMPLING TIME	BEI
Isopropanol • Acetone in urine	• End of Shift End of Workweek	• 40 mg/L

VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Use with adequate ventilation. Use a mechanical fan or vent area to outside. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits provided in this section, if applicable. Use a non-sparking, grounded, explosion-proof ventilation system separate from other exhaust ventilation systems. Exhaust system in manner consistent with prevention of release to atmosphere. An eyewash and safety shower should be readily accessible.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS: Refer to Sections 6, 7 and 13 for information on controlling exposure to this product to the environment.

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: The following information on appropriate Personal Protective Equipment is provided to assist employers in complying with OSHA regulations found in 29 CFR Subpart I (beginning at 1910.132, including U.S. Federal OSHA Respiratory Protection (29 CFR 1910.134), OSHA Eye Protection 29 CFR 1910.133, OSHA Hard Protection 29 CFR 1910.138, OSHA Foot Protection 29 CFR 1910.136 and OSHA Body Protection 29 CFR 1910.132), or equivalent standards of Canada (including CSA Respiratory Standard Z94.4-02, Z94.3-M1982, *Industrial Eye and Face Protectors* and CSA Standard Z195-02, *Protective Footwear*). Please reference applicable regulations and standards for relevant details.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Maintain the Oxygen level above 19.5% in the workplace and exposure limits below levels given earlier in this section, if applicable. Oxygen levels below 19.5% are considered IDLH by OSHA. In such atmospheres, use of a full-facepiece pressure/demand SCBA or a full facepiece, supplied air respirator with auxiliary self-contained air supply is required under OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard. If necessary, use only respiratory protection authorized in appropriate regulations to assist in equipment selection.

EYE PROTECTION: Use approved safety goggles or safety glasses. If necessary, refer to appropriate regulations to assist in equipment selection.

HAND PROTECTION: Wear butyl rubber, Teflon™, Barricade™, Chemrel™, nitrile or similar gloves for routine industrial use. If necessary, refer to applicable regulations and standards.

BODY PROTECTION: Use body protection appropriate for task. If necessary, refer to appropriate regulations to assist in equipment selection.

HYGIENE: See Section 7.

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL STATE: Thin liquid.

COLOR: Translucent, milky.

MOLECULAR FORMULA: Mixture.

MOLECULAR WEIGHT: Mixture.

ODOR: Faint.

ODOR THRESHOLD: Not established.

pH: Not established.

MELTING/FREEZING POINT: Not established.

BOILING POINT: Not established.

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES, continued

FLASH POINT (Pensky-Martens Closed Tester): >93.3°C (200°F).

EVAPORATION RATE (nBuAc = 1): Not established; based on ingredients the comparative evaporation rate is expected to be <1.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %): Not established.

VAPOR PRESSURE, mm Hg @ 50°C: Not established.

RELATIVE VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1): Not established; based on ingredients the relative vapor density is expected to be >1.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (23°C, water = 1): 1.01

SOLUBILITY: Soluble in water.

COEFFICIENT OF OIL/WATER DISTRIBUTION (PARTITION COEFFICIENT): Not established.

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not established.

VISCOSITY (cP): Not established.

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND CONTENT: 4.32g/L

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

REACTIVITY: Not considered a reactivity hazard.

CHEMICAL STABILITY: Stable under typical, environmental conditions in a workplace in the absence of contaminants.

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Combustion: Silicon, nitrogen and carbon oxides. Hydrolysis: None known.

MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE: Strong oxidizers, water-reactive materials.

POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS: None known.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Exposure to incompatible chemicals, high temperatures.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

INFORMATION ON TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS

ACUTE TOXICITY:

Not Classified.

Data for Isopropyl Alcohol:

LD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) 5045 mg/kg

LD₅₀ (Skin-Rabbit) 12,800 mg/kg

LDLo (unreported, man) = 2770 mg/kg

TDLo (oral, man) = 14,432 mg/kg; Behavioral: coma; Vascular: BP lowering not characterized in autonomic section; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: dyspnea

TDLo (oral, human) = 223 mg/kg; Behavioral: hallucinations, distorted perceptions; Cardiac: pulse rate; Vascular: BP lowering not characterized in autonomic section TDLo (oral, infant) = 13 gm/kg; Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity), irritability; Gastrointestinal: nausea or vomiting

LDLo (oral, man) = 5272 mg/kg; Behavioral: coma; Vascular: BP lowering not characterized in autonomic section; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: chronic pulmonary edema

LDLo (oral, human) = 3570 mg/kg; Behavioral: coma; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: respiratory depression; Gastrointestinal: nausea or vomiting

SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION:

Category 2.

Data for Isopropyl Alcohol:

Skin Irritancy (rabbit) = 500 mg; mild

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION, continued

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/IRRITATION:

Category 2B.

Data for Isopropyl Alcohol:

Eye Irritancy (rabbit) = 100 mg; severe
Eye Irritancy (rabbit) = 10 mg; moderate

RESPIRATORY or SKIN SENSITIZATION:

Not Classified.

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY:

Not Classified.

CARCINOGENICITY:

Not Classified.

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL: ACGIH-TLV-A Compound (Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen); IARC-3 Compound (Not Classifiable as to Carcinogenicity to Humans)

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY:

Not Classified.

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE):

Not Classified.

Data for Isopropyl Alcohol:

TDLo (oral, rat) = 6480 mg/kg/male 26 weeks pre; Reproductive effects
TCLo (inhalation, rat) = 10,000 ppm/7 hours/female 1–19 days post; Teratogenic effects

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE):

Not Classified.

SYMPTOMS/EFFECTS AFTER INHALATION: Inhalation is not anticipated to be a significant route of exposure to this product. If mists or sprays of this product are inhaled, they may mildly irritate the nose and other tissues of the upper respiratory system. Symptoms are generally alleviated upon breathing fresh air.

SYMPTOMS/EFFECTS AFTER EYE OR SKIN CONTACT: Depending on the duration and concentration of exposure, eye contact may cause tearing and redness. Skin contact may cause mild redness, discomfort, and irritation. Symptoms are generally alleviated upon rinsing. Repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis (dry, red skin).

SYMPTOMS/EFFECTS AFTER INGESTION: Ingestion is not anticipated to be a likely route of exposure to this product. If this material is swallowed, it may cause headache, nausea, and vomiting.

SYMPTOMS/EFFECTS AFTER SKIN ABSORPTION: Although the Isopropyl Alcohol component of this product can be absorbed through intact skin, skin absorption is not anticipated to cause adverse effects.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

ECOTOXICITY: This product has not been tested for ecotoxicity. Aquatic toxicity data for components of this product are provided as follows:

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL:

Toxic (*Chlorella pyrenoidosa* algae) = 17,400 mg/L
NOEC (*Daphnia magna*) reproduction = 2,100 mg/L
NOEC (*Daphnia magna*) growth = 757 mg/L
EC₀ (*Pseudomonas putida*, bacteria) 16 hours = 1,050 mg/L
EC₀ (*Microcystis aeruginosa*, algae) 8 days = 1,000 mg/L
EC₀ (*Scenedesmus quadricauda*, green algae) 7 days = 1,800 mg/L
EC₅₀ (*Daphnia magna*) reproduction = 3,010 mg/L
EC₀ (*Uronema parduczi* Chatton-Lwoff, protozoa) = 3,425 mg/L
LC₀ (*Semotilus atromaculatus*, creek chub) 24 hours = 900 mg/L

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL (continued):

EC₅₀ (*Entosiphon sulcatum*, protozoa) 72 hours = 4,930 mg/L
EC₅₀ MicrotoxTM (*Photobacterium*) test 5 minutes = 22,800 mg/L
LC₅₀ StreptoToxkit F (*Streptocephalus proboscideus*) test 24 hours = 11,600 mg/L
LC₅₀ (*Daphnia magna*) test 24 hours = 9500 mg/L
LC₅₀ Rotoxkit F (*Brachionus calyciflorus*) test 24 hours = 28,600 mg/L
LC₅₀ (*Crangon crangon*, brown shrimp) 48 hours = (average) 1,400 mg/L
LC₅₀ (*Crangon crangon*, brown shrimp) 48 hours = (range) 900-1,950 mg/L

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL (continued):

LC₅₀ (*Crangon crangon*, brown shrimp) 98 hours = (average) 1,150 mg/L
LC₅₀ (*Crangon crangon*, brown shrimp) 98 hours = (range) 750-1,650 mg/L
LC₅₀ (*Daphnia magna*) = 4,600 mg/L
LC₅₀ (*Crassus auratus*, goldfish) 24 hours = > 500 mg/L
LC₅₀ (*Pimephales promelas*, fathead minnow) 1; 24; 48; 72 and 96 hours = 11,830; 11,160; 11,130; 11,130; 11,130 mg/L
LC₅₀ (*Poecilia reticulata*, guppy) 7 days = 7,060 mg/L
LC₁₀₀ (creek chub) 24 hours = 1,100 mg/L

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION, continued

PERSISTENCE AND BIODEGRADABILITY: The product has not been tested for persistence or biodegradability. The components of this product are relatively stable under ambient environmental conditions. Additional environmental data for components of this product are available as follows:

DIMETHYLPOLYSILOXANE:

Water Solubility: Insoluble.

Terrestrial Fate: If released to soil, Dimethyl Siloxane will absorb strongly and will remain essentially immobile. Dimethyl Siloxane will not volatilize to the atmosphere, nor will it biodegrade. Dimethyl Siloxane will not undergo hydrolysis except in clay soils which are known to catalyze this reaction at a rate dependent upon the amount of water present.

Aquatic Fate: If released to an aquatic environment, Dimethyl Siloxane is expected to absorb strongly to sediment and suspended organic matter. Although insoluble in water, Dimethyl Siloxane is not expected to bioconcentrate, due to its inherent hydrophobicity. Dimethyl Siloxane will not bioconcentrate in fish and aquatic environments as this compound is molecularly too large to pass through biological membranes and concentrate in fatty tissue. Dimethyl Siloxane will hydrolyze in water and will not volatilize to the atmosphere.

Atmospheric Fate: If released to the atmosphere, Dimethyl Siloxane will only enter the atmosphere if in aerosol form, due to its heavy molecular weight, very low vapor pressure and liquid physical state. The most likely atmospheric fate process is by dry deposition to the surface of the earth.

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL:

Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient: Log P = 0.34–0.5

Persistence: If released to the soil, Isopropanol will both rapidly evaporate and leach into the ground due to high vapor pressure and low adsorption to soil. If released to water, Isopropanol will volatilize, with an estimated half-life of 5.4 days. If released to the atmosphere, Isopropanol will photodegrade, with an estimated half-life of one to several days. Due to the solubility of Isopropanol in water, rainout may be significant.

Biodegradation: In soil, and water, degradation of Isopropanol has not been determined. If soil degradation is not rapid, it will likely leach to groundwater.

BIO-ACCUMULATION POTENTIAL: This product has not been tested for bio-accumulation potential.

MOBILITY: This product has not been tested for mobility in soil.

OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS: No components of this product are listed as having ozone depletion potential.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS: Controls should be engineered to prevent release to the environment, including procedures to prevent spills, atmospheric release and release to waterways.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

DISPOSAL METHODS: It is the responsibility of the generator to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets the criteria of a hazardous waste per regulations of the area in which the waste is generated and/or disposed of. Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate regulations. This product, if unaltered by use, may be disposed of by treatment at a permitted facility or as advised by your local hazardous waste regulatory authority. Shipment of wastes must be done with appropriately permitted and registered transporters.

DISPOSAL CONTAINERS: Waste materials must be placed in and shipped in impermeable containers. Ensure that any required marking or labeling of the containers be done to all applicable regulations.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE FOLLOWED DURING WASTE HANDLING: Wear proper protective equipment when handling waste materials.

U.S. EPA WASTE NUMBER: Not applicable.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION REGULATIONS: This product is NOT classified as dangerous goods, per U.S. DOT regulations, under 49 CFR 172.101.

TRANSPORT CANADA TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS: This product is NOT considered as Dangerous Goods, per regulations of Transport Canada.

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION DESIGNATION: This material is NOT considered as dangerous goods, per rules of IATA.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION (IMO): This product is NOT considered as dangerous goods, per rules of the IMO.

TRANSPORT IN BULK ACCORDING TO THE IBC CODE: Not applicable.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: This product does not meet the criteria of environmentally hazardous according to the criteria of the UN Model Regulations (as reflected in the IMDG Code, ADR, RID, and ADN); components are not specifically listed in Annex III under MARPOL 73/78.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL U.S. REGULATIONS:

U.S. SARA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: The components of this product are subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304, and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, as follows:

CHEMICAL NAME	SARA 302 (40 CFR 355, Appendix A)	SARA 304 (40 CFR Table 302.4)	SARA 313 (40 CFR 372.65)
Isopropyl Alcohol (mfg-strong acid process)	No	No	Yes

U.S. SARA THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY: No Threshold Planning Quantities for this product. The default Federal SDS submission and inventory requirement filing threshold of 10,000 lb (4,540 kg) may apply, per 40 CFR 370.20.

U.S. CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): There are no specific reportable quantities for this product or its components.

U.S. TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: The components of this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

STATE REGULATIONS:

CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT (PROPOSITION 65): No component of this product is on the California Proposition 65 lists.

ADDITIONAL CANADIAN REGULATIONS:

CANADIAN DSL/NDSL INVENTORY: The components of this product are listed on the DSL Inventory.

CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (CEPA) PRIORITY SUBSTANCES LISTS: Not applicable.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

PREPARED BY: CHEMICAL SAFETY ASSOCIATES, Inc. • PO Box 1961, Hilo, HI 96721 (800) 969-4846

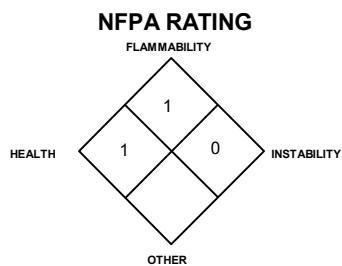
NOVUS 2 LLC CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT • 650 Pelham Boulevard, Suite 100 • St Paul, MN 55114 (952) 944-8000

REFERENCES AND DATA SOURCES: Contact the supplier for information.

