

# SAFETY DATA SHEETS

## SUPER NOVA PART A

### SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: Super Nova Part A  
MANUFACTURER: Incredible Products LLC. ADDRESS: 1101 Lincoln Ave, Wapakoneta, OH 45895  
INFORMATION PHONE: 567-297-3700 EMERGENCY PHONE: 800-424-9300

### SECTION 2: HAZARDOUS IDENTIFICATION

#### Classification:

Skin Irritation - Category 2  
Eye Irritation - Category 2A  
Respiratory Sensitizer (Solid/Liquid) - Category 5  
Skin Sensitizer - Category 1  
Carcinogenicity - Category 2

#### Pictograms:



#### Signal Word:

Danger

#### Hazardous Statements - Health:

H226 – Flammable liquid and vapor  
H320 - May cause eye irritation  
H315 - May cause skin irritation  
H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction  
H333 - May be harmful if inhaled

#### Precautionary Statements - General:

P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P102 - Keep out of reach of children.

P103 - Read label before use.

#### Precautionary Statements - Prevention:

P210 – Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces.

P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.

P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

P284 - <In case of inadequate ventilation> wear respiratory protection.

P272 - Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

#### Precautionary Statements - Response:

P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

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

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

P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P342 + P311 - If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

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

P333 + P313 - If skin irritation or a rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P321 - Specific treatment (see section 4 on this SDS).

P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.

P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

#### Precautionary Statements - Storage:

P405 - Store locked up.

#### Precautionary Statements - Disposal:

P501 - Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

### SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<u>INGREDIENT</u>	<u>CAS NO.</u>	<u>OSHA PEL</u>	<u>ACGIH TLV</u>	<u>WEIGHT%</u>
Modified Diglycidyl Ether of Bisphenol A	25068-38-6	NONE	NONE	1-5
Epoxy Phenol Novalac	68609-97-2	NONE	NONE	10-30
Alkyl Glycidyl Ether	69609-97-2	NONE	NONE	0.1-1
Bisphenol F Epoxy Resin	9003-36-5	NONE	NONE	30-60
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	107-98-2	100ppm	100ppm	3-7
Siloxanes and silicones with silica	67762-90-7	NONE	NONE	0.1-1
Siloxanes and silicones	63148-62-9	NONE	NONE	0.1-1
Stoddard Solvent	8052-41-3	100ppm	100ppm	0.1-1
1-Methoxy-2-Propanol Acetate	108-65-6	50ppm	NONE	0.1-1
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene	96-63-6	25ppm	NONE	0.1-1

**SECTION 2 NOTES:** \*Indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.

### SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

#### Inhalation:

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor. If breathing is difficult, trained personnel should administer emergency oxygen if advised to do so by the POISON CENTER/doctor. If exposed/feel unwell/concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

#### Skin Contact:

Take off contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Gently blot or brush away excess product. Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use or discard.

If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

#### Eye Contact:

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air. Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Avoid direct contact. Wear chemical protective gloves, if necessary.

#### Ingestion:

Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position. Give 1 or 2 glasses of milk or water to drink and refer person to medical personnel. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

## SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### Suitable Extinguishing Media:

Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide water spray or fog is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

### Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:

If water is used, use very large quantities of cold water. The reaction between water and hot isocyanate may be vigorous.

Water and foam may cause violent frothing and possibly endanger the life of the fire fighter.

### Specific Hazards in Case of Fire:

Water contamination will produce carbon dioxide. Do not reseal contaminated containers as pressure buildup may rupture them.

Excessive pressure or temperature may cause explosive rupture of containers.

Exposure to vapors of heated isocyanates can be extremely dangerous.

### Fire-fighting Procedures:

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid.

Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

### Special Protective Actions:

Wear NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus in positive pressure mode with full-face piece. Boots, gloves (neoprene), googles, and full protective clothing are also required.

Care should always be exercised in dust/mist areas.

## SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Emergency Procedure:

Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Clean up immediately.

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).

### Recommended Equipment:

Positive pressure, full-face piece self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA (NIOSH approved).

### Personal Precautions:

Avoid breathing vapors. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

### Environmental Precautions:

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

## SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

### General:

Wash hands after use.

Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.

Do not breathe vapors or mists.

Use good personal hygiene practices.

Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.

Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.

Employee education and training in safe handling of this material is required under OSHA hazard communication standard. Individuals with existing respiratory disease such as chronic bronchitis, emphysema, or asthma should not be exposed to isocyanates.

