

PRODUCT NAME(S): HP Urethane Hardener (Part B)

SECTION 1 – IDENTIFICATION

Manufacturer's Info: **Product name:** HP Urethane Hardener (Part B)
Rhino Linings Corporation
 9747 Businesspark Avenue
 San Diego, CA, 92131

Information phone: (858) 450 0441
Emergency contact: CHEMTREC (800) 424 9300

SECTION 2 – HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard:

This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

GHS-Label Elements: **Signal Word:**
 DANGER

Pictogram(s):



CONTAINS ISOCYANATES. INHALATION OF ISOCYANATE MISTS OR VAPORS MAY CAUSE RESPIRATORY IRRITATION, BREATHLESSNESS, CHEST DISCOMFORT AND REDUCED PULMONARY FUNCTION. OVEREXPOSURE WELL ABOVE THE PEL MAY RESULT IN BRONCHITIS, BRONCHIAL SPASMS AND PULMONARY EDEMA. LONG-TERM EXPOSURE TO ISOCYANATES HAS BEEN REPORTED TO CAUSE LUNG DAMAGE, INCLUDING REDUCED LUNG FUNCTION WHICH MAY BE PERMANENT. ACUTE OR CHRONIC OVEREXPOSURE TO ISOCYANATES MAY CAUSE SENSITIZATION IN SOME INDIVIDUALS, RESULTING IN ALLERGIC RESPIRATORY REACTIONS INCLUDING WHEEZING, SHORTNESS OF BREATH AND DIFFICULTY BREATHING. ANIMAL TESTS AND OTHER RESEARCH INDICATE THAT SKIN CONTACT WITH MDI MAY PLAY A ROLE IN CAUSING RESPIRATORY SENSITIZATION.

Classification of the substance or mixture:

Hazard Class	Category	Hazard Statement Codes	Hazard Statements
Acute Toxicity, Oral	5	H303	May be harmful if swallowed
Acute Toxicity, Inhalation (mist)	4	H332	Harmful if inhaled
Skin corrosion / Irritation	2	H315	Causes skin irritation
Serious eye damage / Eye irritation	2A	H319	Causes serious eye irritation
Respiratory Sensitization	1	H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
Skin Sensitization	1B	H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
Carcinogenicity	2	H351	Suspected of causing cancer by inhalation and skin absorption
Reproductive Toxicity	2	H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child by ingestion, inhalation and skin absorption
Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure	3	H335 H336	May cause respiratory irritation May cause drowsiness or dizziness
Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure	2	H373	May cause damage to respiratory system/lungs through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation May cause damage to central nervous system/brain, endocrine system, liver, kidney, blood and skin through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation and skin absorption
Aquatic Hazard, Acute	3	H402	Harmful to aquatic life
Flammable Liquids	3	H226	Flammable liquid and vapor

Precautionary Statements:

Prevention:	P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
	P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
	P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.
	P260	Do not breathe mist, vapors, spray.
	P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
	P285	In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.
	P264	Wash exposed area with plenty of water and soap thoroughly after handling.
	P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
	P273	Avoid release to the environment.

	P210	Keep away from flames and hot surfaces. No smoking.
	P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
	P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/ equipment.
	P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
	P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
Response:	P304 + P341	IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
	P342 + P311	If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
	P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
	P333 + P313	If skin irritation or rash 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.
	P308 + P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
	P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
	P370 + P378	In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.
Storage:	P403 + P233 + P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool.
	P405	Store locked up.
Disposal:	P501	Dispose of contents/container to hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Hazards not otherwise classified: See Section 11 for additional information.

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components	CAS #	EC #	Concentration, %
Homopolymer of Hexamethylene Diisocyanate	28182-81-2	500-060-2	60 – 80
n-Butyl Acetate	123-86-4	204-658-1	10 – 15
Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7	215-535-7	10 – 15
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	202-849-4	1 – 5
Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate	822-06-0	212-485-8	0.1 – 1.0

SECTION 4 – FIRST-AID MEASURES

Description of First Aid measures:

Inhalation:	Remove the exposed person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Seek medical attention. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Asthmatic symptoms may develop and may be immediate or delayed up to several hours. Extreme asthmatic reactions that may occur in sensitized persons can be life threatening.
Skin:	Wash material off of the skin with plenty of soap and water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes immediately and wash them before reuse. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. An isocyanate study has demonstrated that a polyglycol-based skin cleanser (such as D-Tam™, PEG-400) or corn oil may be more effective than soap and water. For severe exposures, immediately get under safety shower and begin rinsing. If irritation develops, consult a physician or dermatologist.
Eye:	Immediately rinse with lukewarm water for several minutes, especially under the eyelids. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for at least 15 minutes. Do not rub eyes in order to prevent cornea injury. If eye irritation develops or persists: Get medical advice/attention.
Ingestion:	Remove the exposed person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Remove dentures if any. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. If conscious, rinse mouth thoroughly with water and then give 60 to 240 mL (2 to 8 oz) of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. If unconscious, place in recovery position and maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Never induce vomiting or give anything by mouth if the victim is unconscious or having convulsions. A qualified physician can perform gastric lavage only when the airway (trachea) has been secured to prevent aspiration. Immediate medical attention recommended.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed: See Section 11 for more details.

General advice for First Aid responders: No action should be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If potential for exposure exist refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment. Show this SDS to physician.

Note to physician: Specific antidotes or neutralizers do not exist. Treatment should be supportive and based on the judgment of the physician in response to the reaction of the patient. Recommended medical monitoring for at least 48 hours.

- Inhalation: Treatment is essentially symptomatic. An individual having a skin and respiratory sensitization reaction to this material should be removed from further exposure to any diisocyanate.
- Eyes: Stain for evidence of corneal injury. If cornea is burned, instill antibiotic/steroid preparation as needed. Workplace vapors could produce reversible corneal epithelial edema impairing vision.
- Skin: This compound is a skin sensitizer. Treat symptomatically as for contact dermatitis or thermal burn.
- Ingestion: Treat symptomatically. There is no specific antidote. Inducing vomiting is contraindicated because of the irritating nature of the compound. Administration of absorbents such as activated charcoal may be of value. Gastric lavage may be effective when performed by a physician within 4 hours of ingestion.

SECTION 5 – FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media: Those recommended for Class B fuels: Alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical, carbon dioxide fire extinguishers and dry sand.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Direct water stream may cause frothing, splattering of burning material and spreading of fire.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical: Flammable Liquid, Category 3 per GHS. Keep away from extreme heat or open flame. If heated above its flash point, product will release flammable vapors which can burn in the open or be explosive in confined spaces if exposed to ignition source. Vapors may be heavier than air and travel considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Mists or sprays may be flammable below regular flash points. Exposure to heated diisocyanate can be extremely dangerous. Reaction between water and hot isocyanate may be vigorous.

Fire in vicinity poses risk of pressure build-up and rupture. Containers at risk from fire should be cooled with water and, if possible, removed from the danger area. Water may not effectively extinguish fire; however, it should be used to keep fire-exposed containers and surfaces cool and prevent explosive rupture. If released, product may float and ignite on surface of water.

Hazardous combustion products: carbon and nitrogen oxides, nitric acid, ammonia, amines, nitrosamines, formaldehyde, hydrogen cyanide, lower molecular weight organic molecules. Nitrogen oxide can react with water vapors to form corrosive nitric acid.

Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for fire-fighters: Wear NIOSH or OSHA approved self-contained breathing apparatus in positive pressure mode with full face piece and full protective gear. Isolate the scene by removing all persons from the incident area. Prevent static discharge. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container. Always stay away from tanks engulfed in fire. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn. No action should be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

Water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage. Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Ensure adequate ventilation/exhaust extraction. Avoid breathing vapors or mist during clean up. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Beware of vapors accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Use protective equipment as described in Section 8. Do not touch or walk through spilled material; spilled material may cause a slipping hazard.

Environmental precautions: Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution. See Section 12 for more details.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Product is flammable. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. All equipment used when handling this product must be grounded. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Water spray may reduce vapor; but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces. Remove mechanically; cover the remainder with non-combustible absorbent material (e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth). Following absorption, transfer into properly labeled chemical waste containers. If necessary, repeat application of absorbent material until all liquid has been removed from the surface. Decontaminate the spill surface area using a neutralization solution. Scrubbing the surface with a broom or brush helps the decontamination solution to penetrate into porous surfaces. Wait at least 15 minutes after first application of the neutralization solution. Cover the area again with absorbent material and shovel this into chemical waste container. Do not fill the container more than 2/3 full to allow for expansion. Apply lid loosely to the waste container (do not tighten the lid because carbon dioxide gas and heat can be generated from the neutralization process). With the lid still loosely in place, move the container to an isolated, well-ventilated area to allow release of carbon dioxide. After 72 hours, seal the container, and properly dispose of the waste material and any contaminated equipment in accordance with existing federal, state and local regulations.