METHODS OF EVALUATING INFORMATION FOR THE PURPOSE OF CLASSIFICATION: Bridging principles were used to classify this product.

REVISION DETAILS:

- April 2012: Review and update entire SDS to comply with EU CLP 1272: 2008 and GHS.
October 2012: Review and update to comply with OSHA's revised Hazard Communication Standard.
October 2015: Review and update as necessary.
March 2017: Review and update to particulars of Canada's HPR.
July 2017: Review and update Canadian distributor, formatting.
August 2018: Added VOC Content information to Section 9.
April 2019: Updated company name; new formula



Hazard Scale: 0 = Minimal 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate
3 = Serious 4 = Severe

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM			
HEALTH HAZARD (BLUE)	1		
FLAMMABILITY HAZARD (RED)	1		
PHYSICAL HAZARD (YELLOW)	0		
PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT			
EYES	RESPIRATORY	HANDS	BODY
	SEE SECTION 8		SEE SECTION 8

For Routine Industrial Use and Handling Applications

Hazard Scale: 0 = Minimal 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate
3 = Serious 4 = Severe * = Chronic hazard

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

A large number of abbreviations and acronyms appear on a SDS. Some of these which are commonly used include the following:

CAS #: This is the Chemical Abstract Service Number that uniquely identifies each constituent.

EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR:

BEI - ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices: represent the levels of determinants which are most likely to be observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed to chemicals to the same extent as a worker with inhalation exposure to the TLV.

CEILING LEVEL: The concentration that shall not be exceeded during any part of the working exposure.

IDLH-Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health: This level represents a concentration from which one can escape within 30-minutes without suffering escape-preventing or permanent injury.

LOQ: Limit of Quantitation.

MAK: Federal Republic of Germany Maximum Concentration Values in the workplace.

NE: Not Established. When no exposure guidelines are established, an entry of NE is made for reference.

NIC: Notice of Intended Change.

NIOSH CEILING: The exposure that shall not be exceeded during any part of the workday. If instantaneous monitoring is not feasible, the ceiling shall be assumed as a 15-minute TWA exposure (unless otherwise specified) that shall not be exceeded at any time during a workday.

NIOSH RELs: NIOSH's Recommended Exposure Limits.

PEL-Permissible Exposure Limit: OSHA's Permissible Exposure Limits. This exposure value means exactly the same as a TLV, except that it is enforceable by OSHA. The OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits are based in the 1989 PELs and the June, 1993 Air Contaminants Rule (Federal Register: 58: 35338-35351 and 58: 40191). Both the current PELs and the vacated PELs are indicated. The phrase, "Vacated 1989 PEL," is placed next to the PEL that was vacated by Court Order.

SKIN: Used when there is a danger of cutaneous absorption.

STEL-Short Term Exposure Limit: Short Term Exposure Limit, usually a 15-minute time-weighted average (TWA) exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a workday, even if the 8-hr TWA is within the TLV-TWA, PEL-TWA or REL-TWA.

STEV – Short Term Exposure Value.

TLV-Threshold Limit Value: An airborne concentration of a substance that represents conditions under which it is generally believed that nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed without adverse effect. The duration must be considered, including the 8-hour.

TWA-Time Weighted Average: Time Weighted Average exposure concentration for a conventional 8-hr (TLV, PEL) or up to a 10-hr (REL) workday and a 40-hr workweek.

TWAEV: Time Weighted Average Exposure Value.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM HAZARD RATINGS:

This rating system was developed by the National Paint and Coating Association and has been adopted by industry to identify the degree of chemical hazards.

HEALTH HAZARD:

0 (Minimal Hazard): No significant health risk, irritation of skin or eyes not anticipated. **Skin Irritation:** Essentially non-irritating. PII or Draize = "0". **Eye Irritation:** Essentially non-irritating, or minimal effects which clear in < 24 hours [e.g. mechanical irritation]. Draize = "0". **Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:** < 5000 mg/kg. **Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀Rat or Rabbit:** < 2000 mg/kg. **Inhalation Toxicity 4-hrs LC₅₀ Rat:** < 20 mg/L.; **1 (Slight Hazard):** Minor reversible injury may occur; slightly or mildly irritating. **Skin Irritation:** Slightly or mildly irritating. **Eye Irritation:** Slightly or mildly irritating. **Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:** > 500-5000 mg/kg. **Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀Rat or Rabbit:** > 1000-2000 mg/kg. **Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat:** > 2-20 mg/L.; **2 (Moderate Hazard):** Temporary or transitory injury may occur. **Skin Irritation:** Moderately irritating; primary irritant; sensitizer. PII or Draize > 0, < 5. **Eye Irritation:** Moderately to severely irritating and/or corrosive; reversible corneal opacity; corneal involvement or irritation clearing in 8-21 days. Draize > 0, ≤ 25. **Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:** > 50-500 mg/kg. **Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀Rat or Rabbit:** > 200-1000 mg/kg. **Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat:** > 0.5-2 mg/L.; **3 (Serious Hazard):** Major injury likely unless prompt action is taken and medical treatment is given; high level of toxicity; corrosive. **Skin Irritation:** Severely irritating and/or corrosive; may destroy dermal tissue, cause skin burns, dermal necrosis.

3 (continued): PII or Draize > 5-8 with destruction of tissue. **Eye Irritation:** Corrosive, irreversible destruction of ocular tissue; corneal involvement or irritation persisting for more than 21 days. Draize > 80 with effects irreversible in 21 days. **Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:** > 1-50 mg/kg. **Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀Rat or Rabbit:** > 20-200 mg/kg. **Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat:** > 0.05-0.5 mg/L.; **4 (Severe Hazard):** Life-threatening; major or permanent damage may result from single or repeated exposure. **Skin Irritation:** Not appropriate. Do not rate as a "4", based on skin irritation alone. **Eye Irritation:** Not appropriate. Do not rate as a "4", based on eye irritation alone. **Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:** ≤ 1 mg/kg. **Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀Rat or Rabbit:** ≤ 20 mg/kg. **Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat:** ≤ 0.05 mg/L.

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD:

0 (Minimal Hazard): Materials that will not burn in air when exposure to a temperature of 815.5°C [1500°F] for a period of 5 minutes.); **1 (Slight Hazard):** Materials that must be pre-heated before ignition can occur. Material require considerable pre-heating, under all ambient temperature conditions before ignition and combustion can occur, Including: Materials that will burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 815.5°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes or less; Liquids, solids and semisolids having a flash point at or above 93.3°C [200°F] (e.g. OSHA Class IIIB, or; Most ordinary combustible materials [e.g. wood, paper, etc.]; **2 (Moderate Hazard):** Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient

quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres in air, including: Liquids having a flash-point at or above 37.8°C [100°F]; Solid materials in the form of coarse dusts that may burn rapidly but that generally do not form explosive atmospheres; Solid materials in a fibrous or shredded form that may burn rapidly and create flash fire hazards (e.g. cotton, sisal, hemp; Solids and semisolids that readily give off flammable vapors.); **3 (Serious Hazard):** Liquids and solids that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions. Materials in this degree produce hazardous atmospheres with air under almost all ambient temperatures, or, unaffected by ambient temperature, are readily ignited under almost all conditions, including: Liquids having a flash point below 22.8°C [73°F] and having a boiling point at or above 38°C [100°F] and below 37.8°C [100°F] [e.g. OSHA Class IB and IC]; Materials that on account of their physical form or environmental conditions can form explosive mixtures with air and are readily dispersed in air [e.g., dusts of combustible solids, mists or droplets of flammable liquids]; Materials that burn extremely rapidly, usually by reason of self-contained oxygen [e.g. dry nitrocellulose and many organic peroxides]]; **4 (Severe Hazard):** Materials that will rapidly or completely vaporize at atmospheric pressure and normal ambient temperature or that are readily dispersed in air, and which will burn readily, including: Flammable gases; Flammable cryogenic materials; Any liquid or gaseous material that is liquid while under pressure and has a flash point below 22.8°C [73°F] and a boiling point below 37.8°C [100°F] [e.g. OSHA Class IA; Material that ignites spontaneously when exposed to air at a temperature of 54.4°C [130°F] or below [e.g. pyrophoric].

PHYSICAL HAZARD:

0 (Water Reactivity): Materials that do not react with water. **Organic Peroxides:** Materials that are normally stable, even under fire conditions and will not react with water. **Explosives:** Substances that are Non-Explosive. **Unstable Compressed Gases:** No Rating. **Pyrophorics:** No Rating. **Oxidizers:** No "0" rating allowed. **Unstable Reactives:** Substances that will not polymerize, decompose, condense or self-react.); **1 (Water Reactivity):** Materials that change or decompose upon exposure to moisture. **Organic Peroxides:** Materials that are normally stable, but can become unstable at high temperatures and pressures. These materials may react with water, but will not release energy. **Explosives:** Division 1.5 & 1.6 substances that are very insensitive explosives or that do not have a mass explosion hazard. **Compressed Gases:** Pressure below OSHA definition. **Pyrophorics:** No Rating. **Oxidizers:** Packaging Group III; **Solids:** any material that in either concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time less than or equal to the mean burning time of a 3:7 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I and II are not met. **Liquids:** any material that exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than or equal to the pressure rise time of a 1:1 nitric acid (65%)/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I and II are not met. **Unstable Reactives:** Substances that may decompose, condense or self-react, but only under conditions of high temperature and/or pressure and have little or no potential to cause significant heat generation or explosive hazard. Substances that readily undergo hazardous polymerization in the absence of inhibitors.); **2 (Water Reactivity):** Materials that may react violently with water. **Organic Peroxides:** Materials that, in themselves, are normally unstable and will readily undergo violent chemical change, but will not detonate. These materials may also react violently with water. **Explosives:** Division 1.4 – Explosive substances where the explosive effect is largely confined to the package and no projection of fragments of appreciable size or range are expected. An external fire must not cause virtually instantaneous explosion of almost the entire contents of the package. **Compressed Gases:** Pressurized and meet OSHA definition but < 514.7 psi absolute at 21.1°C (70°F) [500 psig]. **Pyrophorics:** No Rating. **Oxidizers:** Packing Group II **Solids:** any material that, in either concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time of less than or equal to the mean burning time of a 2:3 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I are not met. **Liquids:** any material that exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than or equal to the pressure rise of a 1:1 aqueous sodium chloride solution (40%)/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I are not met. **Unstable Reactives:** Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure, but have a low potential for significant heat generation or explosion. Substances that readily form peroxides upon exposure to air or oxygen at room temperature); **3 (Water Reactivity):** Materials that may form explosive reactions with water. **Organic Peroxides:** Materials that are capable of detonation or explosive reaction, but require a strong initiating source, or must be heated under confinement before initiation; or materials that react explosively with water. **Explosives:** Division 1.2 – Explosive substances that have a fire hazard and either a minor blast hazard or a minor projection hazard or both, but do not have a mass explosion hazard. **Compressed Gases:** Pressure ≥ 514.7 psi absolute at 21.1°C (70°F) [500 psig]. **Pyrophorics:** No Rating. **Oxidizers:** Packing Group I **Solids:** any material that, in either concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time less than the mean burning time of a 3:2 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture. **Oxidizers:** **Liquids:** Any material that spontaneously ignites when mixed with cellulose in a 1:1 ratio, or which exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than the pressure rise time of a 1:1 perchloric acid (50%)/cellulose mixture. **Unstable Reactives:** Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure and have a moderate potential to cause significant heat generation or explosion.); **4 (Water Reactivity):** Materials that react explosively with water without requiring heat or confinement. **Organic Peroxides:** Materials that are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition at normal temperature and pressures. **Explosives:** Division 1.1 & 1.2-explosive substances that have a mass explosion hazard or have a projection hazard. A mass explosion is one that affects almost the entire load instantaneously. **Compressed Gases:** No Rating. **Pyrophorics:** Add to the definition of Flammability "4". **Oxidizers:** No "4" rating. **Unstable Reactives:** Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure and have a high potential to cause significant heat generation or explosion).

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS (Continued)

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS:

HEALTH HAZARD: **0** (materials that, under emergency conditions, would offer no hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials): Gases and vapors whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 200 mg/L. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity is greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity is greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials that are essentially non-irritating to the respiratory tract, eyes and skin. **1** (materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause significant irritation): Gases and vapors whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 5,000 ppm but less than or equal to 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 10 mg/L but less than or equal to 200 mg/L. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity is greater than 1000 mg/kg but less than or equal to 2000 mg/kg. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity is greater than 500 mg/kg but less than or equal to 2000 mg/kg. Materials that cause slight to moderate irritation to the respiratory tract, eyes and skin. **2** (materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause temporary incapacitation or residual injury): Gases and vapors whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 3,000 ppm but less than or equal to 5,000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 2 mg/L but less than or equal to 10 mg/L. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity is greater than 200 mg/kg but less than or equal to 1000 mg/kg. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity is greater than 50 mg/kg but less than or equal to 500 mg/kg. Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20°C (68°F) is equal to or greater than one-fifth its LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC₅₀ is less than or equal to 5000 ppm and that does not meet the criteria for either degree of hazard 3 or degree of hazard 4. Compressed liquefied gases with boiling points between -30°C (-22°F) and -55°C (-66.5°F) that cause severe tissue damage, depending on duration of exposure. Materials that are respiratory irritants. Materials that cause severe, but reversible irritation to the eyes or are lachrymators. Materials that are primary skin irritants or sensitizers. **3** (materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause serious or permanent injury): Gases and vapors whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 1,000 ppm but less than or equal to 3,000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 0.5 mg/L but less than or equal to 2 mg/L. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity is greater than 40 mg/kg but less than or equal to 200 mg/kg. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity is greater than 5 mg/kg but less than or equal to 50 mg/kg. Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20°C (68°F) is equal to or greater than one-fifth its LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC₅₀ is less than or equal to 3000 ppm and that does not meet the criteria for degree of hazard 4. Compressed liquefied gases with boiling points between -30°C (-22°F) and -55°C (-66.5°F) that cause frostbite and irreversible tissue damage. Materials that are respiratory irritants. Cryogenic gases that cause frostbite and irreversible tissue damage. Materials that are corrosive to the respiratory tract. Materials that are corrosive to the eyes or cause irreversible corneal opacity. Materials that are corrosive to the skin. **4** (materials that, under emergency conditions, can be lethal): Gases and vapors whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity less than or equal to 1,000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is less than or equal to 0.5 mg/L. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity is less than or equal to 40 mg/kg. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity is less than or equal to 5 mg/kg. Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20°C (68°F) is equal to or greater than one-fifth its LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC₅₀ is less than or equal to 1000 ppm. **4** (materials that, under emergency conditions, can be lethal): Gases and vapors whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity less than or equal to 1,000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is less than or equal to 0.5 mg/L. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity is less than or equal to 40 mg/kg. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity is less than or equal to 5 mg/kg. Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20°C (68°F) is equal to or greater than one-fifth its LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC₅₀ is less than or equal to 1000 ppm.

