

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Rejuven8 Shine Enhancer

resin⁸

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

- 1.1 Product identifier:**
Rejuven8 Shine Enhancer: Gloss Spray for Resin
- 1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against:**
Clean and Restore Plastic Surfaces
Uses Advised Against: Other than Relevant Use, Including Glass Polishing
- 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet**
Resin8 Craft Supplies Ltd
Withytree Farm, Broadway Road
Winchcombe
Gloucestershire
GL54 5NT
United Kingdom
Phone: 01242 603624
Email: info@resin8.co.uk
Web: www.resin8.co.uk
- 1.4 Emergency telephone number:**
0044 (0) 1242 603624 (Monday-Friday 09:00 – 17:00)

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

- 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture:**
This product has been classified under OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard (29CFR §1910.1200), and Canadian WHMIS (HPR).
This is a self-classification.
- 2.2 Classification under GHS:** Skin Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2B
- 2.2 GHS Label elements:**
- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| Hazard statements: | H315: Causes skin irritation.
H320: Causes eye irritation. |
| Signal words: | Warning |
| Hazard pictograms: | GHS07: Exclamation mark |
- 
- 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).

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Storage: not required.
Disposal: not required.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Mixture:
Organic Liquid/Polymer/Water Mixture

Chemical Name	CAS	% w/w	GHS Classification
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

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 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.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Fire Fighting Media and Instructions:

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.

5.2 Special protective actions for fire-fighters:

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.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment 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).

Use proper protective equipment and non-sparking tools and equipment. Small Spills: Wear rubber gloves, splash goggles, and appropriate body protection.

6.2 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.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:

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.

6.4 Reference to other sections:

See information in Section 8 (Exposure Controls – Personal Protection) and Section 13 (Disposal Considerations) for additional information.

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NE = Not Established. See Section 16 for definitions.

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	End of Shift End of Work week	40 mg/L
Acetone in urine		

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 CFR1910.132), 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 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.

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SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic 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.
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

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity:

Not considered a reactivity hazard.

10.2 Chemical Stability:

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

10.3 Decomposition products:

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

10.4 Materials with which substance is incompatible:

Strong oxidizers, water-reactive materials.

10.5 Possibility of hazardous reactions:

None known.

10.6 Conditions to avoid:

Exposure to incompatible chemicals, high temperatures.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects:

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity: Not Classified.

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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

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.

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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.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 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 (*Semolitus atromaculatus*, creek chub) 24 hours = 900 mg/L

EC50 (*Entosiphon sulcatum*, protozoa) 72 hours = 4,930 mg/L

EC50 Microtox™ (*Photobacterium*) test 5 minutes = 22,800 mg/L

LC50 Streptoxkit 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

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

12.2 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

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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.

12.3 Bio-accumulation potential:

This product has not been tested for bio-accumulation potential.

12.4 Mobility:

This product has not been tested for mobility in soil.

12.5 Other adverse effects:

No components of this product are listed as having ozone depletion potential.

12.6 Environmental exposure controls:

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

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods:

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.

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SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 Transport 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.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 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	No

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.

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

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

SECTION 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



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;

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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 preheated 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 flashpoint at or above 37.8°C [100°F]; Solid materials in the form of course 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 ignite 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

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(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, 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 chlorate 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).

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,

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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 noncombustible 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

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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 that 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

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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.

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