
SECTION 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product identifier
Trade name: Car Brite™ SURFACE CLARIFIER Water Spot Remover

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet</th>
<th>Emergency telephone number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Niteo Products, LLC</td>
<td>CHEMTREC DIRECT 1-800-424-9300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.O. Box 191629</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas TX 75219</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification
Corrosive to Metals: Category 1
Acute toxicity (Oral): Category 4
Acute toxicity (Dermal): Category 3
Skin corrosion: Category 1
Serious eye damage: Category 1

GHS Label element
Hazard pictograms:

Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statements: May be corrosive to metals.
                  Harmful if swallowed.
                  Toxic in contact with skin.
                  Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
Causes serious eye damage.

Precautionary Statements:

**Prevention:**
Keep only in original container.
Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

**Response:**
IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth.
IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.
Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

**Storage:**
Store locked up.
Store in corrosive resistant stainless steel container with a resistant inner liner.

**Disposal:**
Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other hazards
None known.

### SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

**Substance / Mixture:** Mixture

**Hazardous components**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Concentration (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PHOSPHORIC ACID</td>
<td>7664-38-2</td>
<td>Met. Corr. 1; H290 Skin Corr. 1B; H314</td>
<td>34.17</td>
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<tr>
<td>ALCOHOLS, C9-11, ETHOXYLATED</td>
<td>68439-46-3</td>
<td>Acute Tox. 4; H302</td>
<td>2.68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General advice: Move out of dangerous area. Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Symptoms of poisoning may appear several hours later. Do not leave the victim unattended.

If inhaled: Move to fresh air. IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. Keep patient warm and at rest. If unconscious place in recovery position and seek medical advice.

In case of skin contact: Take off contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. If on skin, rinse well with water. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use. Immediately flush contaminated skin with large quantities of cool running water for 5 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing while flushing contaminated skin. Immediately after washing, apply 2.5% calcium gluconate gel to all affected skin areas. (Note: If gel is not prepared within 5 minutes, continue flushing until gel is prepared.) The gel should be massaged into the affected skin by personnel wearing gloves to prevent skin contamination during first aid. Gel should be applied every 15 minutes and massaged continuously. Instead of calcium gluconate treatment, the affected areas may be soaked in iced 0.13% benzalkonium chloride solution (Zephiran chloride). Use ice cubes rather than shaved ice to prevent frostbite. If it is not practical to immerse affected area, towels should be soaked with iced 0.13% benzalkonium chloride solution and used as compresses for the burned area. Compresses should be changed every 2-3 minutes and
continued until pain is relieved or victim is seen by a physician. If neither calcium gluconate nor benzalkonium chloride is available, use an iced saturated water solution of magnesium sulfate (Epsom salts), or if that is not available, iced 70% alcohol or ice water. Local anesthetics should be avoided since relief of pain indicates success of the treatment. ***Get medical attention as soon as possible.***

:::NOTE:::.Calcium gluconate gel can be prepared by mixing a 10 milliliter ampule of calcium gluconate with a 2-ounce tube of K-Y jelly (Johnson & Johnson). After a jar of this mixture has been opened and used, it should be discarded to prevent bacterial or chemical contamination.

In case of eye contact : In the case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice. Continue rinsing eyes during transport to hospital. Remove contact lenses. Protect unharmed eye.

If swallowed : Get medical attention immediately. Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth with water. Do not give milk or alcoholic beverages. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If symptoms persist, call a physician.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed : Pulmonary edema may be delayed. This product contains hydrofluoric acid (HF). Acute local effects from HF exposure are concentration-dependent. If untreated or exposure is prolonged, even dilute solutions of HF can cause delayed toxicity following penetration to subcutaneous tissue. Acute systemic toxicity is largely dependent upon the total amount of fluoride ion absorbed. Thus ingestion, skin contact or significant inhalation can cause severe systemic effects including electrolyte (calcium, magnesium, potassium) and acid-base abnormalities with resulting cardiovascular effects. Exposure of >5% of the body surface area with any concentration of HF may predispose the patient to development of hypocalcemia. Chronic exposure to less than acutely toxic amounts of HF is a low toxicity hazard. Repeated exposure and absorption of 10-80 mg of fluoride per day may produce systemic fluorosis. Signs and symptoms of exposure to this material through breathing, swallowing, and/or passage of the material through the skin may include:

- stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea)
- irritation (nose, throat, airways)
- Cough
- Headache
- lung edema (fluid buildup in the lung tissue)
- Difficulty in breathing
- Harmful if swallowed.
Toxic in contact with skin.
Causes serious eye damage.
Causes severe burns.