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD: **0** Materials that will not burn under typical fire conditions, including intrinsically noncombustible materials such as concrete, stone, and sand: Materials that will not burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 816°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes in accordance with Annex D. **1** Materials that must be preheated before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree require considerable preheating, under all ambient temperature conditions, before ignition and combustion can occur: Materials that will burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 816°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes in accordance with Annex D. Liquids, solids and semisolids having a flash point at or above 93.4°C (200°F) (i.e. Class IIIB liquids). Liquids with a flash point greater than 35°C (95°F) that do not sustain combustion when tested using the *Method of Testing for Sustained Combustibility*, per 49 CFR 173, Appendix H or the *UN Recommendation on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Model Regulations* (current edition) and the related *Manual of Tests and Criteria* (current edition). Liquids with a flash point greater than 35°C (95°F) in a water-miscible solution or dispersion with a water non-combustible liquid/solid content of more than 85 percent by weight. Liquids that have no fire point when tested by ASTM D 92 Standard Test Method for Flash and Fire Points by Cleveland Open Cup, up to a boiling point of the liquid or up to a temperature at which the sample being tested shows an obvious physical change. Combustible pellets with a representative diameter of greater than 2 mm (10 mesh). Solids containing greater than 0.5 percent by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed up flash point of the solvent. Most ordinary combustible materials. **2** Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not under normal conditions form hazardous atmospheres with air, but under high ambient temperatures or under

moderate heating could release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air: Liquids having a flash point at or above 37.8°C (100°F) and below 93.4°C (200°F) (i.e. Class II and Class IIIA liquids.) Solid materials in the form of powders or coarse dusts of representative diameter between 420 microns (40 mesh) and 2 mm (10 mesh) that burn rapidly but that generally do not form explosive mixtures in air. Solid materials in fibrous or shredded form that burn rapidly and create flash fire hazards, such as cotton, sisal and hemp. Solids and semisolids that readily give off flammable vapors. Solids containing greater than 0.5 percent by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent. **3** Liquids and solids that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions. Materials in this degree produce hazardous atmospheres with air under almost all ambient temperatures or, though unaffected by ambient temperatures, are readily ignited under almost all conditions: Liquids having a flash point below 22.8°C (73°F) and having a boiling point at or above 37.8°C (100°F) and those liquids having a flash point at or above 22.8°C (73°F) and below 37.8°C (73°F) and below 37.8°C (100°F) (i.e. Class IB and IC liquids). Materials that, on account of their physical form or environmental conditions, can form explosive mixtures with air and are readily dispersed in air. Flammable or combustible dusts with a representative diameter less than 420 microns (40 mesh). Materials that burn with extreme rapidity, usually by reason of self-contained oxygen (e.g. dry nitrocellulose and many organic peroxides). Solids containing greater than 0.5 percent by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent. **4** Materials that will rapidly or completely vaporize at atmospheric pressure and normal ambient temperature or that are readily dispersed in air and will burn readily: Flammable gases. Flammable cryogenic materials. Any liquid or gaseous materials that is liquid while under pressure and has a flash point below 22.8°C (73°F) and a boiling point below 37.8°C (100°F) (i.e. Class IA liquids). Materials that ignite when exposed to air. Solids containing greater than 0.5 percent by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent. **INSTABILITY HAZARD:** **0** Materials that in themselves are normally stable, even under fire conditions: Materials that have an estimated instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) below 0.01 W/mL. Materials that do not exhibit an exotherm at temperatures less than or equal to 500°C (932°F) when tested by differential scanning calorimetry. **1** Materials that in themselves are normally stable, but can become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures: Materials that have an estimated instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) at or above 0.01 W/mL and below 10 W/mL. **2** Materials that readily undergo violent chemical change at elevated temperatures and pressures: Materials that have an estimated instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) at or above 10 W/mL and below 100W/mL. **3** Materials that in themselves are capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or explosive reaction, but that require a strong initiating source or that must be heated under confinement before initiation: Materials that have an estimated instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) at or above 100 W/mL and below 1000 W/mL. Materials that are sensitive to thermal or mechanical shock at elevated temperatures and pressures. **4** Materials that in themselves are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or explosive reaction at normal temperatures and pressures: Materials that have an estimated instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) of 1000 W/mL or greater. Materials that are sensitive to localized thermal or mechanical shock at normal temperatures and pressures.

FLAMMABILITY LIMITS IN AIR:

Much of the information related to fire and explosion is derived from the **National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)**. **Flash Point** - Minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off sufficient vapors to form an ignitable mixture with air. **Autoignition Temperature**: The minimum temperature required to initiate combustion in air with no other source of ignition. **LEL** - the lowest percent of vapor in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source. **UEL** - the highest percent of vapor in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Human and Animal Toxicology: Possible health hazards as derived from human data, animal studies, or from the results of studies with similar compounds are presented. Definitions of some terms used in this section are: **LD₅₀** - Lethal Dose (solids & liquids) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; **LC₅₀** - Lethal Concentration (gases) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; **ppm** concentration expressed in parts of material per million parts of air or water; **mg/m³** concentration expressed in weight of substance per volume of air; **mg/kg** quantity of material, by weight, administered to a test subject, based on their body weight in kg. Other measures of toxicity include **TDLo**, the lowest dose to cause a symptom and **TCLo** the lowest concentration to cause a symptom; **TDo**, **LDLo**, and **LDo**, or **TC**, **TCo**, **LCLo**, and **LCo**, the lowest dose (or concentration) to cause lethal or toxic effects. **Cancer Information:** The sources are: **IARC** - the International Agency for Research on Cancer; **NTP** - the National Toxicology Program, **RTECS** - the Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances, **OSHA** and **CAL/OSHA**. IARC and NTP rate chemicals on a scale of decreasing potential to cause human cancer with rankings from 1 to 4. Subrankings (2A, 2B, etc.) are also used.

Other Information: **BEI** - ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices, represent the levels of determinants which are most likely to be observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed to chemicals to the same extent as a worker with inhalation exposure to the TLV.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS (Continued)

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

EC is the effect concentration in water. **BCF** = Bioconcentration Factor, which is used to determine if a substance will concentrate in lifeforms which consume contaminated plant or animal matter. **TL_m** = median threshold limit; Coefficient of Oil/Water Distribution is represented by **log K_{ow}** or **log K_{oc}** and is used to assess a substance's behavior in the environment.

REGULATORY INFORMATION:

U.S. and CANADA: **ACGIH:** American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, a professional association which establishes exposure limits. This section explains the impact of various laws and regulations on the material. **EPA** is the U.S.

Environmental Protection Agency. **NIOSH** is the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, which is the research arm of the U.S. **Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)**. **WHMIS** is the Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System. **DOT** and **TC** are the U.S. Department of Transportation and the Transport Canada, respectively. Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (**SARA**); the Canadian Domestic/Non-Domestic Substances List (**DSL/NDSL**); the U.S. Toxic Substance Control Act (**TSCA**); Marine Pollutant status according to the **DOT**; the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (**CERCLA or Superfund**); and various state regulations. This section also includes information on the precautionary warnings which appear on the material's package label. **OSHA** - U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Prepared to U.S. OSHA and the Global Harmonization Standard

DATE OF PREPARATION: April 22, 2005

DATE OF REVISION: August 29, 2018

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY UNDERTAKING

IDENTIFICATION of the SUBSTANCE or PREPARATION:

TRADE NAME:

NOVUS PLASTIC POLISH #2

SYNOMYS:

Fine Scratch Remover, NOVUS No 2

PRODUCT CODE:

7030, 7032, 7033, 7072, 7300, 7303, PC-22, PC20, PC-208

RELEVANT USES of the SUBSTANCE:

Clean and Restore Plastic Surfaces

USES ADVISED AGAINST:

Other than Relevant Use, Including Glass Polishing

COMPANY/UNDERTAKING IDENTIFICATION:

U.S. DISTRIBUTOR'S NAME:

NOVUS, INC.

ADDRESS:

650 Pelham Boulevard, Suite 100
St Paul, MN 55114

CANADIAN DISTRIBUTOR'S NAME:

FIX AUTO

ADDRESS:

99 Émilien-Marcoux Suite 101
Blainville, Québec J7C 0B4, Canada

EMERGENCY NUMBER:

MEDICAL EMERGENCIES:

1-800-420-8036 (ProPharma) 24 hours

TRANSPORT EMERGENCIES:

1-800-424-9300 (ChemTrec) 24 hours

EMAIL ADDRESS FOR SDS INFORMATION:

msds-info@novusglass.com

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

This product has been classified per OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard (29CFR §1910.1200). This is a self-classification.

GHS CLASSIFICATION:

Not classified as Carcinogen 1A or STOT RE 1 as contributory chemical, Silica: Crystalline, quartz, is bound in finished product form and is not expected to be released in respirable fraction under normal use and conditions.

Skin Irritation Category 2

Eye Irritation Category 2A

Skin Sensitizer, Category 1B

GHS LABEL ELEMENTS:

Signal Word: Warning

Hazard Statements:

H315: Causes skin irritation.

H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Precautionary Statements:

Prevention:

P261: Avoid breathing vapors/spray.

P264: Wash thoroughly after handling.

P272: Contaminated clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.

P280: Wear protective gloves and eye protection.

Response:

P305 + P351 + P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P337 + P313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

P302 + P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION, continued

Precautionary Statements (continued):

P332 + P313: If skin irritation occurs, get medical attention.

P362: Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

P321: Specific treatment (remove from exposure and treat symptoms).

Storage:

None.

Disposal:

P501: Dispose of contents/containers in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Hazard Symbols/Pictograms: GHS07



3. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

SUBSTANCE or MIXTURE:

Mixture

CHEMICAL NAME/CLASS:

Aqueous Silica/Hydrocarbon Mixture

Chemical Name	CAS #	W/W %	GHS Classification Hazard Statement and Pictogram Codes
Odorless Mineral Spirits	64742-48-9	7-13%	Due to the fact that this Mineral Spirits contains less than 0.1% benzene or other aromatic, H350 and H340 are not applicable. Classification: Flammable Liquid Category 3, Aspiration Toxicity Category 1 Hazard Statement Codes: H226, H304 Hazard Pictograms: GHS02, GHS08
Polydimethyl Siloxane	63148-62-9	4-8%	Classification: Not Applicable
Flux-Calcined Diatomaceous Earth/ Crystalline Silicas Mixture	68855-54-9	3-7%	SELF CLASSIFICATION Classification: Carcinogenic, Category 1A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Repeated Exposure Category 1 Hazard Statement Codes: H350, H372 Hazard Pictograms: GHS08
	14464-46-1 14808-60-7	0-4.1%	
Morpholine	110-91-8	<3%	Classification: Flammable Liquid Category 3, Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 4, Acute Dermal Toxicity Category 4, Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4, Skin Corrosion Category 1B Hazard Statement Codes: H226, H332, H312, H302, H314 Hazard Pictograms: GHS02, GHS05, GHS07
Oleic Acid	112-80-1	1-5%	SELF CLASSIFICATION Classification: Skin Irritation Category 2 Hazard Statement Codes: H315 Hazard Pictograms: GHS07
Diatomaceous Earths/Crystalline Silicas Mixture	61790-53-2	1-5%	SELF CLASSIFICATION Classification: Carcinogenic, Category 1A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Repeated Exposure Category 1 Hazard Statement Codes: H350, H372 Hazard Pictograms: GHS08
	14464-46-1 14808-60-7	0-0.25%	
Sulisobenzene	4065-45-6	0.1	MANUFACTURER CLASSIFICATION Classification: Skin Irritation, Category 2, Eye Irritation, Category 2A, Skin Sensitization, Category 1B Hazard Statement Codes: H319, H315, H317 Hazard Pictograms: GHS07
Water	7732-18-5	Balance	Classification: Not applicable.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES: Contaminated individuals must be taken for medical attention if any adverse effects occur. Take a copy of label and SDS to health professional with victim.

SKIN EXPOSURE: If this product contaminates the skin, begin decontamination with running water. Minimum flushing is for 20 minutes. The contaminated individual must seek medical attention if any adverse effects occur after flushing.

EYE EXPOSURE: If this product enters the eyes, open contaminated individual's eyes while under gently running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids. Have contaminated individual "roll" eyes. Minimum flushing is for 20 minutes. Contaminated individual must seek medical attention if adverse effect continues after flushing.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES, continued

INHALATION: If mists or sprays of this product are inhaled, remove victim to fresh air. The contaminated individual must seek medical attention if any adverse effects occur.

INGESTION: If this product is swallowed, CALL PHYSICIAN OR POISON CONTROL CENTER FOR MOST CURRENT INFORMATION. If professional advice is not available, do not induce vomiting. Never induce vomiting or give diluents (milk or water) to someone who is unconscious, having convulsions, or unable to swallow. If victim is convulsing, maintain an open airway and obtain immediate medical attention.

MOST IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS/EFFECTS (ACUTE & CHRONIC): See Sections 2 (Hazard Identification) and 11 (Toxicological Information) for description of possible health effects from exposure to this product.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Skin disorders, respiratory conditions, and central nervous system conditions may be aggravated by prolonged overexposure to this product.

INDICATION OF IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT IF NEEDED: Treat symptoms and eliminate overexposure.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use extinguishing material suitable to the surrounding fire, including halon, carbon dioxide, dry chemical, ABC class.

UNSUITABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: None known.