### Ventilation Requirements:

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits.

The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.

Air circulation and exhaustion of isocyanate vapors must be maintained until the coatings have fully cured to insure that no potential health hazard remains.

Exposure to vapors of heated isocyanates can be extremely dangerous.

### Storage Room Requirements:

Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, strong oxidizers and any incompatibilities. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage.

Empty container retain residue and may be dangerous.

Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion-proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems in areas where this product is used and stored.

## SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Eye Protection:

Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids. If additional protection is needed for entire face, use in combination with a face shield.

### Skin Protection:

Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, and dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use of an apron and over-boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber is recommended to avoid skin sensitization. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.

### Respiratory Protection:

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.

When airborne concentrations exceed or are expected to exceed the TLV, use MSHA/NIOSH approved positive pressure supplied air respirator with a full-face piece or an air supplied hood. For emergencies, use a positive pressure self-container breathing apparatus.

Air purifying (cartridge type) respirators are not approved for protection against isocyanates.

### Appropriate Engineering Controls:

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

## SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Specific Gravity: 1.1-1.2

Boiling Point: 200-279° F

Evaporation Rate: N/A

Vapor Density: N/A

Solubility in H<sub>2</sub>O: Negligible

## SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### Stability:

Avoid excessive heat or open flames.

### Conditions to Avoid:

Heat, high temperature, open flame, sparks, and moisture.

Contact with incompatible materials in a closed system will cause liberation of carbon dioxide and buildup of pressure.

### Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization:

Will not occur under normal conditions but under high temperatures in the presence of alkalis, tertiary amines, and metal compounds will accelerate polymerization. Possible evolution of carbon dioxide gas may rupture closed containers.

### Incompatible Materials:

Can react vigorously with strong oxidizing agents and strong Lewis acids or mineral acids.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products:

CO<sub>2</sub>, Aldehydes, Acids, Reaction with some curing agents can generate large amounts of heat.

## SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data for the product itself.

### Component data:

Component CAS# 25068-38-6: Moderate sensitizer, slight eye irritant, moderate skin irritant, Oral LD50 >5000 mg/kg (rat), Dermal LD50 >6000 mg/kg (rabbit)

Component CAS# 68609-97-2: possible sensitizer, eye and skin irritant, Oral LD50 >10000 mg/kg (rat), Inhalation LD50 – no microscopic changes

Component Epoxy phenol novolac resin CAS# 28064-14-4: LD50 Oral: >4000 mg/kg (adult rat). LD50 skin (adult rabbit) >2000 mg/kg. Mutagenicity was negative in in-vivo genotoxicity assays. Mixed results were seen in in-vitro genotoxicity assays.

Component BISPHENOL F/EPICHLOROHYDRIN EPOXY RESIN CAS# 9003-36-5: Acute Oral Effects: LD50 (rat) >5000 mg/kg.

Acute Dermal Toxicity (rabbit) >3000 mg/kg. Inhalation toxicity LC50 (rat) >1.7 mg/l air for a 4-hr aerosol exposure (maximum concentration obtained). Sensitization (guinea pig) causes sensitization. Skin Irritation (rabbit) Causes moderate irritation. Eye irritation (rabbit) Causes slight irritation.

Component CAS# 107-98-2: Ingestion LD50 rat 4016 mg/kg, Dermal LD50 rabbit >2000 mg/kg, Inhalation LC50 6 hr Vapor, rat >25.8 mg/l. May cause eye or skin irritation. May effect Kidney or liver. Has been reported to be toxic to fetus in laboratory animals.

Component CAS# 8052-41-3: Draize test (rabbit) eye: 500 mg/24hr – Moderate. Epidemiology: Studies involving petroleum refinery workers indicate that persons with routine exposure to petroleum based constituents may be at an increased risk to the development of benign neoplasms, digestive tract cancer and skin cancer. LD50 oral >6000 mg/kg (rat). Dermal LD50 >3000 mg/kg (rabbit). Inhalation LC50 = 5500 mg/kg (4 hr) (rat). Component is a moderate skin irritant. Product is an eye irritant.

