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: 7012, 7020, 7023, 7024, 7026, 7050, 7052, 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
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 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:
None

GHS LABEL ELEMENTS:

Signal Word: None
Hazard Statements: None
Precautionary Statements:
Prevention: None
Response: None
Storage: None
Disposal: None
Hazard Symbols/Pictograms: None
3. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHEMICAL NAME</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>ACGIH-TLV</th>
<th>US OSHA-PELS</th>
<th>NIOSH-REL</th>
<th>NIOSH</th>
<th>OTHER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA mg/m^3</td>
<td>STEL mg/m^3</td>
<td>TWA mg/m^3</td>
<td>STEL mg/m^3</td>
<td>TWA mg/m^3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isopropyl Alcohol</td>
<td>67-63-0</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2000 (based on 10% of LEL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>400</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimethylpolysiloxane</td>
<td>63148-62-9</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
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<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHEMICAL: DETERMINANT</th>
<th>SAMPLING TIME</th>
<th>BEI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Isopropanol</td>
<td>• End of Shift End of Workweek</td>
<td>• 40 mg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Acetone in urine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.


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.


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
TDL0 (oral, man) = 14,432 mg/kg; Behavioral: coma; Vascular: BP lowering not characterized in autonomic section; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: dyspnea
TDL0 (oral, human) = 223 mg/kg; Behavioral: hallucinations, distorted perceptions; Cardiac: pulse rate; Vascular: BP lowering not characterized in autonomic section TDL0 (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: Not Classified.

Data for Isopropyl Alcohol:
Skin Irritancy (rabbit) = 500 mg; mild
11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION, continued

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/IRRITATION: Not Classified.

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:
- **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):

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
- EC50 (Pseudomonas putida, bacteria) 16 hours = 1,050 mg/L
- EC90 (Microcystis aeruginosa, algae) 8 days = 1,000 mg/L
- EC50 (Scenedesmus quadricauda, green algae) 7 days = 1,800 mg/L
- EC90 (Daphnia magna) reproduction = 3,010 mg/L
- EC90 (Uronema parduczi Chatton-Lwoff, protozoa) = 3,425 mg/L
- LC50 (Semotilus atromaculatus, creek chub) 24 hours = 900 mg/L
- LC50 (Enosiphon sulcatum, protozoa) 72 hours = 4,930 mg/L
- EC50 MicrotoxTM (Photobacterium) test 5 minutes = 22,800 mg/L
- LC50 Streptoxkit F (Streptocococcus proboscideus) test 24 hours = 11,600 mg/L
- EC50 (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 = > 500 mg/L
- LC50 (Crangon crangon) 98 hours (average) 1,150 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
- LC50 (Crangon crangon, brown shrimp) 48 hours = > 500 mg/L

**ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL (continued)**:
- EC50 (Entosiphon sulcatum, protozoa) 72 hours = 4,930 mg/L
- EC50 (MicrotoxTM) test 5 minutes = 22,800 mg/L
- LC50 Streptoxkit F (Streptocococcus proboscideus) test 24 hours = 11,600 mg/L
- EC50 (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 = > 500 mg/L
- LC50 (Crangon crangon, brown shrimp) 98 hours = > 500 mg/L
- LC50 (Crangon crangon) 98 hours (average) 1,150 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
- LC50 (Crangon crangon, brown shrimp) 48 hours = > 500 mg/L

**ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL (continued)**:
- 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,

**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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHEMICAL NAME</th>
<th>SARA 302 (40 CFR 355, Appendix A)</th>
<th>SARA 304 (40 CFR Table 302.4)</th>
<th>SARA 313 (40 CFR 372.65)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Isopropyl Alcohol (mfg-strong acid process)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
August 2018: Added VOC Content information to Section 9.
April 2019: Updated company name; new formula
July 2020: Update Section 8
October 2020: Update Sections 2 and 11 with new hazard information.
A large number of abbreviations and acronyms appear on a SDS. Some of these which are commonly used include the following:

- **SEV**: Time Weighted Average Exposure Value.
- **STEL**: Short Term Exposure Limit.
- **TWA**: 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.
- **TLV**: Threshold Limit Value.
- **PEL**: Permissible Exposure Limit.
- **NIOSH Ceiling**: The concentration that shall not be exceeded during any part of the workday.
- **TLV-STEL/OSHA**: Permissible Exposure Limits. This level represents a concentration that is not expected to cause adverse health effects in the general population for sustained periods of time. It is designed for use in the workplace to ensure that the air is safe for employees.
- **OSHA's Recommended Exposure Limits (REL)**: The recommended exposure levels established by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) for hazardous substances in the workplace.
- **NIOSH's Recommended Exposure Limits (REL)**: The limits recommended by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) for hazardous substances in the workplace.
- **IDLH**: Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health.
- **BEI**: Biological Exposure Indices.
- **ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices**: An approach for assessing workplace exposure to biological agents.
- **MAK**: Maximal Air Concentration for Germany Maximum Concentration Values in the workplace.

### DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

- **MINIMALLY TO NON-IRRITATING**: Material that causes little or no skin irritation and/or may be by-passed by the skin.
- **MINIMALLY CORROSIVE**: Material that causes slight or temporary skin irritation and/or may be by-passed by the skin.
- **MINIMALLY ODORLESS**: Material that causes little or no odor and may only be detected by special instruments.
- **REVERSIBLE DERMAL INJURY**: Material that causes injury to the skin that is not permanent, but may be repaired by the body.
- **REVERSIBLE OCULAR INJURY**: Material that causes injury to the eye that is not permanent, but may be repaired by the body.
- **REVERSIBLE ORAL INJURY**: Material that causes injury to the mouth that is not permanent, but may be repaired by the body.
- **REVERSIBLE INHALATION INJURY**: Material that causes injury to the respiratory tract that is not permanent, but may be repaired by the body.

### HEALTH HAZARD:

- **Class I**: Materials that are capable of detonating or explosive reaction, but require a strong initiating source, or may be heated under confinement before initiation; or materials that react explosively with water.
- **Class II**: Materials that may react violently with water but do not cause a significant heat generation or explosion.
- **Class III**: Materials that may cause a significant heat generation or explosion.

### EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES:

- **Explosives**: Materials that cause a significant heat generation or explosion.
- **Explosives**: Materials that cause a significant heat generation or explosion, but require a strong initiating source, or may be heated under confinement before initiation; or materials that react explosively with water.
- **Explosives**: Materials that may cause a significant heat generation or explosion, but require a strong initiating source, or may be heated under confinement before initiation; or materials that react explosively with water.

### OXIDIZERS:

- **Oxidizers**: Materials that cause a significant heat generation or explosion.
- **Oxidizers**: Materials that cause a significant heat generation or explosion, but require a strong initiating source, or may be heated under confinement before initiation; or materials that react explosively with water.
- **Oxidizers**: Materials that may cause a significant heat generation or explosion, but require a strong initiating source, or may be heated under confinement before initiation; or materials that react explosively with water.

### ORGANIC PEROXIDES:

- **Organic Peroxides**: Materials that cause a significant heat generation or explosion.
- **Organic Peroxides**: Materials that cause a significant heat generation or explosion, but require a strong initiating source, or may be heated under confinement before initiation; or materials that react explosively with water.
- **Organic Peroxides**: Materials that may cause a significant heat generation or explosion, but require a strong initiating source, or may be heated under confinement before initiation; or materials that react explosively with water.

### SORBITOL AND LACTitol:

- **Sorbitol and Lactitol**: Materials that cause a significant heat generation or explosion, but require a strong initiating source, or may be heated under confinement before initiation; or materials that react explosively with water.

### HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM HAZARD RATINGS:

- **Hazardous Materials Identification System (HMIS)**: A system used to classify hazardous materials into categories based on their potential to cause injury or damage.

### NONGAS HAZARDS:

- **Nongas Hazards**: Materials that cause injury or damage to the skin, eyes, or respiratory tract without the release of a gas.

### COMBINED HAZARDS:

- **Combined Hazards**: Materials that cause injury or damage to the skin, eyes, or respiratory tract, and also release a gas.

### EXPLOSIVE HAZARDS:

- **Explosive Hazards**: Materials that cause a significant heat generation or explosion.

### OXIDIZER HAZARDS:

- **Oxidizer Hazards**: Materials that cause a significant heat generation or explosion.

### ORGANIC PEROXIDE HAZARDS:

- **Organic Peroxide Hazards**: Materials that cause a significant heat generation or explosion.

### SORBITOL AND LACTITOL HAZARDS:

- **Sorbitol and Lactitol Hazards**: Materials that cause a significant heat generation or explosion.
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 exposure to the TLV. Other Information: BEI chemicals on a scale of decreasing potential to cause human cancer with rankings from 1 to 6. Definitions of some terms used in this section are:

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:

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 material 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 not burn under typical fire conditions, can form explosive mixtures with air and are readily ignited under almost all conditions: Liquids having a flash point at or above 21.1°C (70°F) and below 36.1°C (97°F). Other Information: BEI chemicals on a scale of decreasing potential to cause human cancer with rankings from 1 to 6. Definitions of some terms used in this section are:

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS (Continued)
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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. \( T_{\text{LC}} \) = median threshold limit; Coefficient of Oil/Water Distribution is represented by \( \log K_{\text{ow}} \) or \( \log K_{\text{oc}} \) 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.