SPECIAL HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE SUBSTANCE: This product presents a moderate eye and skin-contact hazard to firefighters. This material must be substantially preheated before ignition to occur. When involved in a fire, this material may decompose and produce irritating vapors and toxic gases (including silicon, nitrogen and carbon oxides).

Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not applicable.

Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Vapors may be sensitive to static discharge if water has evaporated.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS: Structural fire-fighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment. Chemical resistant clothing may be necessary. Move containers from fire area if it can be done without risk to personnel. Water spray can be used to cool fire-exposed containers. If possible, prevent runoff water from entering storm drains, bodies of water, or other environmentally sensitive areas. Rinse contaminated equipment thoroughly with soapy water before returning such equipment to service.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES: Proper protective equipment should be used. In the event of a spill, clear the area and protect people. Eliminate all sources of ignition before cleanup begins. Use non-sparking tools. The atmosphere must have levels of components lower than those listed in Section 8, (Exposure Controls and Personal Protective Equipment) if applicable, and have at least 19.5 percent oxygen before personnel can be allowed into the area without Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA).

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Use proper protective equipment and non-sparking tools and equipment.

Small Spills: Wear rubber gloves, splash goggles, and appropriate body protection.

Large Spills: Not applicable due to size of containers.

METHODS FOR CLEAN-UP AND CONTAINMENT: Avoid allowing contact with water on spilled substance or inside containers.

Small Spills: Absorb spilled material with polypads or other suitable, non-reacting sorbent, avoiding generation of aerosols, wearing gloves, goggles and apron. Place spilled material in appropriate container for disposal, sealing tightly. Remove all residue before decontamination of spill area.

Large Spills: Not applicable due to size of containers.

All Spills: Place all spill residue in a double plastic bag or other containment and seal. Decontaminate the area thoroughly. Do not mix with wastes from other materials. Dispose of in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and local procedures (see Section 13, Disposal Considerations). For spills on water, contain, minimize dispersion and collect. Dispose of recovered material and report spill per regulatory requirements.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS: Avoid release to the environment. Run-off water may be contaminated by other materials and should be contained to prevent possible environmental damage.

REFERENCE TO OTHER SECTIONS: See information in Section 8 (Exposure Controls – Personal Protection) and Section 13 (Disposal Considerations) for additional information.

7. HANDLING and STORAGE

TECHNICAL MEASURES:

See Ventilation and Engineering Controls in Section 8.

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING: All employees who handle this material should be trained to handle it safely. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. As with all chemicals, avoid getting this product ON YOU or IN YOU. Wash thoroughly after handling this product. Do not eat, drink, smoke, or apply cosmetics while handling this product. Avoid breathing vapors or mists generated by this product. Use in a well-ventilated location. Remove contaminated clothing immediately.

CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE: Store containers in a cool, dry location, away from direct sunlight, sources of intense heat, or where freezing is possible. Inspect all incoming containers before storage, to ensure containers are properly labeled and not damaged. Storage areas should be made of fire resistant materials. Empty containers may contain residual product; therefore, empty containers should be handled with care.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE LIMITS:

OCCUPATIONAL/WORKPLACE EXPOSURE LIMITS/GUIDELINES:

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR						
		ACGIH-TLVs		OSHA-PELs		NIOSH-RELs		OTHER mg/m ³
		TWA mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³	TWA mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³	TWA mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³	
Crystalline Silica	14808-60-7	NE	NE	As of June 23, 2016, the PEL is 0.005mg/m ³ (respirable dust). There is no STEL established.		0.05 (resp. dust) See Pocket Guide Append. A		50
Crystalline Silica, Cristobalite	14464-46-1	0.025 (resp. fract.)	NE	As of June 23, 2016, the PEL is 0.005mg/m ³ (respirable dust). There is no STEL established.		0.05 (resp. dust) See Pocket Guide Append. A		25
Diatomaceous Earth	61790-53-2	NE	NE	20 mppcf or $\frac{80}{\text{mg/m}^3}$ % SiO ₂ + 2 6 (vacated 1989 PEL)		6	NE	NE
Morpholine	110-91-8	70 (skin)	NE	70 (skin)	NE	70 (skin)	105 (skin)	NE
Amorphous Silica	68855-54-9	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Mineral Spirits	64742-48-9	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	Novus OEL: TWA = 500 ppm
Sulisobenzene	4065-45-6	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Oleic Acid	112-80-1	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Polydimethyl Siloxane	63148-62-9	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE

NE = Not Established.

See Section 16 for Definitions of Terms Used.

CONTROL PARAMETERS:

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURES INDICES (BEIs): Currently, there are no ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) determined for the components of this product.

VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Use with adequate ventilation. Use a mechanical fan or vent area to outside. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits provided in this section, if applicable. Use a non-sparking, grounded, explosion-proof ventilation system separate from other exhaust ventilation systems. Exhaust system in manner consistent with prevention of release to atmosphere. An eyewash and safety shower should be readily accessible.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS: Refer to Sections 6, 7 and 13 for information on controlling exposure to this product to the environment.

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: The following information on appropriate Personal Protective Equipment is provided to assist employers in complying with OSHA regulations found in 29 CFR Subpart I (beginning at 1910.132, including U.S. Federal OSHA Respiratory Protection (29 CFR 1910.134), OSHA Eye Protection 29 CFR 1910.133, OSHA Hard Protection 29 CFR 1910.138, OSHA Foot Protection 29 CFR 1910.136 and OSHA Body Protection 29 CFR 1910.132), and equivalent standards of Canada (including CSA Respiratory Standard Z94.4-02, Z94.3-M1982, *Industrial Eye and Face Protectors* and CSA Standard Z195-02, *Protective Footwear*). Please reference applicable regulations and standards for relevant details.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION, continued

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, continued:

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: None required under normal conditions of use. If necessary, use only respiratory protection authorized in appropriate regulations to assist in equipment selection. The following are NIOSH respiratory protection guidelines for crystalline silica, in the event that this product creates residual dusts. These guidelines are given to assist in selection of respiratory protective equipment.

CRYSTALLINE SILICA

CONCENTRATION RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Up to 0.5 mg/m³: Any Air-Purifying Respirator with a high-efficiency particulate filter.

Up to 1.25 mg/m³: Any Powered, Air-Purifying Respirator (PAPR) with a high-efficiency particulate filter, or any Supplied-Air Respirator (SAR) operated in a continuous-flow mode.

Up to 2.5 mg/m³: Any Air-Purifying, Full-Facepiece Respirator with a high-efficiency particulate filter, or any PAPR with a tight-fitting facepiece and a high-efficiency particulate filter.

Up to 25 mg/m³: Any SAR operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.

EYE PROTECTION: Use approved safety goggles or safety glasses. If necessary, refer to appropriate regulations to assist in equipment selection.

HAND PROTECTION: Wear butyl rubber, Teflon™, Barricade™, Chemrel™, nitrile or similar gloves for routine industrial use. Use triple gloves for spill response, as stated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures) of this SDS. If necessary, refer to applicable regulations and standards.

BODY PROTECTION: Use body protection appropriate for task. If necessary, refer to appropriate regulations to assist in equipment selection.

HYGIENE: See Section 7.

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL STATE: Viscous liquid.

COLOR: Opaque, tan.

MOLECULAR FORMULA: Mixture.

MOLECULAR WEIGHT: Mixture.

ODOR: Hydrocarbon.

ODOR THRESHOLD: Not established.

pH: 8.5-9.

MELTING/FREEZING POINT: Not established.

BOILING POINT: Not established.

FLASH POINT (Pensky-Martens Closed Tester): >93.3°C (200°F).

EVAPORATION RATE (nBuAc = 1): Not established; based on ingredients the comparative evaporation rate is expected to be <1.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %): Not established.

VAPOR PRESSURE, mm Hg @ 50°C: Not established.

RELATIVE VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1): Not established; based on ingredients the relative vapor density is expected to be >1.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (23°C, water = 1): 1.01

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES, continued

SOLUBILITY: Soluble in water, except for inorganic ingredients.

COEFFICIENT OF OIL/WATER DISTRIBUTION (PARTITION COEFFICIENT): Not established.

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not established.

VISCOSITY (cP): ~7000-9000

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS CONTENT: 130.8g/L

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

REACTIVITY: Not considered a reactivity hazard.

CHEMICAL STABILITY: Stable under typical, environmental conditions in a workplace in the absence of contaminants.

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: *Combustion:* Silicon, nitrogen and carbon oxides. *Hydrolysis:* None known.

MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE: Strong oxidizers, strong acids, strong bases.

POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS: None known.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Exposure to incompatible chemicals, high temperatures, water-reactive materials.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity : Not classified

Sulisobenzone (4065-45-6)

LD50 oral rat	3530 mg/kg
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Morpholine (110-91-8)

LD50 oral rat	1050 mg/kg
LD50 dermal rat	310 - 810 mg/kg
LC50 inhalation rat (ppm)	8000 ppm 8 h
ATE CLP (oral)	1050.000 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE CLP (dermal)	310.000 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE CLP (dust,mist)	1.500 mg/l/4h

Silica: Crystalline, quartz (14808-60-7)

LD50 oral rat	500 mg/kg
ATE CLP (oral)	500.000 mg/kg bodyweight

Skin corrosion/irritation : Causes skin irritation.
pH: 8.5 - 9

Serious eye damage/irritation : Causes serious eye irritation.
pH: 8.5 - 9

Respiratory or skin sensitisation : May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Germ cell mutagenicity : Not classified

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

Carcinogenicity : Not classified (Test data shows no respirable fraction released under normal application)

Silica, cristobalite (14464-46-1)	
IARC group	1 - Carcinogenic to humans

Silica: Crystalline, quartz (14808-60-7)	
IARC group	1 - Carcinogenic to humans
The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified "silica dust, crystalline, in the form of quartz or cristobalite" as carcinogenic to humans (group 1). However these warnings refer to crystalline silica dusts and do not apply to the product containing crystalline silica as a naturally occurring, bound impurity. As such, we have not classified this product as a carcinogen but recommend that users avoid inhalation of product in a dust form.	

Reproductive toxicity : Not classified

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) : Not classified

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) : Not classified (Test data shows no respirable fraction released under normal use and conditions)

Aspiration hazard : Not classified

Symptoms/effects after inhalation : May cause respiratory irritation.

Symptoms/effects after skin contact : May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes skin irritation.

Symptoms/effects after eye contact : Causes serious eye irritation.

Symptoms/effects after ingestion : May cause gastrointestinal irritation.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

ECOTOXICITY: This product has not been tested for ecotoxicity. The following are aquatic toxic data for some components of this product.

MORPHOLINE:

LC₅₀ (bluegill) 96 hours = 350 mg/L

LC₅₀ (daphnia) 24 hours = 100 mg/L

EC₅₀ (Daphnia magna) 24 hours = 119 mg/L (immobilization)

OLEIC ACID:

LC₅₀ (*Pimephales promelas* Fathead minnow, juvenile 4-8 wk, length 1.1-3.1 cm) 96 hours = 205,000 µg/L; Conditions: freshwater, static, 18-22°C, dissolved oxygen < or =4.0 mg/L

PERSISTENCE AND BIODEGRADABILITY: This product has not been tested for persistence or biodegradability. The following information is available for some components.

MORPHOLINE:

If released to soil, this compound may volatilize from dry soil surfaces, but not from moist soil. This material in soil will move with soil moisture and is expected to leach out extensively. Based on screening test results, biodegradation may be significant, but only after a long adaptation period. When released to natural waters this material will not tend to bio-concentrate, volatilize, or sorb to sediment or organic particulate matter in the water column. While morpholine is biodegradable in screening tests, it is unlikely that significant morpholine degradation would occur because of the long lag period required. This compound reacts with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals in the atmosphere resulting in an estimated half-life of 2.6 hrs.

OLEIC ACID:

If released to air, a vapor pressure of 5.46X10⁻⁷ mm Hg at 25°C indicates this compound will exist in both the vapor and particulate phases in the atmosphere. Vapor-phase material will be degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with ozone; half-lives of about 2.1 and 1.4 hours for the cis- and trans-isomers, respectively, are calculated for this reaction. Particulate-phase oleic acid will be removed from the atmosphere by wet or dry deposition. This compound does not contain chromophores that absorb at wavelengths > 290 nm and therefore is not expected to be susceptible to direct photolysis by sunlight. If released to soil, non-dissociated material is expected to have no mobility based upon an estimated K_{oc} of 340,000. The pK_a of oleic acid is 5.02, indicating that this compound will exist almost entirely in anion form in the environment and anions generally do not adsorb more strongly to soils containing organic carbon and clay than their neutral counterparts. Biodegradation is expected to be an important fate process in soil based on half-lives of 0.2 and 0.66 days in screening tests. If released into water, this compound (if in non-dissociated form) is expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment based upon the estimated K_{oc}. This material was biodegraded 25-30% in the water column in field studies. Based upon the pK_a this material will exist almost entirely in the anion form at pH values of 5 to 9 and therefore volatilization from water surfaces is not expected to be an important fate process. Hydrolysis is not expected to be an important environmental fate process since this compound lacks functional groups that hydrolyze under environmental conditions.

BIO-ACCUMULATION POTENTIAL: This product has not been tested for bio-accumulation potential. The following is information for some components.

MORPHOLINE:

Because this compound is miscible with water and has a very low measured octanol/water partition coefficient, log K_{ow} -0.86, its tendency to bio-concentrate in aquatic organisms should be extremely low. An experimentally determined BCF for morpholine was < 2.8.

OLEIC ACID:

An estimated BCF of 10 was calculated in fish for this compound, using a log K_{ow} of 7.64 and a regression-derived equation. According to a classification scheme, this BCF suggests the potential for bio-concentration in aquatic organisms is low.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION, continued

MOBILITY: This product has not been tested for mobility in soil. The following information is available for some components.

MORPHOLINE:

Using a measured log octanol/water partition coefficient ($\log K_{ow}$) of -0.86 and a regression equation, the estimated K_{oc} for this compound is 8. The K_{oc} estimated from molecular structure is 5. According to a suggested classification scheme, this estimated K_{oc} suggests that this compound is highly mobile in soil.

