Water Spot Remover

SAFETY DATA SHEET — MVP ISSUER DRAFT

Issuing supplier: MVP Detail Supply Co, LC

989 N Industrial Park Drive, Orem, UT 84057

Business telephone: 801-376-0577

Emergency telephone: NOT VERIFIED — obtain confirmed 24-hour emergency service details before release

DRAFT — NOT APPROVED FOR DISTRIBUTION

Technical content transcribed from the supplied manufacturer document. MVP has confirmed the product is the same formulation, but hazard classifications, contact coverage, technical accuracy, and applicable current OSHA requirements still require qualified review. Source dates and legacy statements have not been independently validated.

The source PDF remains the technical reference. This text-based draft may omit original diagrams, pictograms, table layout, and other graphics; review and restore required hazard pictograms before issue.

Source document: 745-HD-Water-Spot-Remover-SDS-2026.pdf | Original pages: 9

SOURCE TRANSCRIPTION — PAGE 1 OF 9

Safety Data Sheet
Water Spot Remover

SECTION 1 - PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Product identifier
Product name: Water Spot Remover
Product code(s): 745
Synonym(s): Aqueous acid mixture

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against
General use: Heavy duty water spot remover
Uses advised against: None specified

1.3 Details of the supplier and of the safety data sheet
MVP Detail Supply Co, LC
1100 Pleasantville Drive
Houston, TX 77029 USA
1-801-376-0577

1.4 Emergency telephone number
CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300 (USA)

SECTION 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of substance or mixture
Product definition: Mixture

Classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 1200 (OSHA HCS) and Regulation EC No. 1272/2008
Acute Toxicity, Oral - Category 3 [H301]
Acute Toxicity, Dermal - Category 3 [H311]
Skin Corrosion - Category 1A [H314]
Serious Eye Damage - Category 1 [H318]
Acute Toxicity, Inhalation - Category 3 [H331]

2.2 Label elements
Hazard symbol(s):

GHS06 GHS05
Signal word: Danger
Hazard statement(s): H301 + H311 + H331 - Toxic if swallowed, in contact with skin and if inhaled
H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H318 - Causes serious eye damage
Precautionary statements
[Prevention] P260 - Do not breathe mist or vapor.
P262 - Do not get on eyes, or skin or on clothing.
P264 + P265 - Wash hands and other exposed skin areas thoroughly after handling. Do not touch eyes.
P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
No data available
P280 - Protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection and respiratory protection.
[Response] P301 + P330 + P331 + P316

- IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. DO NOT induce vomiting. Get emergency medical help immediately.
P302 + P361 + P354 + P316 - IF ON SKIN: Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Immediately rinse with water for several minutes. Get emergency medical help immediately.
P304 + P340 + P316 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Get emergency medical help immediately.
P305 + P354 + P338 + P316 - IF IN EYES: Immediately rinse with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get emergency medical help immediately.
P321 - Spe

cific treatment: Get emergency medical help immediately. Refer to the product label or Section 4 of this SDS.
P361 + P364 – Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
[Storage] P405 + P403 + P233 - Store locked up in a well-ventilated place.
[Disposal] P501 - Dispose of contents and containers in accordance with national and local regulations.

2.3 Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC) or not covered by GHS
None as defined by 29 CFR 1900.1200.

2.4 Unknown acute toxicity (US)
No data available

Effective Date: 17 October 2025 Page 1 of 9
Water Spot Remover

SOURCE TRANSCRIPTION — PAGE 2 OF 9

SECTION 3 - COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances
Not applicable

3.2 Mixtures
% by Weight Ingredient CAS Number EC Number Index Number GHS Classification
1 - 15 Phosphoric acid 7664-38-2 231-633-2 015-011-00-6 H314
1 - 15 Sulfuric acid 7664-93-9 231-639-5 016-020-00-8 H314
1 - 10 Surfactant Proprietary ---------- ---------- H315, H318, H402
0.5 - 10 Ammonium fluoride 12125-01-8 235-185-9 009-006-00-8 H301, H311, H314, H331
0.5 - 10 Hydrofluoric acid 7664-39-3 231-634-8 009-003-00-1 H300, H310, H314, H330

As per paragraph (i) of 29 CFR 1910.1200, formulation is considered a trade secret and specific chemical identity and exact percentage of composition may have been withheld. Specific chemical identity and exact percentage composition will be provided to health professionals, employees or designated representatives in accordance with the applicable provisions of paragraph (i).