Notes to physician : No hazards which require special first aid measures.

SECTION 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media : Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.
Water spray
Foam
Carbon dioxide (CO2)
Dry chemical

Unsuitable extinguishing media : High volume water jet

Specific hazards during firefighting : Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

Hazardous combustion products : Oxides of phosphorus
carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide
acid vapors
Hydrogen fluoride
toxic fumes

Specific extinguishing methods : Product is compatible with standard fire-fighting agents.

Further information : Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.

Special protective equipment for firefighters : In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures : Use personal protective equipment.
Ensure adequate ventilation.
Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed.

Environmental precautions : Prevent product from entering drains.
Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.
If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:
- Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel, acid binder, universal binder, sawdust).
- Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

Other information:
- Comply with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Advice on safe handling:
- Avoid formation of aerosol.
- Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms.
- Do not breathe vapours/dust.
- Do not smoke.
- When diluting, always add the product to water. Never add water to the product.
- Container hazardous when empty.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area.
- For personal protection see section 8.
- Dispose of rinse water in accordance with local and national regulations.

Conditions for safe storage:
- Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place.
- Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.
- Observe label precautions.
- Prevent unauthorized access.
- Electrical installations / working materials must comply with the technological safety standards.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Value type (Form of exposure)</th>
<th>Control parameters / Permissible concentration</th>
<th>Basis</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PHOSPHORIC ACID</td>
<td>7664-38-2</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>1 mg/m3</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>3 mg/m3</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>REL</td>
<td>1 mg/m3</td>
<td>NIOSH/GUID E</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>3 mg/m3</td>
<td>NIOSH/GUID E</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PEL</td>
<td>1 mg/m3</td>
<td>OSHA_TRA</td>
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</table>
Biological occupational exposure limits

<table>
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<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Biological specimen</th>
<th>Biological parameter</th>
<th>Permissible concentration</th>
<th>Basis</th>
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<tr>
<td>HYDROFLUORIC ACID</td>
<td>7664-39-3</td>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>Urine</td>
<td>2 mg/l</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Sampling time: Prior to shift</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>3 mg/l</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Urine</td>
<td>Sampling time: End of shift</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks: Background, Nonspecific

Engineering measures: Provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below exposure guidelines (if applicable) or below levels that cause known, suspected or apparent adverse effects.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection: In the case of vapour formation use a respirator with an approved filter.

A NIOSH-approved air-purifying respirator with an appropriate cartridge and/or filter may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits (if applicable) or if overexposure has otherwise been determined. Protection provided by air-purifying respirators is limited. Use a positive pressure, air-supplied respirator if there is any potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known or any other circumstances where an air-purifying respirator may not provide adequate protection.

Hand protection

Remarks: The suitability for a specific workplace should be discussed with the producers of the protective gloves.
Eye protection : Wear chemical splash goggles and face shield when there is potential for exposure of the eyes or face to liquid, vapor or mist. Maintain eye wash station in immediate work area.

Skin and body protection : Wear as appropriate:
- impervious clothing
- Chemical resistant apron
- Safety shoes
Choose body protection according to the amount and concentration of the dangerous substance at the work place.
Discard gloves that show tears, pinholes, or signs of wear.
Wear resistant gloves (consult your safety equipment supplier).