Spill cleaning solutions:

Products or product mixtures that have been shown to be effective neutralization solutions for decontaminating surfaces, tools, or equipment that have been in contact with an isocyanate includes:

Products available through industrial suppliers:

- Spartan Chemical Company: 1-800-537-8990:
 - Spartan® ShineLine Emulsifier Plus
 - Spartan® SC-200 Heavy Duty Cleaner

Products available through retail outlets:

- ZEP® Commercial Heavy-Duty Floor Stripper
- Greased Lightning® Super Strength Cleaner and Degreaser
- EASY OFF® Grill and Oven Cleaner or EASY OFF® Fume Free Oven Cleaner
- A mixture of 50% Simple Green® Pro HD Heavy-Duty Cleaner and 50% household ammonia
- A mixture of 90% Fantastic® Heavy Duty All Purpose Cleaner and 10% household ammonia.

Note: Always wear proper PPE when cleaning up an isocyanate spill and using a neutralization solution. It may take two or more applications of the neutralization solution to decontaminate the surface. Check for residual surface contamination using a surface wipe method such as the CLI Swype® pad.

For major spills: Stop leak if without risk. Approach release from upwind. Remove all ignition sources. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Move containers from spill area. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or contain and collect with an absorbent material as described in the previous paragraph.

For minor spills: Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece). Clean surface thoroughly with soap and water to remove residual contamination.

Never return spills to original containers for re-use.

Residues from spill cleanup may continue to be regulated under provisions of RCRA and require storage and disposal as hazardous waste. For major spills, see Section 1 for the Emergency contact; for further disposal measures, see Section 13.

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Product is flammable. Check atmosphere for explosiveness and oxygen deficiencies. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Ground and bond containers and equipment before transferring to avoid static sparks. All equipment must conform to applicable electrical code. Use clean non-sparking tools. Carefully vent any internal pressure before removing closure. Handle empty containers with care; vapor/residue may be ignited and explode.

Avoid exposure to heat and air. Protect chemical from atmospheric moisture. Do not reseal if contamination is suspected. Use adequate ventilation to keep airborne levels below the exposure limits. Do not inhale vapors and mists. Wear respiratory protection if material is heated, mixed, sprayed or used in a confined space. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear appropriate eye and skin protection. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Hands and/or face should be washed before eating, drinking and smoking and at the end of the shift. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed.

This material can produce asthmatic sensitization upon either single inhalation exposure to a relatively high concentration or upon repeated inhalation exposures to lower concentrations. Individuals with asthma, chronic respiratory disease or prior allergic reactions to isocyanates and those with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Store in original or approved alternative container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Do not store in aluminum, copper, galvanized iron and galvanized steel.

Store locked up. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Protect it against physical damage and moisture. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Flammable mixtures may exist within the vapor space of containers at room temperature. Keep liquid away from heat, sparks and flame. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Ground and bond containers and equipment. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Segregate from acids and acid forming substances.

Storage stability: Stable under normal conditions.

Employee education and training in the safe use and handling of this product are required under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200. Employees and consumers should be warned of health risks associated with product use. See Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control Parameters/Occupational exposure limit values: Not available for mixture. Results for components are listed in Section 15.

Appropriate engineering controls: Use only with adequate ventilation. Provide process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to maintain recommended PEL. All equipment must conform to applicable electrical code. Use clean non-sparking tools. Diisocyanates can only be smelled if the occupational exposure limit has been exceeded considerably. Emissions from ventilation

or process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels. Curing ovens must be ventilated to prevent emissions into the workplace. If oven off-gases are not vented properly (i.e. they are released into the work area), it is possible to be exposed to airborne monomeric HDI.

Personal protective equipment:
Eye/face protection:

When directly handling liquid product, eye protection is required. Examples of eye protection include safety glasses and goggles or full face shield when there is a greater risk of splash. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with chemicals.

Skin/body protection:

Product easily penetrates the skin and may carry other dissolved chemicals into the body; therefore glove selection is very important. Butyl rubber, fluoroelastomer, neoprene, or thick (15 mil) latex gloves are recommended. Commonly used nitrile gloves may protect from brief contact, but have been found to degrade rapidly with exposure to the product. Body should be covered with appropriate clothing (apron, arm covers or full body suit) depending on the task being performed and the risks involved. Appropriate footwear should be also selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved. Wear anti-static protective clothing, boots and gloves when there is a risk of ignition from static electricity.