There are no additional ingredients present in this product which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

This product contains approximately > 1% free hydrofluoric acid (HF). Solutions of 2% or less hydrofluoric acid can cause burns. First aid techniques for treatment of hydrofluoric acid exposures are unique. Even low levels of exposure to HF require a rapid response and the use of calcium (most commonly calcium gluconate solutions or gels) to scavenge and neutralize the fluoride ion. Effects may be delayed, so treatment should be given even if exposure is suspected.

Inhalation: If suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. Move the exposed person to fresh air immediately. If breathing is difficult or irregular, administer oxygen; if respiratory arrest occurs, start artificial respiration by trained personnel. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if person inhaled the substance; give artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. If unconscious, maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Calcium Gluconate 2.5% in normal saline may be given by nebulizer with oxygen. If unavailable, four Calcium Gluconate (500 mg) tablets should be given by mouth every two hours until the pati

ent is admitted to the hospital. Get immediate
medical attention.

Eyes: Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water or saline solution for at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids apart and away from the eyeball. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do, after first 2 minutes and continue rinsing. Immediately contact a doctor, preferably an ophthalmologist. If a physician is not immediately available, apply one or two drops of 0.5% tetracaine hydrochloride solution or other topical ophthalmic anesthetic and continue irrigation. Do not use skin treatment preparations for burns for the eyes. Use no oils or greases unless instructed to do so by a doctor. Irrigate with 1% Calcium Gluconate in normal saline for one to two hours to prevent or lessen corneal damage.

Skin: Flush skin with large amounts of water while removing contaminated clothing using PVC gloves and continue rinsing for at least 15 minutes. Apply and continually massage Calcium Gluconate Gel (2.5%) into the burn area with gloved fingers until the pain is relieved. For larger burns or burns treated with Calcium Gluconate Gel (in which pain is present longer than 30 minutes), a physician should inject 5% aqueous Calcium Gluconate beneath, around and in the burned area. Use of local anesthetics is not recommended, as reduction in pain is an indicator of effectiveness of treatment. For large or severe burns four Calcium Gluconate (500 mg) tablets should be given by mouth every two hours, until patient receives medical care. Seek immediate medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly before reuse. Disc

ard contaminated
shoes.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth with water if the person is conscious. Remove dentures if present. DO NOT induce vomiting. If swallowed, give 3 - 4 glasses of water to drink if person is conscious, alert, able to swallow and not experiencing respiratory difficulty. Give four Calcium Gluconate (500 mg) tablets every two hours; if not available, give the person milk or milk of magnesia. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Vomiting may occur spontaneously. To prevent aspiration of swallowed material lay person on side with head lower than waist. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person. Do not leave the person unattended. Seek immediate medical attention.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed
Potential health symptoms and effects
Eyes: Corrosive! Causes burns to the eyes and serious eye damage. Symptoms include pain, tearing, corneal opacity and blindness. Can cause permanent corneal damage. Direct contact with liquid can cause blindness and/or permanent eye damage. This material is extremely destructive to the eyes, mucous membranes and surrounding tissue.

Skin: Toxic by skin contact. Causes deep and excruciatingly painful burns to the skin. Symptoms include redness, blistering, localized pain, dermatitis and deep burns. Large or multiple burns over large body surface area may also cause hypocalcaemia and other toxic effects which may be fatal.

Inhalation: Toxic if inhaled. Causes severe irritation to the nose, throat, and respiratory tract. Symptoms include dizziness, headache, chest pains, incoordination, coughing and respiratory paralysis or failure.

Additional information: Inhalation of hydrofluoric acid mist may cause severe irritation of the mucous membranes and respiratory tract. Acute symptoms may include burning of the nose, throat and upper respiratory tract, nasal congestion, coughing, choking, chills, chest tightness and bronchitis. High concentrations in air may cause rapid inflammation and congestion of the lungs as well as severe breathing difficulties that may be delayed in onset (after exposure has ceased).