OLEIC ACID:

The K_{oc} of undissociated oleic acid is estimated as 340,000, using a $\log K_{ow}$ of 7.64 and a regression-derived equation. According to a classification scheme, this estimated K_{oc} value suggests that this compound is expected to be immobile in soil. The pK_a of oleic acid is 5.02, indicating that this compound will exist almost entirely in anion form in the environment and anions generally do not adsorb more strongly to soils containing organic carbon and clay than their neutral counterparts.

OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS: Components of this product are not listed as having ozone depletion potential.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS: Controls should be engineered to prevent release to the environment, including procedures to prevent spills, atmospheric release and release to waterways.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

DISPOSAL METHODS: It is the responsibility of the generator to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets the criteria of a hazardous waste per regulations of the area in which the waste is generated and/or disposed of. Waste disposal must be in accordance with all appropriate regulations. This product, if unaltered by use, may be disposed of by treatment at a permitted facility or as advised by your local hazardous waste regulatory authority. Shipment of wastes must be done with appropriately permitted and registered transporters.

DISPOSAL CONTAINERS: Waste materials must be placed in and shipped in impermeable containers (such as poly or metal waste pails or drums). Permeable cardboard containers are not appropriate and should not be used. Ensure that any required marking or labeling of the containers be done to all applicable regulations.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE FOLLOWED DURING WASTE HANDLING: Wear proper protective equipment when handling waste materials.

U.S. EPA WASTE NUMBER: Not applicable.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION REGULATIONS: This product is NOT classified as dangerous goods, per U.S. DOT regulations, under 49 CFR 172.101.

TRANSPORT CANADA TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS: This product is NOT considered as Dangerous Goods, per regulations of Transport Canada.

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION DESIGNATION: This material is NOT considered as dangerous goods, per rules of IATA.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION (IMO): This product is NOT considered as dangerous goods, per rules of the IMO.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: This product does not meet the criteria of environmentally hazardous according to the criteria of the UN Model Regulations (as reflected in the IMDG Code, ADR, RID, and ADN); components are not specifically listed in Annex III under MARPOL 73/78.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL U.S. REGULATIONS:

U.S. SARA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: The components of this product are NOT subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304, and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.

U.S. SARA THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY: There are no specific Threshold Planning Quantities for this product. The default Federal SDS submission and inventory requirement filing threshold of 10,000 lb (4,540 kg) may apply, per 40 CFR 370.20.

U.S. CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): Not applicable.

U.S. TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: The components of this product listed are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

OTHER U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS: Not applicable.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION, continued

CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT (PROPOSITION 65): The Crystalline Silica (**if present as airborne particles of respirable size**) in this product is on the California Proposition 65 lists. However, when this product is used as directed, airborne particles of respirable size are not created.

ADDITIONAL CANADIAN REGULATIONS:

CANADIAN DSL INVENTORY: The components of this product listed by CAS # in Section 3 (Composition and Information on Ingredients) are listed on the DSL Inventory.

CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (CEPA) PRIORITY SUBSTANCES LISTS: No component of this product is on the Priority Substances Lists.

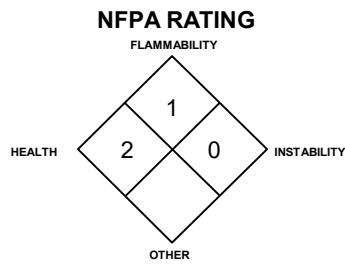
16. OTHER INFORMATION

PREPARED BY: CHEMICAL SAFETY ASSOCIATES, Inc. • PO Box 1961, Hilo, HI 96721 (800) 969-4846
NOVUS INC. CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT • 650 Pelham Boulevard, Suite 100 • St Paul, MN 55114
(952) 944-8000

REFERENCES AND DATA SOURCES: Contact the supplier for information.

METHODS OF EVALUATING INFORMATION FOR THE PURPOSE OF CLASSIFICATION: Bridging principles were used to classify this product.

REVISION DETAILS: April 2012: Review and update entire SDS to comply with EU CLP 1272: 2008 and GHS.
October 2012: Review and update to comply with OSHA's revised Hazard Communication Standard.
October 2015: Review and update as necessary.
June 2017: Review and update with newly revised GHS Classification information.
September 2017: Adjust State regulatory information (CA Proposition 65).
August 2018: Add VOC information to Section 9.



Hazard Scale: **0** = Minimal **1** = Slight **2** = Moderate
3 = Serious **4** = Severe

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM			
HEALTH HAZARD (BLUE)			2*
FLAMMABILITY HAZARD (RED)			1
PHYSICAL HAZARD (YELLOW)			0
PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT			
EYES	RESPIRATORY	HANDS	BODY
	SEE SECTION 8		SEE SECTION 8

For Routine Industrial Use and Handling Applications

Hazard Scale: **0** = Minimal **1** = Slight **2** = Moderate
3 = Serious **4** = Severe * = Chronic hazard

DEFINITION OF TERMS

A large number of abbreviations and acronyms appear on a SDS. Some of these which are commonly used include the following:

CAS #: This is the Chemical Abstract Service Number that uniquely identifies each constituent.

EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR:

BEI - ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices: represent the levels of determinants which are most likely to be observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed to chemicals to the same extent as a worker with inhalation exposure to the TLV.

CEILING LEVEL: The concentration that shall not be exceeded during any part of the working exposure.

IDLH-Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health: This level represents a concentration from which one can escape within 30-minutes without suffering escape-preventing or permanent injury.

LOQ: Limit of Quantitation.

MAK: Federal Republic of Germany Maximum Concentration Values in the workplace.

NE: Not Established. When no exposure guidelines are established, an entry of NE is made for reference.

NIC: Notice of Intended Change.

NIOSH CEILING: The exposure that shall not be exceeded during any part of the workday. If instantaneous monitoring is not feasible, the ceiling shall be assumed as a 15-minute TWA exposure (unless otherwise specified) that shall not be exceeded at any time during a workday.

NIOSH RELs: NIOSH's Recommended Exposure Limits.

PEL-Permissible Exposure Limit: OSHA's Permissible Exposure Limits. This exposure value means exactly the same as a TLV, except that it is enforceable by OSHA. The OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits are based in the 1989 PELs and the June, 1993 Air Contaminants Rule (*Federal Register*: 58: 35338-35351 and 58: 40191). Both the current PELs and the vacated PELs are indicated. The phrase, "Vacated 1989 PEL," is placed next to the PEL that was vacated by Court Order.

SKIN: Used when there is a danger of cutaneous absorption.

STEL-Short Term Exposure Limit: Short Term Exposure Limit, usually a 15-minute time-weighted average (TWA) exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a workday, even if the 8-hr TWA is within the TLV-TWA, PEL-TWA or REL-TWA.

STEV – Short Term Exposure Value.

TLV-Threshold Limit Value: An airborne concentration of a substance that represents conditions under which it is generally believed that nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed without adverse effect. The duration must be considered, including the 8-hour.

TWA-Time Weighted Average: Time Weighted Average exposure concentration for a conventional 8-hr (TLV, PEL) or up to a 10-hr (REL) workday and a 40-hr workweek.

TWAEV: Time Weighted Average Exposure Value.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM HAZARD RATINGS: This rating system was developed by the National Paint and Coating Association and has been adopted by industry to identify the degree of chemical hazards

HEALTH HAZARD:

0 (Minimal Hazard): No significant health risk, irritation of skin or eyes not anticipated. **Skin Irritation:** Essentially non-irritating. PII or Draize = "0". **Eye Irritation:** Essentially non-irritating, or minimal effects which clear in < 24 hours [e.g. mechanical irritation]. Draize = "0". **Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:** < 5000 mg/kg. **Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀Rat or Rabbit:** < 2000 mg/kg. **Inhalation Toxicity 4-hrs LC₅₀ Rat:** < 20 mg/L.; **1 (Slight Hazard):** Minor reversible injury may occur; slightly or mildly irritating. **Skin Irritation:** Slightly or mildly irritating. **Eye Irritation:** Slightly or mildly irritating. **Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:** > 500-5000 mg/kg. **Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀Rat or Rabbit:** > 1000-2000 mg/kg. **Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat:** > 2-20 mg/L; **2 (Moderate Hazard):** Temporary or transitory injury may occur. **Skin Irritation:** Moderately irritating; primary irritant, sensitizer. PII or Draize > 0, < 5. **Eye Irritation:** Moderately to severely irritating and/or corrosive; reversible corneal opacity; corneal involvement or irritation clearing in 8-21 days. Draize > 0, ≤ 25. **Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:** > 50-500 mg/kg. **Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀Rat or Rabbit:** > 200-1000 mg/kg. **Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat:** > 0.5-2 mg/L.; **3 (Serious Hazard):** Major injury likely unless prompt action is taken and medical treatment is given; high level of toxicity; corrosive. **Skin Irritation:** Severely irritating and/or corrosive; may destroy dermal tissue, cause skin burns, dermal necrosis. PII or Draize > 5-8 with destruction of tissue. **Eye Irritation:** Corrosive, irreversible destruction of ocular tissue; corneal involvement or irritation persisting for more than 21 days. Draize > 80 with effects irreversible in 21 days. **Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:** > 1-50 mg/kg. **Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀Rat or Rabbit:** > 20-200 mg/kg. **Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat:** > 0.05-0.5 mg/L.; **4 (Severe Hazard):** Life-threatening; major or permanent damage may result from single or repeated exposure. **Skin Irritation:** Not appropriate. Do not rate as a "4", based on skin irritation alone. **Eye Irritation:** Not appropriate. Do not rate as a "4", based on eye irritation alone. **Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:** ≤ 1 mg/kg. **Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀Rat or Rabbit:** ≤ 20 mg/kg. **Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat:** ≤ 0.05 mg/L.

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD:

0 (Minimal Hazard-Materials that will not burn in air when exposure to a temperature of 815.5°C [1500°F] for a period of 5 minutes.); 1 (Slight Hazard-Materials that must be pre-heated before ignition can occur. Material require considerable pre-heating, under all ambient temperature conditions before ignition and combustion can occur, Including: Materials that will burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 815.5°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes or less; Liquids, solids and semisolids having a flash point at or above 93.3°C [200°F] (e.g. OSHA Class IIIB, or; Most ordinary combustible materials [e.g. wood, paper, etc.]; 2 (Moderate Hazard-Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres in air, Including: Liquids having a flash-point at or above 37.8°C [100°F]; Solid materials in the form of coarse dusts that may

burn rapidly but that generally do not form explosive atmospheres; Solid materials in a fibrous or shredded form that may burn rapidly and create flash fire hazards (e.g. cotton, sisal, hemp; Solids and semisolids that readily give off flammable vapors.); 3 (Serious Hazard- Liquids and solids that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions. Materials in this degree produce hazardous atmospheres with air under almost all ambient temperatures, or, unaffected by ambient temperature, are readily ignited under almost all conditions, including: Liquids having a flash point below 22.8°C [73°F] and having a boiling point at or above 38°C [100°F] and below 37.8°C [100°F] [e.g. OSHA Class IB and IC]; Materials that on account of their physical form or environmental conditions can form explosive mixtures with air and are readily dispersed in air [e.g., dusts of combustible solids, mists or droplets of flammable liquids]; Materials that burn extremely rapidly, usually by reason of self-contained oxygen [e.g. dry nitrocellulose and many organic peroxides.]); 4 (Severe Hazard-Materials that will rapidly or completely vaporize at atmospheric pressure and normal ambient temperature or that are readily dispersed in air, and which will burn readily, including: Flammable gases; Flammable cryogenic materials; Any liquid or gaseous material that is liquid while under pressure and has a flash point below 22.8°C [73°F] and a boiling point below 37.8°C [100°F] [e.g. OSHA Class IA; Material that ignites spontaneously when exposed to air at a temperature of 54.4°C [130°F] or below [e.g. pyrophoric].

PHYSICAL HAZARD:

0 (Water Reactivity): Materials that do not react with water. **Organic Peroxides:** Materials that are normally stable, even under fire conditions and will not react with water. **Explosives:** Substances that are Non-Explosive. **Unstable Compressed Gases:** No Rating. **Pyrophorics:** No Rating. **Oxidizers:** No "0" rating allowed. **Unstable Reactives:** Substances that will not polymerize, decompose, condense or self-react.); **1 (Water Reactivity):** Materials that change or decompose upon exposure to moisture. **Organic Peroxides:** Materials that are normally stable, but can become unstable at high temperatures and pressures. These materials may react with water, but will not release energy. **Explosives:** Division 1.5 & 1.6 substances that are very insensitive explosives or that do not have a mass explosion hazard. **Compressed Gases:** Pressure below OSHA definition. **Pyrophorics:** No Rating. **Oxidizers:** Packaging Group III; **Solids:** any material that in either concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time less than or equal to the mean burning time of a 3:7 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I and II are not met. **Liquids:** any material that exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than or equal to the pressure rise time of a 1:1 nitric acid (65%)/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I and II are not met. **Unstable Reactives:** Substances that may decompose, condense or self-react, but only under conditions of high temperature and/or pressure and have little or no potential to cause significant heat generation or explosive hazard. Substances that readily undergo hazardous polymerization in the absence of inhibitors.); **2 (Water Reactivity):** Materials that may react violently with water. **Organic Peroxides:** Materials that, in themselves, are normally unstable and will readily undergo violent chemical change, but will not detonate. These materials may also react violently with water. **Explosives:** Division 1.4 – Explosive substances where the explosive effect are largely confined to the package and no projection of fragments of appreciable size or range are expected. An external fire must not cause virtually instantaneous explosion of almost the entire contents of the package. **Compressed Gases:** Pressurized and meet OSHA definition but < 514.7 psi absolute at 21.1°C (70°F) [500 psig]. **Pyrophorics:** No Rating. **Oxidizers:** Packing Group II **Solids:** any material that, either in concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time of less than or equal to the mean burning time of a 2:3 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I are not met. **Liquids:** any material that exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than or equal to the pressure rise of a 1:1 aqueous sodium chloride solution (40%)/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I are not met. **Reactives:** Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure, but have a low potential for significant heat generation or explosion. Substances that readily form peroxides upon exposure to air or oxygen at room temperature); **3 (Water Reactivity):** Materials that may form explosive reactions with water. **Organic Peroxides:** Materials that are capable of detonation or explosive reaction, but require a strong initiating source, or must be heated under confinement before initiation; or materials that react explosively with water. **Explosives:** Division 1.2 – Explosive substances that have a fire hazard and either a minor blast hazard or a minor projection hazard or both, but do not have a mass explosion hazard. **Compressed Gases:** Pressure ≥ 514.7 psi absolute at 21.1°C (70°F) [500 psig]. **Pyrophorics:** No Rating. **Oxidizers:** Packing Group I **Solids:** any material that, in either concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time less than the mean burning time of a 3:2 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture. **Liquids:** Any material that spontaneously ignites when mixed with cellulose in a 1:1 ratio, or which exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than the pressure rise time of a 1:1 perchloric acid (50%)/cellulose mixture. **Unstable Reactives:** Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure and have a moderate potential to cause significant heat generation or explosion.); **4 (Water Reactivity):** Materials that react explosively with water without requiring heat or confinement. **Organic Peroxides:** Materials that are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition at normal temperature and pressures. **Explosives:** Division 1.1 & 1.2-explosive substances that have a mass explosion hazard or have a projection hazard. A mass explosion is one that affects almost the entire load instantaneously. **Compressed Gases:** No Rating. **Pyrophorics:** Add to the definition of Flammability "4". **Oxidizers:** No "4" rating. **Unstable Reactives:** Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure and have a high potential to cause significant heat generation or explosion).