Hygiene measures : Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product.
When using do not eat or drink.
Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
When using do not smoke.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state : liquid
Colour : colourless
Odour : pungent
Odour Threshold : No data available
pH : < 1
Melting point/freezing point : No data available
Boiling point/boiling range : 212 °F / 100 °C
(1,013.333333 hPa)
Calculated Phase Transition Liquid/Gas
Flash point : > 200.1 °F / > 93.4 °C
Method: Tag closed cup
Evaporation rate : No data available
Flammability (solid, gas) : No data available
Upper explosion limit : 10.6 %(V)
GLP: Calculated Explosive Limit
Lower explosion limit : 1.1 %(V)
GLP: Calculated Explosive Limit

Vapour pressure: 23.3333333 hPa (20 °C)
Calculated Vapor Pressure

Relative vapour density: No data available

Relative density: No data available

Density: 1.20 g/cm³

Solubility(ies):
Water solubility: soluble

Solubility in other solvents: No data available

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: No data available

Thermal decomposition: No data available

Viscosity:
Viscosity, dynamic: No data available

Viscosity, kinematic: No data available

Oxidizing properties: No data available

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

Chemical stability: Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Product will not undergo hazardous polymerization.

Conditions to avoid: excessive heat
Exposure to moisture

Incompatible materials: aluminum
Copper
Copper alloys
Fluorine
Metals
nitromethane
Organic materials
strong alkalis
Strong bases
Strong oxidizing agents
strong reducing agents
Sulphides
sulphites
water
Do not use with aluminum equipment at temperatures above
49°C or 120 degrees F.

Hazardous decomposition products
acid vapors
carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide
Hydrogen fluoride
Oxides of phosphorus
toxic fumes

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure:
- Inhalation
- Skin Absorption
- Skin contact
- Eye Contact
- Ingestion

Acute toxicity
Harmful if swallowed.
Toxic in contact with skin.

Components:
PHOSPHORIC ACID:
- Acute oral toxicity: LD 50 (Rat): ca. 2,600 mg/kg
- Acute inhalation toxicity: Remarks: Corrosive to respiratory system.
- Acute dermal toxicity: LD 50 (Rabbit): 2,740 mg/kg

ALCOHOLS, C9-11, ETHOXYLATED:
- Acute oral toxicity: LD 50 (Rat): 500 - 2,000 mg/kg
- Acute dermal toxicity: LD 50 (Rabbit): > 5 g/kg

HYDROFLUORIC ACID:
- Acute dermal toxicity: LD Lo (Mouse): 500 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation
Causes severe burns.

Product:
Remarks: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. Both the liquid and vapor can cause severe burns which may not be immediately painful or visible. Pain may become gradually more severe, possibly taking 1-24 hours to become noticeable. These burns can be very deep, possibly causing bone damage, and are very slow to heal. Even solutions containing 2% or less hydrogen fluoride or other inorganic fluoride compounds can cause burns and tissue damage.
### Components:

**PHOSPHORIC ACID:**
- Result: Corrosive to skin

**ALCOHOLS, C9-11, ETHOXYLATED:**
- Result: Mild to Moderately Irritating

**HYDROFLUORIC ACID:**
- Result: Corrosive to skin
- Serious eye damage/eye irritation
  - Causes serious eye damage.
- **Product:**
  - Remarks: May cause irreversible eye damage.

### Components:

**PHOSPHORIC ACID:**
- Result: Corrosive to eyes

**ALCOHOLS, C9-11, ETHOXYLATED:**
- Result: Corrosive to eyes

**HYDROFLUORIC ACID:**
- Result: Corrosive to eyes

### Respiratory or skin sensitisation

- Skin sensitisation: Not classified based on available information.
- Respiratory sensitisation: Not classified based on available information.

### Germ cell mutagenicity

- Not classified based on available information.

### Carcinogenicity

- Not classified based on available information.

### Reproductive toxicity

- Not classified based on available information.

### STOT - single exposure

- Not classified based on available information.

### STOT - repeated exposure

- Not classified based on available information.

### Aspiration toxicity

- Not classified based on available information.

### Product

- No aspiration toxicity classification

### Further information

**Product:**
- Remarks: No data available

### Components:

**HYDROFLUORIC ACID:**
- Remarks: Teeth
  - Remarks: Bone
Carcinogenicity:

IARC  No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

OSHA  No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.