Ingestion: Toxic if swallowed. Causes severe burns to the mouth, mucous membranes, throat, esophagus and stomach. Symptoms include

SOURCE TRANSCRIPTION — PAGE 3 OF 9

spontaneous vomiting with diarrhea and possibly bloody stools.

Additional information: Ingestion of hydrofluoric acid will result in severe burns of the mouth, throat and stomach. Symptoms may include swelling of the oral mucosa, nausea, vomiting, pain, diarrhea, bleeding and ulceration. May be fatal. Ingestion may also result in the fluoride ion binding with calcium to produce abnormally low levels of serum calcium (hypocalcaemia), which will impair many necessary physiological functions physiological functions in the body (e.g., muscle contractions). Systemic toxicity is likely to occur unless medical treatment is immediate.

Delayed effects: The effects of contact with dilute solutions of hydrofluoric acid or its vapors may be delayed. The potential delay in clinical signs or symptoms for dilute solutions of 0 - 20% is up to 24 hours. Exposure can also cause bone and joint changes in humans (fluorosis).

Chronic; Prolonged or repeated exposure to Hydrofluoric Acid may lead to irreversible damage to health. Prolonged or repeated skin contact will lead to necrosis of the skin. Effects may be delayed.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
Advice to doctor and hospital personnel
The damage caused by this product is far more extensive than that caused by solutions of hydrochloric or other acids. First aid and medical treatment must be specific for Hydrofluoric Acid Solutions. Hydrofluoric acid penetrates deeply and rapidly below fat layers, binding and depleting tissue calcium. Failure to start or provide correct medical treatment may be fatal.

There is a major risk of systemic toxicity following inhalation, ingestion or skin burns. Calcium depletion and electrolytic disorders may be fatal. A skin burn of more than 5% of body area may be associated with systemic effects. Treatment with intravenous Calcium Gluconate should be started immediately.

Patient may require treatment in an intensive care unit. Serum calcium and magnesium analyses should be performed frequently and the patient's electrolytic balance may need correction. Electrocardiograms should be monitored routinely for prolonged Q-T interval or bradycardia. Hepatic and renal function should be monitored. Intravenous corticosteroids may be necessary.

Inhalation: Inhalation may lead to chemical pneumonitis and hemorrhagic pulmonary edema and may be fatal. Acute respiratory failure may develop requiring airway support, 100% oxygen and positive end expiratory pressure treatment for pulmonary edema. Be prepared to intubate or perform a tracheotomy. The use of nebulized Calcium Gluconate in a 2% solution should be considered.

Skin: Skin burns may become necrotic or gangrenous and may spread. Infiltration of Calcium Gluconate into the surrounding tissue may be required for severe burns. This can be performed by the injection of 5% Calcium Gluconate solution. Injection should be made with care on the hands, feet and face. For fingers, toes and less severe burns, continue application of 2.5% Calcium Gluconate gel four to six times a day for up to three or four days. Wear gloves while applying the gel. If Calcium Gluconate solution is injected into the fingers or toes great care should be taken and not more than 0.5 ml should be injected. Pain not relieved by use of the gel is best managed by inter-arterial infusion of Calcium Gluconate solution by medical personnel experienced in this technique. Surgical debridement of the affected area

may be necessary in larger burns to control
hypocalcaemia. Delayed pulmonary edema may occur with burns to the face and neck.

Eyes: Following contact with the eyes ensure that first aid treatment has been carried out. Irrigate eyes with 1% Calcium Gluconate solution every two to three hours for as long as considered necessary. Topical anesthetic and corticosteroid drops may be useful. An ophthalmologist should be consulted as severe corneal damage is possible. Long term monitoring may be necessary.

Ingestion: Nasogastric suction with Calcium Gluconate solution may reduce systemic fluoride toxicity. The possibility of chemical burns to the gastrointestinal tract needs to be kept in mind. Acute systemic fluoride poisoning may cause hypocalcaemia (hypomagnesaemia) requiring intravenous calcium (magnesium) therapy. Electrocardiogram results and blood calcium/magnesium need to be monitored in acute systemic fluoride poisoning.

SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media
Suitable methods of extinction: Use extinguishing media suitable for the surrounding fire.
Unsuitable methods of extinction: No limitations of extinguishing agents are given for this material.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
CORROSIVE! Product may liberate hydrogen gas on contact with metals, creating a fire and explosion hazard. Potential sources of ignition should be removed from the area. Closed containers may rupture due to the buildup of pressure when exposed to extreme heat. During emergency conditions overexposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Symptoms may not be immediately apparent or may be delayed. Obtain medical attention.

Explosion hazards: This product is not an explosion hazard.

5.3 Advice to firefighters
Full protective equipment including self-contained breathing apparatus should be used. Water may be used to cool closed containers to prevent pressure buildup and possible autoignition or explosion when exposed to extreme heat. Water contaminated by this material must be contained from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain to prevent environmental contamination.

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
Evacuate non-essential personnel. Wear appropriate protective clothing and equipment designated in Section 8.2. Ventilate the area. Do not inhale mist or vapor. Removed all sources of ignition. NO SMOKING. Clean up spills immediately. Spills create a slip hazard.

6.2 Environmental precautions
Avoid dispersal of spilled material or runoff and prevent contact with soil and entry into drains, sewers or waterways. Use water sparingly to

SOURCE TRANSCRIPTION — PAGE 4 OF 9

minimize environmental contamination and reduce disposal requirements.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up
Approach spill from upwind direction. DO NOT FLUSH SPILLS DOWN THE DRAIN. Discharged material may produce hydrogen fluoride fumes. Avoid drainage to areas that cannot be treated. Cover drains and contain spill. Carefully neutralize material with lime slurry, soda ash, limestone, caustic soda or other alkaline material. Exercise caution during neutralization as considerable heat may be generated. Cover with a large quantity of non-combustible, inert absorbent (e.g., sand, vermiculite, diatomaceous earth). DO NOT use combustible material such as sawdust. Collect using non-sparking tools and place into an approved container for proper disposal. Observe possible material restrictions (Sections 7.2, 10.5 and 13). Dispose of contents, containers and waste ma

terial via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent poses the same
hazard as the spilled product.

Spills and releases may have to be reported to Federal and/or local authorized. See Section 15 regarding reporting requirements.

6.4 Reference to other sections
Refer to Section 1 for emergency contact information.
Section 8 contains information on appropriate personal protective equipment.
For indications about waste treatment, see Section 13.

SECTION 7 – STORAGE AND HANDLING

7.1 Precautions for safe handling
Wear all appropriate personal protective equipment specified in Section 8.2. DO NOT get in eyes or on skin or clothing. DO NOT inhale mist or vapor. NO SMOKING. If normal use of material presents a respiratory hazard, use only adequate ventilation or wear an appropriate respirator. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly before reuse. Discard contaminated shoes.

DO NOT MIX WITH BLEACH OR OTHER CHEMICALS AND PRODUCTS.

Advice on protection against fire and explosion
Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Store in the original container in dry, cool, well-ventilated areas away from incompatible materials (see Section 10.5), food and drink. Separate from alkalis. DO NOT store in glass or metal containers. Transfer only to approved containers having correct labeling. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Protect containers against physical damage. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. DO NOT reuse containers when empty as they contain product residue. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Ventilate closed areas. Keep locked up and out of reach of children.

7.3 Specific end uses
Apart from the uses mentioned in Section 1.2, no other specific uses are stipulated.

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters
Occupational exposure limit values
CAS Number Ingredient OSHA PEL ACGIH TLV NIOSH
12125-01-8 Ammonium fluoride 2.5 mg/m3 TWA 2.5 mg/m3 TWA 2.5 mg/m3 TWA; 250 ppm IDLH
67-17-5 Hydrofluoric acid 3 ppm TWA 0.5 ppm TWA 3 ppm; 2.5 mg/m3 TWA; 30 ppm IDLH
7664-38-2 Phosphoric acid 1 mg/m3 TWA 1 mg/m3 STEL 1 mg/m3 TWA; 3 mg/m3 STEL
1,000 mg/ m3 IDLH
764-93-9 Sulfuric Acid 1 mg/m3 TWA 2 mg/m3 TLV; 3 mg/m3 STEL 1 mg/m3 TWA; 15 mg/m3 IDLH

8.2 Exposure controls
Engineering measures: Technical measures and appropriate working operations should be given priority over the use of personal protective equipment. Use adequate ventilation. Local exhaust is preferable. Use under a hood in the lab. Refer to Section 7.1.

