



Windshield Saver Kit

HPP Lunds

Version No: 9.25

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

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S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	Windshield Saver Kit
Synonyms	2100
Proper shipping name	SOLIDS CONTAINING FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. Solids containing flammable liquid, n.o.s. (ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL)
Other means of identification	Not Available

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Windshield Repair
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Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	HPP Lunds
Address	1/195 Jackson Rd Sunnybank Hills, Qld 4109 Australia
Telephone	1300-306-781
Fax	07 3722 1112
Website	www.hpplunds.com.au & www.jbweld.com.au
Email	Sales@hpplunds.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	InfoTrac
Emergency telephone numbers	Transportation Emergencies (24 hour): 1300-366-961
Other emergency telephone numbers	Queensland Poisons Helpline (24 hour): 13 11 26

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Flammable Liquids Category 2, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Carcinogenicity Category 1B, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 3, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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Signal word	Danger
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Hazard statement(s)

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H350i	May cause cancer by inhalation.

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H360Df	May damage the unborn child. Suspected of damaging fertility.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (Respiratory system) (Inhalation)
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
P242	Use non-sparking tools.
P243	Take action to prevent static discharges.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
5888-33-5	50	<u>iso-bornyl acrylate</u>
868-77-9	25	<u>2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate</u>
2530-85-0	10	<u>3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl methacrylate</u>
79-10-7	5	<u>acrylic acid</u>
110-16-7	5	<u>maleic acid</u>
67-63-0	<5	<u>isopropanol</u>

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water for at least 15 minutes. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. ▶ Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Wash skin and hair with running water.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

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Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Center or a doctor at once. ▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
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Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Combustible. ▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ May emit acrid smoke and corrosive fumes. Combustion products include: WARNING: In use may form flammable/ explosive vapour-air mixtures. carbon dioxide (CO ₂) nitrogen oxides (NO _x) May emit clouds of acrid smoke May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. ▶ Wipe up. ▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. ▶ Use good occupational work practice. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions. ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
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Other information

- ▶ Store in original containers.
- ▶ Keep containers securely sealed.
- ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container

- ▶ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can, Plastic pail, Polyliner drum. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage incompatibility

- ▶ Avoid strong bases.
- ▶ Stable under controlled storage conditions provided material contains adequate stabiliser / polymerisation inhibitor.
- ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	acrylic acid	Acrylic acid	2 ppm / 5.9 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	400 ppm / 983 mg/m ³	1230 mg/m ³ / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	1.9 mg/m ³	21 mg/m ³	1,000 mg/m ³
3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl methacrylate	71 mg/m ³	780 mg/m ³	4,700 mg/m ³
acrylic acid	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
maleic acid	2.1 mg/m ³	23 mg/m ³	140 mg/m ³
isopropanol	400 ppm	2000* ppm	12000** ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
iso-bornyl acrylate	Not Available	Not Available
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	Not Available	Not Available
3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl methacrylate	Not Available	Not Available
acrylic acid	Not Available	Not Available
maleic acid	Not Available	Not Available
isopropanol	2,000 ppm	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
iso-bornyl acrylate	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl methacrylate	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
maleic acid	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³

Notes:

Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	CARE: Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with unperforated side shields may be used where continuous eye protection is desirable, as in laboratories; spectacles are not sufficient where complete eye protection is needed such as when handling bulk-quantities, where there is a danger of splashing, or if the material may be under pressure. ▶ Chemical goggles whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properly fitted. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below

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Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Chemically resistant gloves. <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. ▶ When handling corrosive liquids, wear pants or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C apron. ▶ Barrier cream.