NTP  No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

ALCOHOLS, C9-11, ETHOXYLATED:

Toxicity to fish  :  LC 50 (Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas)): 8.5 - 17 mg/l  
Exposure time: 96 h  
Test Type: Renewal

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates  :  EC 50 (Water flea (Daphnia magna)): 2.9 - 8.5 mg/l  
Exposure time: 48 h  
Test Type: semi-static test

Persistence and degradability

ALCOHOLS, C9-11, ETHOXYLATED:

Biodegradability  :  Result: Readily biodegradable

Bioaccumulative potential

No data available

Mobility in soil

No data available

Other adverse effects

No data available

Product:

Additional ecological information  :  An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal., Harmful to aquatic life.
SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods
General advice : The product should not be allowed to enter drains, water courses or the soil.
Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with chemical or used container.
Send to a licensed waste management company.

Dispose of in accordance with all applicable local, state and federal regulations.

Contaminated packaging : Empty remaining contents.
Dispose of as unused product.
Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.
Do not re-use empty containers.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International transport regulations

REGULATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID NUMBER</th>
<th>PROPER SHIPPING NAME</th>
<th>*HAZARD CLASS</th>
<th>SUBSIDIARY HAZARDS</th>
<th>PACKING GROUP</th>
<th>MARINE POLLUTANT / LTD. QTY.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. DOT - ROAD</td>
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<tr>
<td>UN 3264</td>
<td>Corrosive liquid, acidic, inorganic, n.o.s. (PHOSPHORIC ACID)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>II</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>U.S. DOT - RAIL</td>
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<td>U.S. DOT - INLAND WATERWAYS</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>II</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## TRANSPORT CANADA - RAIL

| UN 3264 | CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (PHOSPHORIC ACID) | 8 | II |

## TRANSPORT CANADA - INLAND WATERWAYS

| UN 3264 | CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (PHOSPHORIC ACID) | 8 | II |

## INTERNATIONAL MARITIME DANGEROUS GOODS

| UN 3264 | CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (PHOSPHORIC ACID) | 8 | II |

## INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION - CARGO

| UN 3264 | Corrosive liquid, acidic, inorganic, n.o.s. (PHOSPHORIC ACID) | 8 | II |

## INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION - PASSENGER

| UN 3264 | Corrosive liquid, acidic, inorganic, n.o.s. (PHOSPHORIC ACID) | 8 | II |

## MEXICAN REGULATION FOR THE LAND TRANSPORT OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND WASTES

| UN 3264 | LIQUIDO CORROSIVO, ACIDO, INORGANICO, N.E.P. (PHOSPHORIC ACID) | 8 | II |

*ORM = ORM-D, CBL = COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID*

| Marine pollutant | no |

Dangerous goods descriptions (if indicated above) may not reflect quantity, end-use or region-specific exceptions that can be applied. Consult shipping documents for descriptions that are specific to the shipment.
SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

EPCRA - Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act

CERCLA Reportable Quantity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Component RQ (lbs)</th>
<th>Calculated product RQ (lbs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HYDROFLUORIC ACID</td>
<td>7664-39-3</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>6844.626968</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

SARA 311/312 Hazards: Acute Health Hazard

SARA 313 Component(s)

| HYDROFLUORIC ACID | 7664-39-3 | 1.46 % |

Pennsylvania Right To Know

| WATER           | 7732-18-5 | 50.00 - 70.00 % |
| PHOSPHORIC ACID | 7664-38-2 | 30.00 - 50.00 % |
| HYDROFLUORIC ACID | 7664-39-3 | 1.00 - 5.00 % |

New Jersey Right To Know

| WATER           | 7732-18-5 | 50.00 - 70.00 % |
| PHOSPHORIC ACID | 7664-38-2 | 30.00 - 50.00 % |
| ALCOHOLS, C9-11, ETHOXYLATED | 68439-46-3 | 1.00 - 5.00 % |
| HYDROFLUORIC ACID | 7664-39-3 | 1.00 - 5.00 % |
| CONTENTS PARTIALLY UNKNOWN | Not Assigned | 1.00 - 5.00 % |