Individual protection measures: Wear protective clothing to prevent repeated or prolonged contact with product. Protective clothing needs to be selected specifically for the workplace, depending on concentrations and quantities of hazardous substances handled. The chemical resistance of the protective equipment should be enquired at the representative supplier.

Hygiene measures: Facilities storing or using this material should be equipped with an eyewash station and safety shower. First Aid Kits should include Calcium Gluconate (500 mg) tablets, Calcium Gluconate gel (3%) and Calcium Gluconate solution (10%). Change contaminated clothing Immediately. Preventive skin protection is recommended. Wash hands thoroughly after use, before eating, drinking or using the lavatory.

Eye/face protection: Wear tightly fitting chemical safety goggles (plastic lenses). A face shield is recommended in addition to eye protection. Refer to 29 CFR 1910.133, ANSI Z87.1 or European Standard EN 166.

Hand protection: Wear heavy gloves made of Neoprene, nitrile, chlorinated polyethylene or PVC or those recommended by glove supplier for protection against materials in Section 3. Inspect gloves before use. Gloves should be impermeable to chemicals and oil. Breakthrough time of selected gloves must be greater than the intended use period. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Change gloves as needed to prevent skin contact.

Skin protection: Wear protective clothing. Wear protective boots if the situation requires.
Respiratory protection: Always use an approved respirator when vapor/aerosols exceed permissible exposure limits. Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a half-mask respirator with multi-purpose combination (US) or type ABEK (EN 14387) respirator

Effective Date: 17 October 2025 Page 4 of 9
Water Spot Remover

SOURCE TRANSCRIPTION — PAGE 5 OF 9

cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU). Follow OSHA respirator regulations found in 29 CFR 1910.134 or European Standard EN 149.

Environmental exposure controls: Do not empty into drains.
PPE must not be considered a long-term solution to exposure control. PPE usage must be accompanied by employer programs to properly select, maintain, clean, fit and use. Consult a competent industrial hygiene resource to determine hazard potential and/or the PPE manufacturers to ensure adequate protection.

* It is recommended that a face shield be worn with splash goggles when handling this product.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties
Appearance Clear orange liquid
Odor Characteristic
Odor Threshold No data available
Molecular Weight Not applicable
Chemical Formula Not applicable
pH No data available
Freezing/Melting Point No data available
Boiling Point 100 °C (212 °F)
Evaporation Rate No data available
Flammability (solid, gas) Not applicable
Flash Point No data available
Autoignition Temperature No data available
Decomposition Temperature No data available

Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) No data available
Upper Explosive Limit (UEL) No data available
Vapor Pressure No data available
Vapor Density No data available
Specific Gravity No data available
Viscosity, Dynamic No data available
Solubility in Water Miscible
Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water) No data available
Oxidizing Properties Not applicable
Explosive Properties Not applicable
Volatiles by Weight @ 21 °C No data available

9.2 Other Data
Particle Characterization Not applicable

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity
No special reactivity has been reported during normal conditions of handling and use.
10.2 Chemical Stability
This material is stable under recommended storage and handling conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions
Hydrofluoric acid reacts with glass, concrete and other silicon bearing materials to form silicon tetrafluoride gas. Reacts with carbonates, sulfides and cyanides to yield toxic gases (carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulfide, hydrogen cyanide). Product reacts violently and exothermically with alkalis and some oxides. Reaction with metals yields hydrogen gas, a fire and explosive reactive hazard. Corrosive to many materials including leather, natural rubber and many organics. Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid
Avoid temperature extremes and contact with incompatible materials.

10.5 Incompatible materials
Metals and metal powders, strong oxidizing agents, strong bases, strong reducing agents, acetic anhydride, alcohols, amines, glass, concrete silicone bearing materials, carbonates, cyanides, acrylonitrile, chlorates, nitrates, perchlorates, permanganates, epichlorohydrin, aniline, carbides, organic materials

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
Thermal decomposition products include hydrogen fluoride gas, ammonia and oxides of carbon.