Component CAS# 108-65-6: Oral LD50 = 8532 mg/kg (rat). Dermal LD% >5000 mg/kg (rabbit). Inhalation LC50 >100ppm (4hr) (rat) Component is a moderate skin irritant. Product is an eye irritant

Component CAS# 95-63-6: Oral LD50 (rat) = 5000 mg/kg. Inhalation LC50 (rat) -4h = 18000 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

Component CAS# 78-92-2: Acute Oral Toxicity LD50 = 6480 mg/kg (rat)

## SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data for the product itself.

Component data:

Component CAS# 25068-38-6: Biodegradability (Modified Sturm Method) 12%, Fish toxicity: Rainbow trout (96hr) LC50 1.5mg/l, Zebra Fish (96hr) LC50 2.4 mg/l. Invertebrate Toxicity: Daphnia Toxicity (24hr) EC 50 3.6 mg/l

Component Epoxy phenol novolac resin CAS# 28064-14-4: Freshwater Fish Toxicity - the acute LC50 is 1-10 mg/L, based on similar materials; Freshwater Invertebrates. Toxicity - the acute EC50 is 1-10 mg/L, based on similar materials. Material is not readily biodegradable.

Component CAS@ 107-98-2: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF less than 100). Potential for mobility in soil is high (KOC between 0 and 50). Material is readily biodegradable and is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100mg/l in the most sensitive species tested.. LC50 fathead minnow 96 hr 20800 mg/l, LC50 water flea 48 hr lethally 23300 mg/l, EbC50 green algae biomass growth inhibition 7 d >1000 mg/l. Toxicity to microorganisms IC50 activated sludge > 1000 mg/l

Component CAS# 95-63-6: Toxicity to fish LC50 (fathead minnow) 7.72 mg/l 96 hr. Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: Immobilization EC50 (water flea) 3.6mg/l 48hr.

Component CAS# 108-65-6: Biodegradation Aerobic: 100% exposure time 8 days. Acute and prolonged Toxicity to Fish LC50: 161 mg/l (fathead minnow, 96 hrs; Acute toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates EC50: 408 mg/l (water flea, 48 hrs))

Component CAS# 78-92-2: Possibly hazardous short term degradation products are not likely. However, long term degradation products may arise. The products of degradation are more toxic.

## SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Waste Disposal:

Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product, to determine the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state, and local laws.

Empty containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

## SECTION 14: TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT: Not Regulated

IMO/IMDG: UN3082, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES, LIQUID,

N.O.S. (CONTAINS Bisphenol A Diglycidyl Ether Polymer), 9, PGIII, Marine Pollutant

## SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

No data for the product itself.

Component data:

Component CAS# 25068-38-6: Considered a hazardous chemical; is on the TSCA list; is on the DSL Canada, WHMIS class D2B; Is on the New Jersey Right to Know list; is on the PA Right to Know List;

Component CAS# 68609-97-2: Considered a hazardous chemical; is on the TSCA list; is on the DSL Canada, Is on the New Jersey Right to Know list; is on the PA Right to Know List.

Component Epoxy phenol novolac resin CAS# 28064-14-4: U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act:

All components of this product are either listed on the U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory of chemicals

or are otherwise compliant with TSCA regulations. Immediate health hazard. The chemical identity of some or all components present is confidential business information (trade secret) and is being withheld as permitted by

29CFR1910.1200 (i). Component is on the Candian Domestic Substances List (DSL) Canadian WHMIS Class:

D2B

Component BISPHENOL F/EPICHLOROHYDRIN EPOXY RESIN CAS# 9003-36-5: Component is on the TSCA and Cadada DSL lists. Component is on the New Jersey and Pennsylvania right to know lists

Component CAS# 107-98-2; on the PA right to know list. Product is on the TSCA list and DSL Canada

Component Siloxanes and silicones, di-me reactions products with silica: Included on TSCA, EINECS, MITI, ACOIN, and Canadian DSL inventory or lists.

Component siloxanes and silicones, di-methyl: Included on TSCA, EINECS, MITI, ACOIN, and Canadian DSL inventory or lists.

Component CAS# 8052-41-3: Component is on the TSCA and Canada DSL lists. Component is on the Pennsylvania, California, New Jersey Massachusetts and Minnesota right to know lists.

Component CAS# 95-63-6: This component is subject to SARA Title III Section 313 reporting. This component is in the TSCA and Canada DSL Lists. This component is on the Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Jersey right to know lists.

## SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

### DISCLAIMER

The information contained herein is based on the data available and is believed to be accurate, however, the manufacturer makes no warranty expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of this data or the results obtained from the use thereof. Accordingly, we assume no responsibility for injury from the use of this product.