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS:

HEALTH HAZARD: 0 (material that on exposure under fire conditions would offer no hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials); 1 (materials that on exposure under fire conditions could cause irritation or minor residual injury); 2 (materials that on intense or continued exposure under fire conditions could cause temporary incapacitation or possible residual injury); 3 (materials that can on short exposure could cause serious temporary or residual injury); 4 (materials that under very short exposure could cause death or major residual injury).

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD: 0 Materials that will not burn under typical fire conditions, including intrinsically noncombustible materials such as concrete, stone, and sand. 1 Materials that must be preheated before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree require considerable preheating, under all ambient temperature conditions, before ignition and combustion can occur. 2 Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not under normal conditions form hazardous atmospheres with air, but under high ambient temperatures or under moderate heating could release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air. 3 Liquids and solids that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions. Materials in this degree produce hazardous atmospheres with air under almost all ambient temperatures or, though unaffected by ambient temperatures, are readily ignited under almost all conditions. 4 Materials that will rapidly or completely vaporize at atmospheric pressure and normal ambient temperature or that are readily dispersed in air and will burn readily.

INSTABILITY HAZARD: 0 Materials that in themselves are normally stable, even under fire conditions. 1 Materials that in themselves are normally stable, but that can become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures. 2 Materials that readily undergo violent chemical change at elevated temperatures and pressures. 3 Materials that in themselves are capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or explosive reaction, but that require a strong initiating source or that must be heated under confinement before initiation. 4 Materials that in themselves are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or explosive reaction at normal temperatures and pressures.

FLAMMABILITY LIMITS IN AIR:

Much of the information related to fire and explosion is derived from the **National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)**. **Flash Point** - Minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off sufficient vapors to form an ignitable mixture with air. **Autoignition Temperature**: The minimum temperature required to initiate combustion in air with no other source of ignition. **LEL** - the lowest percent of vapor in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source. **UEL** - the highest percent of vapor in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Human and Animal Toxicology: Possible health hazards as derived from human data, animal studies, or from the results of studies with similar compounds are presented. Definitions of some terms used in this section are: **LD₅₀** - Lethal Dose (solids & liquids) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; **LC₅₀** - Lethal Concentration (gases) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; **ppm** concentration expressed in parts of material per million parts of air or water; **mg/m³** concentration expressed in weight of substance per volume of air; **mg/kg** quantity of material, by weight, administered to a test subject, based on their body weight in kg. Other measures of toxicity include **TDL₀**, the lowest dose to cause a symptom and **TCL₀** the lowest concentration to cause a symptom; **T_D**, **LD_{Lo}**, and **LD₀**, or **TC**, **T_C**, **LCL₀**, and **L_C₀**, the lowest dose (or concentration) to cause lethal or toxic effects. **Cancer Information:** The sources are: **IARC** - the International Agency for Research on Cancer; **NTP** - the National Toxicology Program, **RTECS** - the Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances, **OSHA** and **CAL/OSHA**. IARC and NTP rate chemicals on a scale of decreasing potential to cause human cancer with rankings from 1 to 4. Subrankings (2A, 2B, etc.) are also used. **Other Information:** **BEI** - ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices, represent the levels of determinants which are most likely to be observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed to chemicals to the same extent as a worker with inhalation exposure to the TLV.

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

EC is the effect concentration in water. **BCF** = Bioconcentration Factor, which is used to determine if a substance will concentrate in lifeforms which consume contaminated plant or animal matter. **TL_m** = median threshold limit; Coefficient of Oil/Water Distribution is represented by **log K_{ow}** or **log K_{oc}** and is used to assess a substance's behavior in the environment.

REGULATORY INFORMATION:**U.S. and CANADA:**

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, a professional association which establishes exposure limits.

This section explains the impact of various laws and regulations on the material. **EPA** is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. **NIOSH** is the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, which is the research arm of the U.S. **Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)**. **WHMIS** is the Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System. **DOT** and **TC** are the U.S. Department of Transportation and the Transport Canada, respectively. Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (**SARA**); the Canadian Domestic/Non-Domestic Substances List (**DSL/NDSL**); the U.S. Toxic Substance Control Act (**TSCA**); Marine Pollutant status according to the **DOT**; the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (**CERCLA or Superfund**); and various state regulations. This section also includes information on the precautionary warnings which appear on the material's package label. **OSHA** - U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Prepared to U.S. OSHA, Canadian WHMIS Standards, and the Global Harmonization Standard

DATE OF PREPARATION: September 9, 2000

DATE OF REVISION: April 18, 2019

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY UNDERTAKING

IDENTIFICATION of the SUBSTANCE or PREPARATION:

TRADE NAME: NOVUS PLASTIC POLISH #3 (Heavy Scratch Remover, NOVUS No 3)
PRODUCT CODE: 7080, 7081, 7082, 7085, 7301, 7304

RELEVANT USES of the SUBSTANCE:

Heavy Scratch Remover for Plastic Surfaces
Other than Relevant Use, Including Glass Polishing

COMPANY/UNDERTAKING IDENTIFICATION:

U.S. DISTRIBUTOR'S NAME: NOVUS 2 LLC
ADDRESS: 650 Pelham Boulevard, Suite 100
St Paul, MN 55114

CANADIAN DISTRIBUTOR'S NAME:

FIX AUTO
99 Émilien-Marcoux Suite 101
Blainville, Québec J7C 0B4, Canada

EMERGENCY PHONE (medical):

1-800-420-8036

EMAIL ADDRESS FOR SDS INFORMATION:

msds-info@novusglass.com

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

OSHA HAZARD COMMUNICATION (GLOBAL HARMONIZATION) AND CANADIAN WHMIS LABELING AND CLASSIFICATION:

This product does not meet the criteria for classification as hazardous under OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard (29CFR §1910.1200), and Canadian WHMIS (HPR).

GHS CLASSIFICATION:

Not classified

GHS LABEL ELEMENTS:

Not classified

3. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

SUBSTANCE or MIXTURE: Mixture
CHEMICAL NAME/CLASS: Organic Liquid/Aluminum Oxide/Water Mixture

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	EINECS or ELINCS #	% w/w	GHS Classification Hazard Statements/Pictograms
Proprietary Thickening Copolymer Dispersion:	Mixture	Mixture	1-2%	Manufacturer Classification of Dispersion Classification: Serious Eye Damage, Cat. 1 Hazard Statement(s): H318 Hazard Pictogram: GHS05
Petroleum distillates, hydrotreated light*	64742-47-8	265-149-8	0.1-0.4% (in final polish)	Classification: Aspiration Tox. Cat. 1 Hazard Statement(s): H304 Hazard Pictogram: GHS08
Amides, C16-18 and C18 unsaturated, N,N-bis(hydroxyethyl)*	68603-38-3	271-653-9	0.01-0.1% (in final polish)	Classification: Serious Eye Damage, Cat. 1 Hazard Statement(s): H318 Hazard Pictogram: GHS05
Copolymer	Proprietary	None	0.75-1.78% (in final polish)	Classification: none
Dipropylene Glycol Methyl Ether	34590-94-8	252-104-2	3-7%	Classification: Not Applicable
Calcined Kaolin Clay	66402-68-4	266-340-9	3-7%	Classification: Not Applicable
Aluminum Oxide	1344-28-1	215-691-6	7-13%	Classification: Not Applicable
Water and other components. Each of the other components is present in less than 1 percent concentration (or 0.1% concentration for potential carcinogens, reproductive toxins, respiratory tract sensitizers, and mutagens).		Balance		Classification: Not applicable.

*The amounts of these specific hazardous ingredients in Plastic Polish No 3 is below the concentration cutoff for classifying the product as a whole as possessing these hazards.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES: Contaminated individuals must be taken for medical attention if any adverse effects occur. Take a copy of label and SDS to health professional with victim.

SKIN EXPOSURE: If this product contaminates the skin, begin decontamination with running water. Minimum flushing is for 20 minutes.

The contaminated individual must seek medical attention if any adverse effects occur after flushing.

EYE EXPOSURE: If this product enters the eyes, open contaminated individual's eyes while under gently running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids. Have contaminated individual "roll" eyes. Minimum flushing is for 20 minutes. Contaminated individual must seek medical attention if adverse effect continues after flushing.

INHALATION: If mists or sprays of this product are inhaled, remove victim to fresh air. The contaminated individual must seek medical attention if any adverse effects occur.

INGESTION: If this product is swallowed, CALL PHYSICIAN OR POISON CONTROL CENTER FOR MOST CURRENT INFORMATION.

If professional advice is not available, do not induce vomiting. Never induce vomiting or give diluents (milk or water) to someone who is unconscious, having convulsions, or unable to swallow. If victim is convulsing, maintain an open airway and obtain immediate medical attention.

MOST IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS/EFFECTS (ACUTE & CHRONIC): See Sections 2 (Hazard Identification) and 11 (Toxicological Information) for description of possible health effects from exposure to this product.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Dermatitis and other pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by prolonged overexposure to this product.

INDICATION OF IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT IF NEEDED: Treat symptoms and eliminate overexposure.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use extinguishing material suitable to the surrounding fire, including halon, carbon dioxide, dry chemical and ABC class.

UNSUITABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: None known.

SPECIAL HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE SUBSTANCE: When involved in a fire, this material may decompose and produce irritating vapors and toxic gases (including silicon, aluminum and carbon oxides).

Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not applicable.

Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Not applicable.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS: Structural fire-fighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment. Chemical resistant clothing may be necessary. Move containers from fire area if it can be done without risk to personnel. Water spray can be used to cool fire-exposed containers. If possible, prevent runoff water from entering storm drains, bodies of water, or other environmentally sensitive areas. Rinse contaminated equipment thoroughly with soapy water before returning such equipment to service.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES: Proper protective equipment should be used. In the event of a spill, clear the area and protect people.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Use proper protective equipment and non-sparking tools and equipment.

Small Spills: Wear rubber gloves, splash goggles, and appropriate body protection.

Large Spills: Minimum Personal Protective Equipment should be rubber gloves, rubber boots, face shield, and Tyvek suit.

METHODS FOR CLEAN-UP AND CONTAINMENT: Avoid allowing contact with water on spilled substance or inside containers.

Small Spills: Absorb spilled material with polypads or other suitable, non-reacting sorbent, avoiding generation of aerosols, wearing gloves, goggles and apron. Place spilled material in appropriate container for disposal, sealing tightly. Remove all residue before decontamination of spill area.

Large Spills: Access to the spill area should be restricted. Spread should be limited by diking spill area. Absorb spilled liquid with polypads or other suitable absorbent materials.

All Spills: Place all spill residue in a double plastic bag or other containment and seal. Decontaminate the area thoroughly. Do not mix with wastes from other materials. Dispose of in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and local procedures (see Section 13, Disposal Considerations). For spills on water, contain, minimize dispersion and collect. Dispose of recovered material and report spill per regulatory requirements.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS: Avoid release to the environment. Run-off water may be contaminated by other materials and should be contained to prevent possible environmental damage.

REFERENCE TO OTHER SECTIONS: See information in Section 8 (Exposure Controls – Personal Protection) and Section 13 (Disposal Considerations) for additional information.

7. HANDLING and STORAGE

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING: All employees who handle this material should be trained to handle it safely. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. As with all chemicals, avoid getting this product ON YOU or IN YOU. Wash thoroughly after handling this product. Do not eat, drink, smoke, or apply cosmetics while handling this product. Avoid breathing vapors or mists generated by this product. Use in a well-ventilated location. Remove contaminated clothing immediately.

CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE: Store containers in a cool, dry location, away from direct sunlight, sources of intense heat, or where freezing is possible. Inspect all incoming containers before storage, to ensure containers are properly labeled and not damaged. Inspect all incoming containers before storage to ensure containers are properly labeled and not damaged. Empty containers may contain residual product; therefore, empty containers should be handled with care.

SPECIFIC END USE(S): This product is used for cleaning and restoring plastic surfaces. Follow all industry standards for use of this product.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE LIMITS:

OCCUPATIONAL/WORKPLACE EXPOSURE LIMITS/GUIDELINES:

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR							
		ACGIH-TLVs		OSHA-PELs		NIOSH-RELS		NIOSH	
		TWA ppm	STEL ppm	TWA ppm	STEL ppm	TWA ppm	STEL ppm	IDLH ppm	
Aluminum Oxide	1344-28-1	10 mg/m ³	NE	15 mg/m ³ (total dust); 5 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction) 10 mg/m ³ (total dust) [Vacated 1989 PEL]	NE	NE	NE	NE	Canada (SK) OEL TWA=10mg/m ³ , STEL=20mg/m ³ Other provinces: use ACGIH TLVs DFG MAK: TWA = 1.5 mg/m ³ (fume) [respirable fraction] PEAK = 8•MAK 15 min, average value, 1-hr interval (fume) Carcinogen: MAK-2 (fibrous dust), TLV-A4
Calcined Kaolin Clay	66402-68-4	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Dipropylene Glycol Methyl Ether	34590-94-8	100 (skin)	150 (skin)	100 (skin)	150 (skin)	100	150	600	Canada OEL: use ACGIH TLVs DFG MAK: TWA = 50 PEAK = 1•MAK 30 min, average value
Proprietary Thickening Copolymer Dispersion		NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE

NE = Not Established.