Respiratory protection:

A respirator that is recommended or approved for use in isocyanate-containing environments (air-purifying or fresh air-supplied) may be necessary for spray or high temperature applications which may produce inhalation exposures. A supplied-air respirator (either positive pressure or continuous flow-type) is recommended. Before an air-purifying respirator can be used, air monitoring must be performed to measure airborne concentrations of HDI monomer and HDI polyisocyanate. Observe OSHA regulations for respirator use (29 CFR 1910.134).

Spray application: Good industrial hygiene practice dictates that when isocyanate-based coatings are spray applied, some form of respiratory protection should be worn.

Non-spray application: During non-spray operations such as mixing, batch-making, brush or roller application, etc., at elevated temperatures (heating of material or application to a hot substrate), it is possible to be exposed to airborne isocyanate vapors.

Regardless of the application, use of a supplied-air (either positive pressure or continuous flow-type) respirator is mandatory when ONE OR MORE of the following conditions exists:

- the airborne isocyanate concentrations are not known or
- the airborne isocyanate monomer concentrations exceed 0.05ppm averaged over 8hours (10 times the 8hour TWA exposure limit) or
- the airborne polyisocyanate (polymeric, oligomeric) concentrations exceed 5mg/m³ averaged over 8hours or 10mg/m³ averaged over 15 minutes (10 times the 8hour TWA or the 15 minute STEL exposure limits) or
- operations are performed in a confined space (See OSHA Confined Space Standard, 29 CFR 1910.146).

A properly fitted air-purifying (combination organic vapor and particulate) respirator, proven by test to be effective in isocyanate-containing environments, and used in accordance with all recommendations made by the manufacturer, can be used when ALL of the following conditions are met:

- The airborne isocyanate monomer concentrations are known to be below 0.05 ppm averaged over 8 hours (10 times 8 hour TWA exposure limit); and -the airborne polyisocyanate (polymeric, oligomeric) concentrations are known to be below 5 mg/m³ averaged over 8 hours or 10 mg/m³ averaged over 15 minutes (10 times the 8 hour TWA or the 15 minute STEL exposure limits) and
- a NIOSH-certified End of Service Life Indicator or a change schedule based upon objective information or data is used to ensure that cartridges are replaced before the end of their service life. In addition, prefilters should be changed whenever breathing resistance increases due to particulate buildup.

Additional Protective Measures: Educate and train employees in safe handling of this product. Follow all label instructions. As a general hygiene practice, wash hands and face after use. Clean water should always be readily available for emergency skin and eye washing. Emergency eyewash fountains and safety shower should be in close proximity.

Medical Surveillance: All applicants who are assigned to an isocyanate work area should undergo a pre-placement medical evaluation. A history of eczema or respiratory allergies such as hay fever, are possible reasons for medical exclusion from isocyanate areas. Applicants who have a history of adult asthma should be restricted from work with isocyanates. Applicants with a history of prior isocyanate sensitization should be excluded from further work with isocyanates. A comprehensive annual medical surveillance program should be instituted for all employees who are potentially exposed to diisocyanates. Once a worker has been diagnosed as sensitized to any isocyanate, further exposure cannot be permitted. The Occupational Exposure Limits listed do not apply to previously sensitized individuals. Sensitized individuals should be removed from any further exposure.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES	
Appearance:	Liquid
Odor:	Solvent-like
Odor threshold:	Not available
pH:	Not available

Melting point/ freezing point:	Not available
Initial boiling point and boiling range:	123°C (253.4°F)
Flash point:	31°C (87.8°F) - Pensky-Martens Closed Cup
Evaporation rate:	Not available
Flammability (solid, gas):	Not available
Upper/ lower flammability or explosive limits:	7.6% / 1%
Vapor pressure:	0.18 kPa (1.333 mm Hg) at 20°C
Vapor density:	3.66 (Air = 1)
Relative density:	1.05 – 1.10
Solubility (water):	Not available
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water:	Not available
Auto-ignition temperature:	Not available
Decomposition temperature:	Not available
Viscosity:	Not available

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: Isocyanate is insoluble in and heavier than water, sinks to the bottom, but reacts slowly at the interface. A solid water-insoluble layer of polyurea is formed at the interface accompanied by carbon dioxide release. This can lead to container bursting, if tightly closed. There is a risk of exothermic reaction with materials containing active hydrogen groups. The reaction becomes progressively more vigorous and can be violent at higher temperatures if the miscibility of the reaction partners is good or is supported by stirring or by the presence of solvents. Vapors may form explosive mixture with air.

Contact with certain rubbers and plastics can cause brittleness of the product with subsequent loss in strength.