Respiratory protection

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear Liquid		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.1
Odor	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odor threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	>100	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Not Available	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▶ Stable under recommended conditions
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	<p>The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Corrosive acids can cause irritation of the respiratory tract, with coughing, choking and mucous membrane damage. There may be dizziness, headache, nausea and weakness.</p> <p>The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by inhalation'. This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.</p> <p>Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.</p>
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Ingestion	<p>Ingestion of acidic corrosives may produce burns around and in the mouth, the throat and oesophagus. Immediate pain and difficulties in swallowing and speaking may also be evident.</p> <p>The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by ingestion'. This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.</p> <p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>Skin contact with acidic corrosives may result in pain and burns; these may be deep with distinct edges and may heal slowly with the formation of scar tissue.</p> <p>Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.</p> <p>Acrylic acid is a definite skin sensitiser and can cause features of allergic skin reactions.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p>
Eye	<p>This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.</p> <p>Isopropanol vapour may cause mild eye irritation at 400 parts per million. Splashes may cause severe eye irritation, possible burns to the cornea and eye damage. Eye contact may cause tearing and blurring of vision.</p>
Chronic	<p>Repeated or prolonged exposure to acids may result in the erosion of teeth, swelling and/or ulceration of mouth lining. Irritation of airways to lung, with cough, and inflammation of lung tissue often occurs.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p>

Windshield Saver Kit	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
iso-bornyl acrylate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): slight
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 2300 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): slight
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): SEVERE *post-exposure
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >=2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (rabbit): non-irritating* * Rohm & Haas
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl methacrylate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild * (Dow Corning) ** (Union Carbide)
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >2.28 mg/l4h ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
acrylic acid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >1.078 mg/l4h ^[1]	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >=146<=468 mg/kg ^[1]	
maleic acid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1560 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 1% / 2m SEVERE
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >0.18 mg/L4h ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 708 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1]
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-SEVERE
	Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[1]	
isopropanol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12800 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - moderate
	Inhalation(Mouse) LC50; 53 mg/L4h ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; 3600 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild

ISO-BORNYL ACRYLATE

Data for similar material

Continued...

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2-HYDROXYETHYL METHACRYLATE	Dermal (rabbit): >5000 mg/kg* Effects persist beyond 21 days		
3-(TRIMETHOXSILYL)PROPYL METHACRYLATE	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.		
ACRYLIC ACID	For acrylic acid: The absorption of acrylic acid is dependent on the pH and solvent and its concentration. The pure substance is severely corrosive, and the substance is therefore harmful if swallowed or encountered via skin contact. Acute inhalation toxicity is low. The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.		
MALEIC ACID	Tremor, convulsions, muscle weakness, ulceration with bleeding from the stomach recorded		
ISOPROPANOL	Isopropanol is irritating to the eyes, nose and throat but generally not to the skin. Prolonged high dose exposure may also produce depression of the central nervous system and drowsiness. Few have reported skin irritation. The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.		
Windshield Saver Kit & ISO-BORNYL ACRYLATE & 2-HYDROXYETHYL METHACRYLATE & 3-(TRIMETHOXSILYL)PROPYL METHACRYLATE & ACRYLIC ACID & MALEIC ACID & ISOPROPANOL	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant.		
Windshield Saver Kit & 2-HYDROXYETHYL METHACRYLATE & MALEIC ACID	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type.		
Windshield Saver Kit & 3-(TRIMETHOXSILYL)PROPYL METHACRYLATE	Low molecular weight alkoxyisilane can cause irreversible lung damage when inhaled at low dose. It is not an obvious skin irritant. However, studies suggest with repeated occupational exposure, methoxyisilane may cause damage to the eye and skin as well as cancer.		
Windshield Saver Kit & ISO-BORNYL ACRYLATE	UV (ultraviolet) / EB (electron beam) acrylates are generally of low toxicity. UV/EB acrylates are divided into two groups the "stenomeric" and "eurymeric" acrylates. Stenomeric acrylates are usually more hazardous than the eurymeric substances.		
Windshield Saver Kit & ISO-BORNYL ACRYLATE & 3-(TRIMETHOXSILYL)PROPYL METHACRYLATE	Based on the available oncogenicity data and without a better understanding of the carcinogenic mechanism the Health and Environmental Review Division (HERD), Office of Toxic Substances (OTS), of the US EPA previously concluded that all chemicals that contain the acrylate or methacrylate moiety (CH ₂ =CHCOO or CH ₂ =C(CH ₃)COO) should be considered to be a carcinogenic hazard unless shown otherwise by adequate testing. This position has now been revised and acrylates and methacrylates are no longer <i>de facto</i> carcinogens.		
ISO-BORNYL ACRYLATE & 3-(TRIMETHOXSILYL)PROPYL METHACRYLATE	Where no 'official' classification for acrylates and methacrylates exists, there have been cautious attempts to create classifications in the absence of contrary evidence. For example Monoalkyl or monoarylestere of acrylic acids should be classified as R36/37/38 and R51/53 Monoalkyl or monoaryl estere of methacrylic acid should be classified as R36/37/38		
3-(TRIMETHOXSILYL)PROPYL METHACRYLATE & MALEIC ACID & ISOPROPANOL	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.		
Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✓
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✓
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✓
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Windshield Saver Kit	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