California Prop 65

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

| ARSENIC | 7440-38-2 |
| NICKEL   | 7440-02-0 |
| LEAD     | 7439-92-1 |
| CADMIUM  | 7440-43-9 |

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

| LEAD     | 7439-92-1 |
| CADMIUM  | 7440-43-9 |
MERCURY 7439-97-6

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:
TSCA : On TSCA Inventory
DSL : All components of this product are on the Canadian DSL.
AICS : On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory
ENCS : On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory
KECI : On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory
PICCS : On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory
IECSC : On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory

Inventories
AICS (Australia), DSL (Canada), IECSC (China), REACH (European Union), ENCS (Japan), ISHL (Japan), KECI (Korea), NZIoC (New Zealand), PICCS (Philippines), TSCA (USA)

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information
Revision Date: 07/31/2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NFPA: Flammability</th>
<th>HMIS III:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health 3</td>
<td>HEALTH 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instability 0</td>
<td>FLAMMABILITY 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special hazard.</td>
<td>PHYSICAL HAZARD 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

0 = not significant, 1 = Slight, 2 = Moderate, 3 = High, 4 = Extreme, * = Chronic

NFPA Flammable and Combustible Liquids Classification
Combustible Liquid Class IIIb
Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3.

H290  May be corrosive to metals.
H300  Fatal if swallowed.
H302  Harmful if swallowed.
H303  May be harmful if swallowed.
H310  Fatal in contact with skin.
H314  Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H316  Causes mild skin irritation.
H318  Causes serious eye damage.

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet
Internal data including own and sponsored test reports
The UNECE administers regional agreements implementing harmonised classification for labelling (GHS) and transport.
Cefic, the European Chemical Industry Council.
ESIS European Chemical Substances Information System

The information accumulated herein is believed to be accurate but is not warranted to be whether originating with the company or not. Recipients are advised to confirm in advance of need that the information is current, applicable, and suitable to their circumstances. This SDS has been prepared by Niteo's Environmental Health and Safety Department (1-844-696-4836).

List of abbreviations and acronyms that could be, but not necessarily are, used in this safety data sheet:
ACGIH : American Conference of Industrial Hygienists
BEI : Biological Exposure Index
CAS : Chemical Abstracts Service (Division of the American Chemical Society).
CMR : Carcinogenic, Mutagenic or Toxic for Reproduction
FG : Food grade
GHS : Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals.
H-statement : Hazard Statement
IATA : International Air Transport Association.
IATA-DGR : Dangerous Goods Regulation by the “International Air Transport Association” (IATA).

ICAO : International Civil Aviation Organization
ICAO-TI (ICAO) : Technical Instructions by the “International Civil Aviation Organization”
IMDG : International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods
ISO : International Organization for Standardization
logPow : octanol-water partition coefficient
LCxx : Lethal Concentration, for xx percent of test population
LDxx : Lethal Dose, for xx percent of test population.
ICxx : Inhibitory Concentration for xx of a substance
Ecxx : Effective Concentration of xx
N.O.S.: Not Otherwise Specified
OECD : Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OEL : Occupational Exposure Limit
P-Statement : Precautionary Statement
PBT : Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
PPE : Personal Protective Equipment
STEL : Short-term exposure limit
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STOT</th>
<th>Specific Target Organ Toxicity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TLV</td>
<td>Threshold Limit Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>Time-weighted average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vPvB</td>
<td>Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEL</td>
<td>Workplace Exposure Level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CERCLA</td>
<td>Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOT</td>
<td>Department of Transportation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIFRA</td>
<td>Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HMIRC</td>
<td>Hazardous Materials Information Review Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HMIS</td>
<td>Hazardous Materials Identification System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFPA</td>
<td>National Fire Protection Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIOSH</td>
<td>National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSHA</td>
<td>Occupational Safety and Health Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMRA</td>
<td>Health Canada Pest Management Regulatory Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTK</td>
<td>Right to Know</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHMIS</td>
<td>Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>