Effective Date: 17 October 2025 Page 5 of 9
Water Spot Remover

SOURCE TRANSCRIPTION — PAGE 6 OF 9

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects
Acute oral toxicity
Hydrofluoric acid solutions can be fatal if swallowed.

Acute inhalation toxicity
Hydrofluoric Acid: LC50, rat - 1.34 mg/l, 1 h; LCLo, human - 0.04 mg/l, 30 min.

Acute dermal toxicity
Hydrofluoric acid solutions of 1 - 7% can be fatal by absorption.

Skin irritation
Corrosive to skin. Causes severe skin irritation and burns. Solutions of 1 - 7% hydrofluoric acid cause severe burns.

Eye irritation
Causes serious eye damage. Risk of blindness! Hydrofluoric acid solutions of 1 - 7% causes severe eye burns and serious eye damage.

Sensitization
No data available

Carcinogenicity
No data available

Germ cell mutagenicity
No data available

Reproductive toxicity
No data available

Specific organ toxicity - single exposure
May cause severe respiratory irritation and burns to the respiratory tract.

Specific organ toxicity - repeated exposure
No data available

Aspiration hazard
No data available

11.2 Further information
Sulfuric Acid (contained in strong inorganic acid mists): IARC Group 1 - Carcinogenic to humans; AGIH Group A2 - Suspected human carcinogen; NTP: Known carcinogen. Not listed as a carcinogen by OSHA, Workers exposed to sulfuric acid mists showed a statistical increase in laryngeal cancer. This suggests a possible relationship between carcinogenesis and inhalation of sulfuric acid mist.

No data is available regarding the mutagenicity or teratogenicity of this product, nor is there any available data that indicates it causes adverse developmental or fertility effects.

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity
Large discharges of this product to the environment may decrease the pH of aquatic systems to a value < 2, which can be fatal to aquatic life and soil micro-organisms.

12.2 Persistence and degradability
Organic substances in this product are biodegradable. Inorganic substances are not biodegradable. Methods for the determination of biodegradability are not applicable to inorganic substances.

12.3 Bioaccumulation potential
No data available

12.4 Mobility in soil
No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
This material contains no substances considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties
This material does not contain substances considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

12.7 Other effects
Additional ecological information
Do not allow material to enter surface waters, wastewater or soil.
An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.

Effective Date: 17 October 2025 Page 6 of 9
Water Spot Remover

SOURCE TRANSCRIPTION — PAGE 7 OF 9

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods
Methods of disposal: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized whenever possible. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

RCRA U-Series: Hydrofluoric Acid (CAS #7664-39-3), U134

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORTATION

Note: Transportation information provided is for reference only. Customer is urged to consult 49 CFR 100 - 177, IMDG, IATA, EC, United Nations TDG and WHMIS (Canada) TDG information manuals for detailed regulations and exceptions covering specific container sizes, packaging materials and methods of shipping.

Limited quantity for corrosive liquids in Packing Group II when inner packagings are not over 1.0 liter (0.3 gallon) net capacity each, packed in a strong outer packaging.

USA DOT (Ground Transportation)
Proper Shipping Name Corrosive liquid, n.o.s. (hydrofluoric acid, sulfuric acid)
Hazard Class 8
UN UN1760
Packing Group II
NAERG Guide #154
Packaging Authorization Non-Bulk: 49 CFR 173.202; Bulk: 173.242
Placard(s) Packaging Exceptions 49 CFR 173.154

TDG (Transportation of Dangerous Goods)
Proper Shipping Name Corrosive liquid, n.o.s. (hydrofluoric acid, sulfuric acid)
Hazard Class 8
UN UN1760
Packing Group II
Marine Pollutant No

IMO/IMDG (Water Transportation)
Proper Shipping Name Corrosive liquid, n.o.s. (hydrofluoric acid, sulfuric acid)
Hazard Class 8
UN UN1760
Packing Group II
Marine Pollutant No
EMS Number F-A, S-B

ICAO/IATA (Air Transportation)
Proper Shipping Name Corrosive liquid, n.o.s. (hydrofluoric acid, sulfuric acid)
Hazard Class 8
UN UN1760
Packing Group II
Quantity Limitations 49 CFR 175.27 and 175.75 - Cargo Aircraft Only: 30 l; Passenger Aircraft: 1 l

RID/ADR (Rail Transportation)
Proper Shipping Name Corrosive liquid, n.o.s. (hydrofluoric acid, sulfuric acid)
Hazard Class 8
UN UN1760
Packing Group II

SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for substance or mixture
U. S. Federal Regulations
OSHA Hazard Communication Standard: This material is classified as hazardous in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

OSHA Process Safety Management Standard: Hydrofluoric Acid (CAS # 7664-39-3) is regulated under OSHA PSM Standard 29 CFR 1910.119.