Hazardous Polymerization: Contact with moisture, alcohols, amines, bases and acids or temperatures above 350°F (177°C).

Chemical stability: Stable under recommended storage conditions. Product is hygroscopic; contamination with moisture will negatively affect product performance. Avoid unintended contact with incompatible chemicals; the reaction will generate heat.

Conditions to avoid: Unintentional contact with moisture, excessive heat (temperatures exciding the flash point), open flame and sparks, pressure, vapor and mist formation. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Do not allow vapor to accumulate in low or confined areas.

Incompatible materials: Strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous decomposition products: Depend upon temperature, air supply and presence of other materials. Can include, but are not limited to carbon and nitrogen oxides, nitric acid, ammonia, amines, nitrosamines, formaldehyde, hydrogen cyanide, lower molecular weight organic molecules. Creates dense black smoke when burned without sufficient oxygen.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Likely Routes of Exposure: Inhalation, Skin and Eye Contact, Ingestion.

Symptoms of exposure:

Acute toxicity:

Oral: May be harmful if swallowed. Adverse symptoms may include abdominal pain, nausea and diarrhea.

Dermal: May be harmful in contact with skin. Adverse symptoms may include irritation and redness.

Inhalation: Irritating to respiratory system, especially if handled at elevated temperatures. Inhalation of vapors may cause irritation of the mucous membranes of the nose, throat or trachea with symptoms of runny nose, sore throat, coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulties breathing, chest discomfort, and reduced pulmonary function. Inhalation exposure well above the PEL may result additionally in eye irritation, headache, chemical bronchitis, asthma-like findings or pulmonary edema and CNS depression (fatigue, dizziness, loss of concentration, collapse). Isocyanates have also been reported to cause hypersensitivity pneumonitis, which is characterized by flu-like symptoms, the onset of which may be delayed.

Skin corrosion / irritation: Irritating to skin. Skin contact may result in dermatitis, either irritative or allergic with symptoms of reddening, itching, and swelling.

Serious eye damage / eye irritation: Causes serious eye irritation. Adverse symptoms may include tearing, redness, itching and swelling. May cause temporary corneal injury. Vapor or aerosol may cause irritation with symptoms of burning and tearing.

Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure:

This product contain components that may target respiratory and central nervous system after single exposure:

- Homopolymer of Hexamethylene Diisocyanate, CAS #:28182-81-2: May cause respiratory irritation.
- N-Butyl Acetate , CAS #: 123-86-4: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- Xylene, CAS #: 1330-20-7: May cause respiratory irritation.
- Ethylbenzene, CAS #: 100-41-4: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate, CAS #: 822-06-0: May cause respiratory irritation.

Aspiration hazard:

This product contains components that are classified as aspiration hazard. Product itself is not classified as aspiration hazard.

- Xylene, CAS #: 1330-20-7: Category 1
- Ethylbenzene, CAS #: 100-41-4: Category 1

Chronic toxicity:
Respiratory and Skin Sensitizer:

This material contain components that are reported to be a respiratory and skin sensitizer.

- Homopolymer of Hexamethylene Diisocyanate, CAS #:28182-81-2: skin and respiratory sensitizer
- Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate, CAS #: 822-06-0: skin and respiratory sensitizer

The substance may cause sensitization of the skin and respiratory tract. As a result of previous repeated overexposures or a single large dose, certain individuals will develop isocyanate sensitization (chemical asthma) which will cause them to react to a later exposure to isocyanate at levels well below the PEL/TLV. These symptoms, which include chest tightness, wheezing, cough, shortness of breath, or asthmatic attack, could be immediate or delayed up to several hours after exposure. Similar to many non-specific asthmatic responses, there are reports that once sensitized individual can experience these symptoms upon exposure to dust, cold air, or other irritants. This increased lung sensitivity can persist for weeks and in severe cases for several years. Chronic overexposure to isocyanates has also been reported to cause lung damage, including a decrease in lung function, which may be permanent. Prolonged contact can cause reddening, swelling, rash, scaling, or blistering. In those who have developed a skin sensitization, these symptoms can develop as a result of contact with very small amounts of liquid material, or even as a result of vapor-only exposure. Animal tests indicate that skin contact may play a role in causing respiratory sensitization. However, the relevance of this result for humans is unclear.

Germ cell mutagenicity:

This product does not contain components that are classified as mutagen hazard.

Carcinogenicity:

This product contains components suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and exposure level.