iso-bornyl acrylate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.596mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.704mg/l	2
	ErC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.596mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.092mg/l	2

2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	345mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	380mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	24.1mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2

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3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl methacrylate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>=100mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
	BCF	1008h	Fish	<3.5	7

acrylic acid	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.04mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	47mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.17mg/l	1
	ErC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.06mg/l	1
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.008mg/l	1
LC50	96h	Fish	11mg/l	1	

maleic acid	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	17.17mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	42.81mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.101-12.9mg/L	Not Available
EC10(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.15mg/l	2	

isopropanol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	7550mg/l	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	>1400mg/l	4
EC50(ECx)	24h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.011mg/L	4	

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
iso-bornyl acrylate	HIGH	HIGH
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	LOW	LOW
3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl methacrylate	HIGH	HIGH
acrylic acid	HIGH (Half-life = 180 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.99 days)
maleic acid	LOW	LOW
isopropanol	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
iso-bornyl acrylate	MEDIUM (LogKOW = 4.2116)
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	LOW (BCF = 1.54)
3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl methacrylate	LOW (BCF = 34)
acrylic acid	LOW (LogKOW = 0.35)
maleic acid	LOW (BCF = 11)
isopropanol	LOW (LogKOW = 0.05)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
iso-bornyl acrylate	LOW (KOC = 980.2)
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	HIGH (KOC = 1.043)
3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl methacrylate	LOW (KOC = 2029)
acrylic acid	HIGH (KOC = 1.201)
maleic acid	LOW (KOC = 6.314)
isopropanol	HIGH (KOC = 1.06)

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SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▶ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. <p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p>
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SECTION 14 Transport information

	
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Land transport (ADG)

14.1. UN number or ID number	3175	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	SOLIDS CONTAINING FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. Solids containing flammable liquid, n.o.s. (ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class	4.1
	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	II	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	216 274
	Limited quantity	1 kg

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	3175	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Solids containing flammable liquid, n.o.s. * Solids containing flammable liquid, n.o.s. (ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	4.1
	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	3L
14.4. Packing group	II	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A46
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	448
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	50 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	445
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	15 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y441
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	5 kg

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	3175	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	SOLIDS CONTAINING FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. Solids containing flammable liquid, n.o.s. (ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	4.1
	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	II	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-A , S-I
	Special provisions	216 274
	Limited Quantities	1 kg

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14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
iso-bornyl acrylate	Not Available
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	Not Available
3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl methacrylate	Not Available
acrylic acid	Not Available
maleic acid	Not Available
isopropanol	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
iso-bornyl acrylate	Not Available
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	Not Available
3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl methacrylate	Not Available
acrylic acid	Not Available
maleic acid	Not Available
isopropanol	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****iso-bornyl acrylate is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl methacrylate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

acrylic acid is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

maleic acid is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

isopropanol is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	12/21/2023
Initial Date	07/17/2020

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
8.25	12/20/2023	Hazards identification - Classification, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients

Other information

Continued...

Windshield Saver Kit

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios.

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