EPA Risk Management Planning Standard: Hydrofluoric Acid (CAS #7664-39-3) is regulated under EPA RMP Standard (RMP) 40 CFR Part 68.
EPA Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act: This product is not a registered Pesticide under the FIFRA, 40 CFR Part 150.
EPA Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA): None of the components of this product exceed the threshold (de minimis) reporting levels established by SDWA.

Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) Inventory: All substances in this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory. This product is not subject to

Effective Date: 17 October 2025 Page 7 of 9
Water Spot Remover

SOURCE TRANSCRIPTION — PAGE 8 OF 9

TSCA 12(b) Export Notification.

TSCA Section 5(a)(2) Significant New Use Rule (SNUR) for Existing Chemicals: No substances are subject to a Significant New Use Rule.

Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) List 2, Essential Chemicals (21 CFR 1310.02(b)) and 1310.4(f)(2)) and Chemical Code Number
Sulfuric Acid (CAS 7664-93-9), DEA Chemical Code 6552

Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Lists 1 & 2, Exempt Chemical Mixtures (21 CFR 1310.12(c)) and Code Number
Sulfuric Acid (CAS 7664-93-9), DEA Chemical Code 6552 - 20% by Weight or Volume; Sulfuric acid in inert carrier solvent, such as aqueous or alcoholic solutions, is not considered a mixture. Weight is based on sulfuric acid in the mixture and not the combined weight of the carrier solvent, if any.

Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) Chemicals
Hydrofluoric Acid (CAS 7664-39-3) at concentrations of ≥ 50%

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Categories
Toxic if swallowed, if inhaled, or in contact with skin Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

SARA 313 Information: Hydrofluoric Acid and Sulfuric Acid are subject to the reporting levels established by Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to Know Act of 1986.

SARA 302/304 Extremely Hazardous Substance: Hydrofluoric Acid (CAS #7664-39-3) is subject to the reporting levels established by these sections of Title III of SARA.

SARA 302/304 Emergency Planning & Notification: Hydrofluoric Acid (CAS #7664-39-3) is subject to the reporting levels established by these sections of Title III of SARA.

Comprehensive Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA): This product contains the following CERCLA reportable substances:
Ammonium Fluoride (CAS #12125-01-8): RQ = 45.36 kg (100 lb) Phosphoric Acid (CAS #7664-38-2): RQ - 2,267.96 kg (5,000 lb)
Hydrofluoric Acid (CAS #7664-39-3): RQ = 45.36 kg (100 lb) Sulfuric Acid (CAS #7664-93-9): RQ - 453.6 kg (1,000 lb)

Clean Air Act (CAA)
Hydrofluoric Acid (CAS #7664-39-3), as 100% HF, is a hazardous air pollutant (HAPs) designated in CAA Section 112 (b).
Hydrofluoric Acid (CAS #7664-39-3), as 100% HF, is found on the CAA Section 112 (b) list of Accidental Release Prevention Substances.
This product does not contain Class 1 or Class 2 ozone depletors.

Clean Water Act (CWA)
Ammonium Fluoride, Hydrofluoric Acid and Phosphoric Acid are hazardous substances.
This product does not contain priority pollutants.
This product does not contain toxic pollutants.

U.S. State Regulations
California Prop 65, Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986

WARNING: This product will expose you to strong inorganic mist containing Sulfuric Acid, which is known to the state of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Other U.S. State Inventories
Ammonium Fluoride (CAS #12125-01-8) is listed on the following State Hazardous Substance Inventories, Right-to-Know lists, and/or Air Quality/Air Pollutants List(s): CA, DE, MA, NJ, NY,PA, RI.