- Xylene, CAS #: 1330-20-7: IARC: Group 3 (Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans)
- Ethylbenzene, CAS #: 100-41-4: IARC: Group 2B (Possibly carcinogenic to humans)

Reproductive toxicity:

This product contains components that are suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child:

- Xylenes, CAS #: 1330-20-7
- Ethylbenzene, CAS #: 100-41-4

Routes of entry: oral, inhalation, skin absorption. Adverse symptoms: reduced fetal weight, increase in fetal deaths, skeletal malformations.

Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure:

May cause damage to respiratory system/lungs, central nervous system/brain, endocrine system, liver, kidney, blood, skin through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Chronic exposure to organic solvents by inhalation and skin absorption may lead to various neurotoxic effects including permanent brain and nervous system damage. Symptoms include loss of memory, intellectual ability and coordination.

Repeated or prolonged skin contact can result in dry, defatted and cracked skin causing increased susceptibility to infection. Irritation may develop to dermatitis.

Medical conditions aggravated by overexposure:

Respiratory system/lungs, central nervous system/brain, endocrine system, liver, kidney, blood, skin if product is handled without adequate protection.

The isocyanate component is a respiratory sensitizer. Respiratory sensitization may result in allergic (asthma-like) signs in the lower respiratory tract including wheezing, shortness of breath and difficulty breathing, the onset of which may be delayed. Repeated inhalation of high concentrations may cause lung damage, including reduced lung function, which may be permanent.

Medical supervision of all employees who handle or come into contact with isocyanates is recommended. Persons with history of respiratory disease or hypersensitivity should not be exposed to this product. Persons with asthmatic conditions, chronic bronchitis, other chronic respiratory diseases, recurrent eczema or pulmonary sensitization should be excluded from working with isocyanates. Once a person is diagnosed as having pulmonary sensitization (allergic asthma) to isocyanates, further exposure is not recommended.

Pre-employment and periodic medical examinations with respiratory function tests (FEV₁, FVC as a minimum) are suggested.

Toxicity test results: Not available for mixture. Results for components:

Components	Test Results
Homopolymer of Hexamethylene Diisocyanate, CAS #: 28182-81-2	<p>Acute Toxicity Oral LD50 (Rat): >2,500 mg/kg (OECD Guideline 423) Dermal LD50 (Rabbit): >2,000 mg/kg / (Rat): >2,000 mg/kg (OECD Guideline 402) * Inhalation LC50 (Rat), 4hr: 0.39-0.543 mg/L (OECD Guideline 403); The test atmosphere generated in the animal study is not representative of workplace environments, how the substance is placed on the market, and how it can reasonably be expected to be used. Therefore the test result cannot be directly applied for the purpose of assessing hazard. Based on the weight of the evidence, a modified classification for acute inhalation toxicity is justified. * Skin corrosion/irritation (Rabbit), 4hrs: slightly irritating (OECD Test Guideline 404) Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Rabbit): slightly irritating (OECD Test Guideline 405)</p> <p>Chronic Toxicity Sensitization (mouse): skin sensitizer (Mouse Local Lymph Node Assay) (OECD Test Guideline 429); (guinea pig): skin sensitizer (Maximization Test (OECD Test Guideline 406, GPMT) respiratory sensitizer * Germ cell mutagenicity: in vitro (Salmonella typhimurium): negative (OECD Guideline 471, Ames-test) and (Chinese hamster): negative (chromosome aberration test) * / in vivo in mammalian cells: negative (HPRT test) * Carcinogenicity (Rat), 5 days a week/6 hours a day: Negative in animal experiments. STOT, RE (Rat, inhalation), 90 days/5 days a week/6 hours a day: NOAEL: 3,3 mg/m³ Irritation to lungs and nasal cavity. Evidence of damage to other organs was not found. * *Data is based on similar product, including residual monomer.</p>
N-Butyl Acetate , CAS #: 123-86-4	<p>Major health hazards: respiratory tract irritation, skin irritation, eye irritation, central nervous system depression. Acute Toxicity: Highly Toxic: inhalation; Slightly Toxic: ingestion Oral (Rat, female): LD50: 10,760 mg/kg (OECD Test Guideline 423) - sore throat, nausea, stomach pain, headache, drowsiness, symptoms of drunkenness, general depressed activity; affected: respiratory system and liver</p>