CONTROL PARAMETERS:

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURES INDICES (BEIs): Currently, there are no ACGIH BEIs determined for any component of this product.

VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Use with adequate ventilation. Use a mechanical fan or vent area to outside. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits provided in this section, if applicable. Use a non-sparking, grounded, explosion-proof ventilation system separate from other exhaust ventilation systems. Exhaust system in manner consistent with prevention of release to atmosphere. An eyewash and safety shower should be readily accessible.

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: *The following information on appropriate Personal Protective Equipment is provided to assist employers in complying with OSHA regulations found in 29 CFR Subpart I (beginning at 1910.132, including U.S. Federal OSHA Respiratory Protection (29 CFR 1910.134), OSHA Eye Protection 29 CFR 1910.133, OSHA Hard Protection 29 CFR 1910.138, OSHA Foot Protection 29 CFR 1910.136 and OSHA Body Protection 29 CFR 1910.132), and equivalent standards of Canada (including CSA Respiratory Standard Z94.4-02, Z94.3-M1982, Industrial Eye and Face Protectors and CSA Standard Z195-02, Protective Footwear). Please reference applicable regulations and standards for relevant details.*

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Maintain the Oxygen level above 19.5% in the workplace and exposure limits below levels given earlier in this section, if applicable. Oxygen levels below 19.5% are considered IDLH by OSHA. In such atmospheres, use of a full-facepiece pressure/demand SCBA or a full facepiece, supplied air respirator with auxiliary self-contained air supply is required under OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard. If necessary, use only respiratory protection authorized in appropriate regulations to assist in equipment selection.

EYE PROTECTION: Use approved safety goggles or safety glasses. If necessary, refer to appropriate regulations to assist in equipment selection.

HAND PROTECTION: Wear butyl rubber, Teflon™, Barricade™, Chemrel™, nitrile or similar gloves for routine industrial use. Use triple gloves for spill response, as stated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures) of this SDS. If necessary, refer to applicable regulations and standards.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION, continued

BODY PROTECTION: Use body protection appropriate for task. If necessary, refer to appropriate regulations to assist in equipment selection.

HYGIENE: See Section 7.

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL STATE: Viscous liquid.

COLOR: Opaque, white.

MOLECULAR FORMULA: Mixture.

MOLECULAR WEIGHT: Mixture.

ODOR: Lemon.

ODOR THRESHOLD: Not established.

pH: 9-10.

MELTING/FREEZING POINT: Not established.

BOILING POINT: Not established.

FLASH POINT (Pensky-Martens Closed Tester): >93.3°C (200°F).

EVAPORATION RATE (nBuAc = 1): Not established; based on ingredients the comparative evaporation rate is expected to be <1.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %): Not established.

VAPOR PRESSURE, mm Hg @ 50°C: Not established.

RELATIVE VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1): Not established; based on ingredients the relative vapor density is expected to be >1.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (23°C, water = 1): 1.188

SOLUBILITY: Soluble in water, except for inorganic constituents.

COEFFICIENT OF OIL/WATER DISTRIBUTION (PARTITION COEFFICIENT): Not established.

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not established.

VISCOSITY (cP): 50000-100000

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND CONTENT: 64g/L

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

REACTIVITY: Not considered a reactivity hazard.

CHEMICAL STABILITY: Stable under typical, environmental conditions in a workplace in the absence of contaminants.

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Combustion: Silicon, aluminum and carbon oxides. Hydrolysis: None known.

MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE: Strong oxidizers, water-reactive materials.

POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS: None known.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Exposure to incompatible chemicals.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

INFORMATION ON TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS

ACUTE TOXICITY:

Not Classified.

Data for Dipropylene Glycol Methyl Ether:

LD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) 5400 µL/kg

LD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) 5.5 mL/kg

LD₅₀ (Skin-Rabbit) 10 mL/kg

TCLo (Inhalation-Mammal-Species Unspecified) 3000 mg/m³: Behavioral: general anesthetic

Data for Aluminum Oxide:

LD₅₀ (Intraperitoneal-Mouse) > 3600 mg/kg

SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION:

Not Classified.

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/IRRITATION:

Not Classified.

Data for Dipropylene Glycol Methyl Ether:

Standard Draize Test (Eye-Human) 8 mg: Mild

Standard Draize Test (Eye-Rabbit) 500 mg/24 hours: Mild

Open Irritation Test(Eye-Rabbit) 500 mg: Mild

RESPIRATORY or SKIN SENSITIZATION:

Not Classified.

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY:

Not Classified.

CARCINOGENICITY:

Not Classified.

ALUMINUM OXIDE: MAK-2 Compound (Substances which are considered to be carcinogenic) **Fibrous forms only;** ACGIH-TLV-A4 Compound (Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen).

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY:

Not Classified.

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE):

Not Classified.

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE):

Not Classified.

Data for Dipropylene Glycol Methyl Ether:

TDLo (Skin-Rabbit) 650 mL/kg/13 weeks-intermittent: Behavioral: general anesthetic; Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain; Related to Chronic Data: death

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 2000 mg/m³/7 hours/26 weeks-intermittent: Brain and Coverings: other degenerative changes; Liver: other changes; Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain

TCLo (Inhalation-Guinea Pig) 2000 mg/m³/7 hours/26 weeks-intermittent: Brain and Coverings: other degenerative changes; Liver: other changes; Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain

TCLo (Inhalation-Rabbit) 2000 mg/m³/7 hours/26 weeks-intermittent: Brain and Coverings: other degenerative changes; Liver: other changes; Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain

TCLo (Inhalation-Monkey) 2000 mg/m³/7 hours/26 weeks-intermittent: Brain and Coverings: other degenerative changes; Liver: other changes; Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain

Data for Aluminum Oxide:

TCLo (Inhalation-Rabbit) 200 mg/m³/5 hours/28 weeks-intermittent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: structural or functional change in trachea or bronchi, chronic pulmonary edema; Related to Chronic Data: death

TDLo (Intrapleural-Rat) 90 mg/kg: Tumorigenic: equivocal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: tumors

TDLo (Implant-Rat) 200 mg/kg: Tumorigenic: neoplastic by RTECS criteria, tumors at site of application

SYMPTOMS/EFFECTS AFTER INHALATION: If mists or sprays of this product are inhaled, they may mildly irritate the nose and other tissues of the upper respiratory system. Symptoms are generally alleviated upon breathing fresh air.

SYMPTOMS/EFFECTS AFTER EYE OR SKIN CONTACT: Depending on the duration and concentration of exposure, eye contact may cause tearing and redness. Skin contact may cause mild redness, discomfort, and irritation. Symptoms are generally alleviated upon rinsing. Repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis (dry, red skin).

SYMPTOMS/EFFECTS AFTER INGESTION: Ingestion is not anticipated to be a likely route of exposure to this product. If this material is swallowed, it may cause headache, nausea, and vomiting.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY: This product has not been tested for ecotoxicity.

PERSISTENCE AND BIODEGRADABILITY: This product has not been tested for persistence or biodegradability. Environmental data for components of this product are available as follows:

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL METHYL ETHER:

Solubility: Miscible with water.

Biodegradation: Biological Oxygen Demand values after five, ten, or thirty days for Dipropylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether were reported as 0, 0, and 31%, respectively (expressed as percentage of theoretical oxygen demand). The type of inoculum, however, was not specified. This delayed oxygen demand suggests that an acclimation period is required in order for a Dipropylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether-degrading population to become established. Thus, intermittent releases of Dipropylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether to the environment or to wastewater treatment plants may also require an acclimation period before significant amounts of Dipropylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether are removed. No information was found on the biodegradation of Dipropylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether in soil or natural waters.

Bioconcentration: Because Dipropylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether is infinitely soluble in water, it will not be expected to bioconcentrate in aquatic organisms.

BIO-ACCUMULATION POTENTIAL: This product has not been tested for bio-accumulation potential.

MOBILITY: This product has not been tested for mobility in soil.

OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS: Components of this product are not listed as having ozone depletion potential.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS: Controls should be engineered to prevent release to the environment, including procedures to prevent spills, atmospheric release and release to waterways.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

DISPOSAL METHODS: It is the responsibility of the generator to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets the criteria of a hazardous waste per regulations of the area in which the waste is generated and/or disposed of. Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate Federal, State, and local regulations. This product, if unaltered by use, may be disposed of by treatment at a permitted facility or as advised by your local hazardous waste regulatory authority. Shipment of wastes must be done with appropriately permitted and registered transporters.

DISPOSAL CONTAINERS: Waste materials must be placed in and shipped in impermeable containers (such as poly or metal waste pails or drums). Permeable cardboard containers are not appropriate and should not be used. Ensure that any required marking or labeling of the containers be done to all applicable regulations.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE FOLLOWED DURING WASTE HANDLING: Wear proper protective equipment when handling waste materials.

U.S. EPA WASTE NUMBER: Not applicable.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION REGULATIONS: This product is NOT classified as dangerous goods, per U.S. DOT regulations, under 49 CFR 172.101.

TRANSPORT CANADA TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS: This product is NOT considered as Dangerous Goods, per regulations of Transport Canada.

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION DESIGNATION: This material is NOT considered as dangerous goods, per rules of IATA.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION (IMO): This product is NOT considered as dangerous goods, per rules of the IMO.

TRANSPORT IN BULK ACCORDING TO THE IBC CODE: Not applicable.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: This product does not meet the criteria of environmentally hazardous according to the criteria of the UN Model Regulations (as reflected in the IMDG Code, ADR, RID, and ADN); components are not specifically listed in Annex III under MARPOL 73/78.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS:

U.S. SARA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: The components of this product are not subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304, and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.

U.S. SARA THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY: There are no specific Threshold Planning Quantities for this product. The default Federal MSDS submission and inventory requirement filing threshold of 10,000 lb (4,540 kg) may apply, per 40 CFR 370.20.

U.S. CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): Not applicable.

U.S. TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: The components of this product listed by CAS # in Section 3 (Composition and Information on Ingredients) are included on the TSCA "Active" Inventory as published February 2019 per the requirements of the Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act of 2016.

Dipropylene Glycol Methyl Ether, a component of this product, is subject to a TSCA Section 4(a) Test Rule (69 Fed Reg 22,204 – April 26, 2004) for *in vitro* dermal absorption rate testing.

OTHER U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS: Not applicable.

STATE REGULATIONS:

CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT (PROPOSITION 65): No component of this product is on the California Proposition 65 lists.

ADDITIONAL CANADIAN REGULATIONS:

CANADIAN DSL INVENTORY: The components of this product listed by CAS # in Section 3 (Composition and Information on Ingredients) are listed on the DSL Inventory.

CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (CEPA) PRIORITY SUBSTANCES LISTS: The Aluminum Oxide component is on the National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI) for 2006, but only in fibrous form.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

PREPARED BY: CHEMICAL SAFETY ASSOCIATES, Inc. • PO Box 1961, Hilo, HI 96721 (800) 969-4846

NOVUS 2 LLC CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT • 650 Pelham Boulevard, Suite 100 • St Paul, MN 55114 (952) 944-8000

REVISION DETAILS:

April 2012: Review and update entire SDS to comply with EU CLP 1272: 2008 and GHS.

October 2012: Review and update to comply with OSHA's revised Hazard Communication Standard.

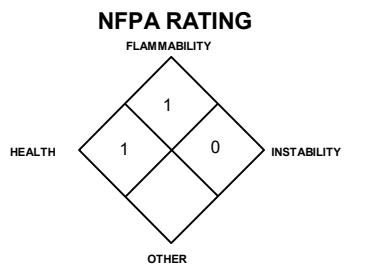
October 2015: Review and update as necessary.

April 2017: Review and update to particulars of Canada's HPR.

June 2017: Review and update Canadian distributor, formatting.

August 2018: Added VOC Content information to Section 9.

April 2019: Added "TSCA Active" list status to Section 15. Updated Company name.



Hazard Scale: 0 = Minimal 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate
3 = Serious 4 = Severe

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM			
HEALTH HAZARD	(BLUE)	1	
FLAMMABILITY HAZARD	(RED)	1	
PHYSICAL HAZARD	(YELLOW)	0	
PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT			
EYES	RESPIRATORY	HANDS	BODY
	SEE SECTION 8		SEE SECTION 8

For Routine Industrial Use and Handling Applications

Hazard Scale: 0 = Minimal 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate
3 = Serious 4 = Severe * = Chronic hazard

DEFINITION OF TERMS

A large number of abbreviations and acronyms appear on a SDS. Some of these which are commonly used include the following:

CAS #: This is the Chemical Abstract Service Number that uniquely identifies each constituent.

EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR:

CEILING LEVEL: The concentration that shall not be exceeded during any part of the working exposure.

DFG MAK Pregnancy Risk Group Classification: **Group A:** A risk of damage to the developing embryo or fetus has been unequivocally demonstrated. Exposure of pregnant women can lead to damage of the developing organism, even when MAK and BAT (Biological Tolerance Value for Working Materials) values are observed. **Group B:** Currently available information indicates a risk of damage to the developing embryo or fetus must be considered to be probable. Damage to the developing organism cannot be excluded when pregnant women are exposed, even when MAK and BAT values are observed. **Group C:** There is no reason to fear a risk of damage to the developing embryo or fetus when MAK and BAT values are observed. **Group D:** Classification in one of the groups A-C is not yet possible because, although the data available may indicate a trend, they are not sufficient for final evaluation.

IDLH-Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health: This level represents a concentration from which one can escape within 30-minutes without suffering escape-preventing or permanent injury.

LOQ: Limit of Quantitation.

MAK: Federal Republic of Germany Maximum Concentration Values in the workplace.

NE: Not Established. When no exposure guidelines are established, an entry of NE is made for reference.

NIC: Notice of Intended Change.

NIOSH CEILING: The exposure that shall not be exceeded during any part of the workday. If instantaneous monitoring is not feasible, the ceiling shall be assumed as a 15-minute TWA exposure (unless otherwise specified) that shall not be exceeded at any time during a workday.