Hydrofluoric Acid (CAS #7664-39-3) is listed on the following State Hazardous Substance Inventories, Right-to-Know lists, and/or Air Quality/Air Pollutants List(s): CA, DE, MA, MN, NJ, NY, PA, RI, WI, WV.

Phosphoric Acid (CAS #7664-38-2) is listed on the following State Hazardous Substance Inventories, Right-to-Know lists and/or Air Quality/Air Pollutants lists: CA, DE, ID, MA, MN, NJ, NY, PA, RI, WA, WI.

Sulfuric Acid (CAS #7664-93-9) is listed on the following State Hazardous Substance Inventories, Right-to-Know lists, and/or Air Quality/Air Pollutants List(s): CA, DE, ID, IL, ME, MA, MN, NC, NJ, NY, PA, RI, WA, WI.

Canada
WHMIS Hazard Classification
Toxic if swallowed Causes damage to organs through prolonged and repeated use
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage Causes severe damage to the respiratory system

Canadian National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI): Hydrogen Fluoride and Sulfuric Acid are listed on the NPRI.
European Economic Community
WGK, Germany (Water danger/protection): 1 (slightly hazardous to water)

Global Chemical Inventory Lists
Country Inventory Name Listed
Canada Domestic Substance List (DSL) Yes
Canada Non-Domestic Substance List (NDSL) Yes
Europe Inventory of New and Existing Chemicals (EINECS) No
United States Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) Yes
Australia Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) Yes
New Zealand New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC) NDA
China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China

(IECSC) Yes

Effective Date: 17 October 2025 Page 8 of 9
Water Spot Remover

SOURCE TRANSCRIPTION — PAGE 9 OF 9

Japan Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS) Yes
Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECI) NDA
Philippines Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS) NDA

*Yes - All components of this product comply with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country.
No - One or more components of this product are not on the inventory or are exempt from listing or will require registration.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment
A chemical safety assessment was not carried out for this product.

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Hazardous Material Information System (HMIS) National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)
HMIS Hazard Rating Legend
Flammability 3 0 = Minimal 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate
3 = Serious 4 = Severe
0 * = Chronic Health Hazard 0
0 NFPA Hazard Rating Legend Health Instability 3 0
H 0 = Insignificant 1

= Slight 2 = Moderate
3 = High 4 = Extreme
H = splash goggles, gloves, apron
& vapor respirator Special

Full Text of GHS Hazard Phrases Referenced in Section 3 (not covered in Section 2)
H300 - Fatal if swallowed H310 - Fatal in contact with skin H330 - Fatal if inhaled H402 - Harmful to aquatic life

Abbreviation Key

ACGIH American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists LDLo Lowest Lethal Dose
ADR Accord Dangereux Routier (European regulations concerning the mppcf Millions of Particles Per Cubic Foot
international transport of dangerous goods by road)
CAS Chemical Abstract Services NA North America
CFR Code of Federal Regulations NAERG North American Emergency Response Guide Book
COC Cleveland Open Cup NIOSH National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health
DOT Department of Transportation NTP National Toxicology Program
EC50 Half maximal effective concentration OSHA Occupational Safety and Heal

th Administration
EMS Emergency Response Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous PBT Persistent, Bioaccumulating and Toxic
EPA Environmental Protection Agency PEL Permissible exposure limit
ErC50 Reduction of Growth Rate PMCC Pensky-Martens Closed Cup
ERG Emergency Response Guide Book ppm Parts Per Million
FDA Food and Drug Administration RCRA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
GHS Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of RID Dangerous Goods by Rail
Chemicals (GHS)
HCS Hazard Communication Standard RQ Reportable Quantity
IARC International Agency for Research on Cancer

TCC/Tag Tagliabue Closed Cup
IATA International Air Transport Association TLV Threshold Limit Value
IC50 Half Maximal Inhibitory Concentration TSCA Toxic Substance Control Act
ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization TWA Time-weighted Average
IDLH Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health UN United Nations
IMDG International Maritime Dangerous Goods VOC Volatile Organic Compounds
IMO International Maritime Organization vPvB Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulating
LC50 50% Lethal Concentration WHMIS Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System
LD50 50% Lethal Dose

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Preparation date: 17 October 2025, Version 1

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Effective Date: 17 October 2025 Page 9 of 9
Water Spot Remover