	<p>Oral (Mouse): LD50: 6,000 mg/kg Dermal (Rabbit): LD50: >14,112 mg/kg (OECD Test Guideline 402) Inhalation (Rat), 4hrs: LC50: > 21 mg/L (OECD Test Guideline 403) - cough, sore throat, irritation, dizziness, nausea, difficulty breathing, headache, drowsiness, symptoms of drunkenness, blood hemorrhage, death Inhalation (Human) LPTC: 200 ppm; effect on eyes and respiratory system; Severe irritation of the throat has been reported in volunteers exposed to 300 ppm for 3 to 5 minutes. Irritation of the eyes and nose is first objectionable at 3,300 ppm and that higher concentrations cause tearing and hyperemia of the conjunctiva. Skin corrosion/irritation (Rabbit), 24hrs: 500 mg - moderate irritation, dry skin. Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Rabbit): Redness, pain, irritation, tearing; (Human): 300 ppm; (Rabbit): 100 mg - moderate irritation STOT, SE: May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Target organs: Central nervous system Aspiration Hazard: No data available. <u>Chronic Toxicity</u> Respiratory and Skin Sensitization: No data available. Germ cell mutagenicity: Ames test (S. typhimurium): negative Carcinogenicity: 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, NTP, OSHA or AGCIH. Reproductive Toxicity: Inhalation (Rat) LPTC: 1,500 ppm/7hrs (7-16 day pregnant) Effects on embryo or fetus: Fetotoxicity (except death, e.g., underdeveloped fetus); Musculoskeletal system developmental abnormalities. STOT, RE: Inhalation, vapor (Rat, male and female): NOAEL: 2.4 mg/L. Inhalation (Rat), 13weeks/6hrs/intermittent: LPTC: 1,500 ppm – effects: general depressed activity; weight loss or decreased weight gain; endocrine: changes in adrenal weight Inhalation (Rat), 13weeks/6hrs/continuous: LPTC: 3,000 ppm - effects: brain and coverings: changes in brain weight; endocrine: changes in spleen and adrenal weight; blood: changes in erythrocyte count and in serum composition Medical conditions aggravated by exposure: kidney, liver, respiratory disorders. LPTC-lowest published toxic concentration</p>
Xylene, CAS #: 1330-20-7	<p>Can affect by inhalation and skin absorption. Odor is not an adequate warning for overexposure to xylene. <u>Acute Toxicity</u> Oral LD50 (Rat): 3,523 mg/kg Dermal LD50 (Rabbit): 12,126 mg/kg Inhalation LC50 (Rat, gas), 4hrs: 5,000 ppm; Can irritate the nose and throat causing coughing and wheezing. Skin corrosion/irritation (Rabbit), 24hrs: irritating. Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Rabbit): Moderate eye irritation STOT, SE: May cause respiratory irritation. May cause drowsiness and dizziness. Aspiration hazard: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. <u>Chronic toxicity</u> Sensitization, skin and respiratory: No data available. Germ cell mutagenicity: No data available. Carcinogenicity: IARC: Group 3 (Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans). Reproductive toxicity: May damage the developing fetus. STOT, RE: Prolonged inhalation may result in headache, dizziness, nausea, loss of concentration, memory and muscle coordination, tremors, irritability and blurred vision, irritation of mucous membrane pneumonitis and pulmonary edema. May cause mild changes in liver function, kidney impairment, hyperplasia and blood abnormalities. Effects on skin: defatting and dermatitis.</p>
Ethylbenzene, CAS #: 100-41-4	<p><u>Acute toxicity:</u> low. Oral (Rat): LD50: 3,500 mg/kg; Dermal (Rabbit): LD50: 15,433 mg/kg. Inhalation (guinea pig), 8hrs: LPTC: 2,500 ppm: coma; (Human), 8hrs: LPTC: at 100 ppm: eye effects, sleep; (Human), 4hrs: at 10 ppm: decreased pulse. Skin corrosion/irritation (Rabbit), 24hrs: Moderate skin irritation. Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Rabbit), 24hrs: Mild eye irritation. Eye and throat sensitivity can occur when exposed to high levels. STOT, SE: may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Aspiration hazard: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. <u>Chronic toxicity:</u> Respiratory or skin sensitization (guinea pig): No data available. Germ cell mutagenicity: Hamster ovary: negative; (Mouse, male/female): negative. In vivo genotoxicity studies are all negative and in vitro genotoxicity studies are predominantly negative. Carcinogenicity: IARC: Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans; EPA has not determined ethylbenzene to be a carcinogen; NTP: inhalation study in rats and mice. Exposure resulted in an increased incidence of kidney and testicular tumors in male rats, and trends of increased kidney tumors in female rats, lung tumors in male mice, and liver tumors in female mice. ACGIH: Confirmed animal carcinogen. Reproductive toxicity: Inhalation (Rat): LPTC: 97 ppm/7 hour (15 day prior to copulation): Effects on fertility: Female fertility index; LPTC: 985 ppm/7 hour (1-19 day pregnant): Reproductive: Effects on embryo or fetus: Fetotoxicity (except death, e.g., stunted fetus); LPTC: 96 ppm/7 hour (1-19 day pregnant): Reproductive: Specific developmental abnormalities: Musculoskeletal system; LPTC: 600 mg/m³/24 hour (7-15 day pregnant): Reproductive: Effects on fertility: Post- implantation mortality (e.g., dead and/or resorbed implants; per total number of implants), Effects on embryo or fetus: Fetal death, Specific developmental abnormalities: Musculoskeletal system; Inhalation (Rabbit): LPTC: 99 ppm/7 hour (1-18 day pregnant): Reproductive: Effects on fertility: Litter size; LPTC: 500 mg/m³/24 hour (7-20 day pregnant): Reproductive: Effects on embryo or fetus: Fetotoxicity (except death, e.g., stunted fetus); LPTC: 1 gm/m³/24 hour (7-20 day pregnant): Reproductive: Effects on fertility: Abortion; STOT, RE: Central nervous system depression (Nausea, Headache, Vomiting, Ataxia, Tremors); hearing organs; Stomach Irregularities (Based on Human Evidence); (male mice): NOAEL: 250 ppm. (female mice): NOAEL: 75ppm. Hearing loss has been reported in rats (but not guinea pigs) exposed to relatively high exposures (400 ppm and greater). Oral (Rat), 2 week- intermittent: LPTC: 8,993 mg/kg; hearing Oral (Rabbit), 24 week- continuous: LPTC: 1,386 mg/kg; Brain and Coverings: Recordings from specific areas of CNS; Weight loss or decreased weight gain Inhalation (Human), 7 year- intermittent: LPTC: 30 mg/m³; Headache, Irritability Inhalation (Rat), 6 hour/4 week- intermittent: LPTC: 782 ppm; Changes in liver weight, Changes in leukocyte and platelet count. Inhalation (Mouse), 6 hour/97 day- intermittent: LPTC: 975 ppm; Changes in liver weight, Changes in bladder weight; (Mouse), 6 hour/4 week- intermittent: LPTC: 782 ppm; Changes in liver weight. Inhalation (Rabbit), 4 hour/30 week- intermittent: LPTC: 100 mg/m³; Changes in blood composition (e.g. TP, bilirubin, cholesterol) and leukocyte (WBC) count</p>
Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate, CAS #: 822-06-0	<p><u>Acute Toxicity</u> Oral LD50 (Rat): 746 mg/kg (OECD Test Guideline 401) Dermal LD50 (Rat): > 7,000 mg/kg (OECD Test Guideline 402)</p>