NIOSH RELs: NIOSH's Recommended Exposure Limits.

PEL-Permissible Exposure Limit: OSHA's Permissible Exposure Limits. This exposure value means exactly the same as a TLV, except that it is enforceable by OSHA. The OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits are based in the 1989 PELs and the June, 1993 Air Contaminants Rule (Federal Register: 58: 35338-35351 and 58: 40191). Both the current PELs and the vacated PELs are indicated. The phrase, "Vacated 1989 PEL," is placed next to the PEL that was vacated by Court Order.

SKIN: Used when there is a danger of cutaneous absorption.

STEL-Short Term Exposure Limit: Short Term Exposure Limit, usually a 15-minute time-weighted average (TWA) exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a workday, even if the 8-hr TWA is within the TLV-TWA, PEL-TWA or REL-TWA. **TLV-Threshold Limit Value:** An airborne concentration of a substance that represents conditions under which it is generally believed that nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed without adverse effect. The duration must be considered, including the 8-hour.

TWA-Time Weighted Average: Time Weighted Average exposure concentration for a conventional 8-hr (TLV, PEL) or up to a 10-hr (REL) workday and a 40-hr workweek.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM HAZARD RATINGS:

This rating system was developed by the National Paint and Coating Association and has been adopted by industry to identify the degree of chemical hazards

HEALTH HAZARD:

0 (Minimal Hazard): No significant health risk, irritation of skin or eyes not anticipated. **Skin Irritation:** Essentially non-irritating. PII or Draize = "0". **Eye Irritation:** Essentially non-irritating, or minimal effects which clear in < 24 hours [e.g. mechanical irritation]. Draize = "0". **Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:** < 5000 mg/kg. **Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat or Rabbit:** < 2000 mg/kg. **Inhalation Toxicity 4-hrs LC₅₀ Rat:** < 20 mg/L.; **1 (Slight Hazard):** Minor reversible Injury may occur; slightly or mildly irritating. **Skin Irritation:** Slightly or mildly irritating. **Eye Irritation:** Slightly or mildly irritating. **Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:** > 500-5000 mg/kg. **Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat or Rabbit:** > 1000-2000 mg/kg. **Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat:** > 2-20 mg/L. **2 (Moderate Hazard):** Temporary or transitory injury may occur. **Skin Irritation:** Moderately irritating; primary irritant; sensitizer. PII or Draize > 0, < 5. **Eye Irritation:** Moderately to severely irritating and/or corrosive; reversible corneal opacity; corneal involvement or irritation clearing in 8-21 days. Draize > 0, < 25. **Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:** > 50-500 mg/kg. **Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat or Rabbit:** > 200-1000 mg/kg. **Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat:** > 0.5-2 mg/L. **3 (Serious Hazard):** Major injury likely unless prompt action is taken and medical treatment is given; high level of toxicity; corrosive. **Skin Irritation:** Severely irritating and/or corrosive; may destroy dermal tissue, cause skin burns, dermal necrosis. PII or Draize > 5-8 with destruction of tissue. **Eye Irritation:** Corrosive, irreversible

destruction of ocular tissue; corneal involvement or irritation persisting for more than 21 days. Draize > 80 with effects irreversible in 21 days. **Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:** > 1-50 mg/kg. **Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat or Rabbit:** > 20-200 mg/kg. **Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat:** > 0.05-0.5 mg/L.; **4 (Severe Hazard):** Life-threatening; major or permanent damage may result from single or repeated exposure. **Skin Irritation:** Not appropriate. Do not rate as a "4", based on skin irritation alone. **Eye Irritation:** Not appropriate. Do not rate as a "4", based on eye irritation alone. **Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:** ≤ 1 mg/kg. **Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat or Rabbit:** ≤ 20 mg/kg. **Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat:** ≤ 0.05 mg/L.

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD:

0 (Minimal Hazard): Materials that will not burn in air when exposure to a temperature of 815.5°C [1500°F] for a period of 5 minutes.; **1 (Slight Hazard):** Materials that must be pre-heated before ignition can occur. Material require considerable pre-heating, under all ambient temperature conditions before ignition and combustion can occur, Including: Materials that will burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 815.5°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes or less; Liquids, solids and semisolids having a flash point at or above 93.3°C [200°F] (e.g. OSHA Class IIIB, or; Most ordinary combustible materials [e.g. wood, paper, etc.]; **2 (Moderate Hazard):** Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres in air, Including: Liquids having a flash-point at or above 37.8°C [100°F]; Solid materials in the form of coarse dusts that may burn rapidly but that generally do not form explosive atmospheres; Solid materials in a fibrous or shredded form that may burn rapidly and create flash fire hazards (e.g. cotton, sisal, hemp; Solids and semisolids that readily give off flammable vapors.); **3 (Serious Hazard):** Liquids and solids that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions. Materials in this degree produce hazardous atmospheres with air under almost all ambient temperatures, or, unaffected by ambient temperature, are readily ignited under almost all conditions, including: Liquids having a flash point below 22.8°C [73°F] and having a boiling point at or above 38°C [100°F] and below 37.8°C [100°F] [e.g. OSHA Class IB and IC]; Materials that on account of their physical form or environmental conditions can form explosive mixtures with air and are readily dispersed in air [e.g., dusts of combustible solids, mists or droplets of flammable liquids]; Materials that burn extremely rapidly, usually by reason of self-contained oxygen [e.g. dry nitrocellulose and many organic peroxides]); **4 (Severe Hazard):** Materials that will rapidly or completely vaporize at atmospheric pressure and normal ambient temperature or that are readily dispersed in air, and which will burn readily, including: Flammable gases; Flammable cryogenic materials; Any liquid or gaseous material that is liquid while under pressure and has a flash point below 22.8°C [73°F] and a boiling point below 37.8°C [100°F] [e.g. OSHA Class IA]; Material that ignites spontaneously when exposed to air at a temperature of 54.4°C [130°F] or below [e.g. pyrophoric].

PHYSICAL HAZARD:

0 (Water Reactivity): Materials that do not react with water. **Organic Peroxides:** Materials that are normally stable, even under fire conditions and will not react with water. **Explosives:** Substances that are Non-Explosive. **Unstable Compressed Gases:** No Rating. **Pyrophorics:** No Rating. **Oxidizers:** No "0" rating allowed. **Unstable Reactives:** Substances that will not polymerize, decompose, condense or self-react.); **1 (Water Reactivity):** Materials that change or decompose upon exposure to moisture. **Organic Peroxides:** Materials that are normally stable, but can become unstable at high temperatures and pressures. These materials may react with water, but will not release energy. **Explosives:** Division 1.5 & 1.6 substances that are very insensitive explosives or that do not have a mass explosion hazard. **Compressed Gases:** Pressure below OSHA definition. **Pyrophorics:** No Rating. **Oxidizers:** Packaging Group III; **Solids:** any material that in either concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time less than or equal to the mean burning time of a 3:7 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I and II are not met. **Liquids:** any material that exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than or equal to the pressure rise time of a 1:1 nitric acid (65%)/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I and II are not met. **Unstable Reactives:** Substances that may decompose, condense or self-react, but only under conditions of high temperature and/or pressure and have little or no potential to cause significant heat generation or explosive hazard. Substances that readily undergo hazardous polymerization in the absence of inhibitors.); **2 (Water Reactivity):** Materials that may react violently with water. **Organic Peroxides:** Materials that, in themselves, are normally unstable and will readily undergo violent chemical change, but will not detonate. These materials may also react violently with water. **Explosives:** Division 1.4 – Explosive substances where the explosive

effect are largely confined to the package and no projection of fragments of appreciable size or range are expected. An external fire must not cause virtually instantaneous explosion of almost the entire contents of the package.

Compressed Gases: Pressurized and meet OSHA definition but < 514.7 psi absolute at 21.1°C (70°F) [500 psig].

Pyrophorics: No Rating.

Oxidizers: Packing Group II

Solids: any material that, either in concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time of less than or equal to the mean burning time of a 2:3 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I are not met.

Liquids: any material that exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than or equal to the pressure rise of a 1:1 aqueous sodium chloride solution (40%)/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I are not met.

Reactives: Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure, but have a low potential for significant heat generation or explosion. Substances that readily form peroxides upon exposure to air or oxygen at room temperature);

3 (Water Reactivity): Materials that may form explosive reactions with water.

Organic Peroxides: Materials that are capable of detonation or explosive reaction, but require a strong initiating source, or must be heated under confinement before initiation; or materials that react explosively with water.

Explosives: Division 1.2 – Explosive substances that have a fire hazard and either a minor blast hazard or a minor projection hazard or both, but do not have a mass explosion hazard.

Compressed Gases: Pressure ≥ 514.7 psi absolute at 21.1°C (70°F) [500 psig].

Pyrophorics: No Rating.

Oxidizers: Packing Group I

Solids: any material that, in either concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time less than the mean burning time of a 3:2 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture.

Liquids: Any material that spontaneously ignites when mixed with cellulose in a 1:1 ratio, or which exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than the pressure rise time of a 1:1 perchloric acid (50%)/cellulose mixture.

Unstable Reactives: Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure and have a moderate potential to cause significant heat generation or explosion.);

4 (Water Reactivity): Materials that react explosively with water without requiring heat or confinement.

Organic Peroxides: Materials that are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition at normal temperature and pressures.

Explosives: Division 1.1 & 1.2-explosive substances that have a mass explosion hazard or have a projection hazard. A mass explosion is one that affects almost the entire load instantaneously.

Compressed Gases: No Rating.

Pyrophorics: Add to the definition of Flammability "4".

Oxidizers: No "4" rating.

Unstable Reactives: Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure and have a high potential to cause significant heat generation or explosion.).

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS:

HEALTH HAZARD: **0** (material that on exposure under fire conditions would offer no hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials); **1** (materials that on exposure under fire conditions could cause irritation or minor residual injury); **2** (materials that on intense or continued exposure under fire conditions could cause temporary incapacitation or possible residual injury); **3** (materials that can on short exposure could cause serious temporary or residual injury); **4** (materials that under very short exposure could cause death or major residual injury).

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD: **0** Materials that will not burn under typical fire conditions, including intrinsically noncombustible materials such as concrete, stone, and sand.

1 Materials that must be preheated before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree require considerable preheating, under all ambient temperature conditions, before ignition and combustion can occur

2 Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not under normal conditions form hazardous atmospheres with air, but under high ambient temperatures or under moderate heating could release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air.

3 Liquids and solids that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions. Materials in this degree produce hazardous atmospheres with air under almost all ambient temperatures or, though unaffected by ambient temperatures, are readily ignited under almost all conditions.

4 Materials that will rapidly or completely vaporize at atmospheric pressure and normal ambient temperature or that are readily dispersed in air and will burn readily.

INSTABILITY HAZARD: **0** Materials that in themselves are normally stable, even under fire conditions.

1 Materials that in themselves are normally stable, but that can become unstable at elevated temperatures and

pressures.

2 Materials that readily undergo violent chemical change at elevated temperatures and pressures.

3 Materials that in themselves are capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or explosive reaction, but that require a strong initiating source or that must be heated under confinement before initiation.

4 Materials that in themselves are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or explosive reaction at normal temperatures and pressures.

FLAMMABILITY LIMITS IN AIR:

Much of the information related to fire and explosion is derived from the National Fire Protection Association (**NFPA**). **Flash Point** - Minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off sufficient vapors to form an ignitable mixture with air.

Autoignition Temperature: The minimum temperature required to initiate combustion in air with no other source of ignition.

LEL - the lowest percent of vapor in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source.

UEL - the highest percent of vapor in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Human and Animal Toxicology: Possible health hazards as derived from human data, animal studies, or from the results of studies with similar compounds are presented. Definitions of some terms used in this section are:

LD₅₀ - Lethal Dose (solids & liquids) which kills 50% of the exposed animals;

LC₅₀ - Lethal Concentration (gases) which kills 50% of the exposed animals;

ppm concentration expressed in parts of material per million parts of air or water;

mg/m³ concentration expressed in weight of substance per volume of air;

mg/kg quantity of material, by weight, administered to a test subject, based on their body weight in kg. Other measures of toxicity include **TD_{Lo}**, the lowest dose to cause a symptom and **TCL_o** the lowest concentration to cause a symptom;

TDo, **LDLo**, and **LDo**, or **TC**, **TCo**, **LCLo**, and **LCo**, the lowest dose (or concentration) to cause lethal or toxic effects.

Cancer Information: The sources are: **IARC** - the International Agency for Research on Cancer; **NTP** - the National Toxicology Program, **RTECS** - the Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances, **OSHA** and **CAL/OSHA**. IARC and NTP rate chemicals on a scale of decreasing potential to cause human cancer with rankings from 1 to 4. Subrankings (2A, 2B, etc.) are also used.

Other Information: **BEI** - ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices, represent the levels of determinants which are most likely to be observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed to chemicals to the same extent as a worker with inhalation exposure to the TLV.

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

EC is the effect concentration in water. **BCF** = Bioconcentration Factor, which is used to determine if a substance will concentrate in lifeforms which consume contaminated plant or animal matter.

TL_m = median threshold limit; Coefficient of Oil/Water Distribution is represented by **log K_{ow}** or **log K_{oc}** and is used to assess a substance's behavior in the environment.

REGULATORY INFORMATION:

U.S. and CANADA:

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, a professional association which establishes exposure limits.

This section explains the impact of various laws and regulations on the material.

EPA is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

NIOSH is the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, which is the research arm of the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (**OSHA**).

WHMIS is the Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

DOT and **TC** are the U.S. Department of Transportation and the Transport Canada, respectively.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA); the Canadian Domestic/Non-Domestic Substances List (**DSL/NDSL**); the U.S. Toxic Substance Control Act (**TSCA**); Marine Pollutant status according to the **DOT**; the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (**CERCLA or Superfund**); and various state regulations.

This section also includes information on the precautionary warnings which appear on the material's package label.

OSHA - U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

EUROPEAN: **EU** is the European Union (formerly known as the **EEC**, European Economic Community).

EINECS: This the European Inventory of Now-Existing Chemical Substances.

The **ADR** is the European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road and the **RID** are the International Regulations Concerning the Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail.

AUSTRALIAN: **AICS** is the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances.

NOHSC: NATIONAL OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH & SAFETY CODE.