	<p>Inhalation LC50 (Rat), 4hrs: 0.124 mg/L (OECD Guideline 403) Skin corrosion/irritation (Rabbit): Corrosive (OECD Test Guideline 404) Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Rabbit): Corrosive (OECD Test Guideline 405) <u>Chronic Toxicity</u> Sensitization (guinea pig): skin and respiratory sensitizer (Maximisation Test (GPMT)) (mouse): skin sensitizer (Mouse Local Lymph Node Assay) (human): skin sensitizer Germ cell mutagenicity: in vitro (Salmonella typhimurium): with and without metabolic activation: negative (OECD Guideline, 471 Ames-test) / in vivo (mammalian cells): negative (OECD Guideline 474, Micronucleus assay(HPRT test)) Carcinogenicity (Rat, Inhalation), 2 yrs/5 days/week/6 hours/day: Negative in animal experiments. Reproductive toxicity (Rat), Inhalation, 6 hours/day, 7 days/week: NOAEL: 0.3 ppm; Negative in animal experiments (combined with Repeated Dose Toxicity Study); Developmental (Rat, female, inhalation), gestation days 0 - 19, daily: NOAEL(teratogenicity): >0.3 ppm, NOAEL (maternal): < 0.3 ppm / Effects not observed at tested doses. STOT, RE (Rat, inhalation), 2 years/5 days a week/6 hours a day: NOAEL: < 0.005 ppm; LOAEL: 0.005 ppm / Irritation to lungs and nasal cavity. Evidence of damage to other organs was not found. Neurological: (Rat, inhalation), 3weeks/6hours a day: 0.3ppm-no effects or damage to nerve tissue.</p>
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SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity: Acutely hazardous for aquatic organisms. Do not allow product to reach ground water, water course or sewage system. Large or frequent spills can have a harmful or damaging effect on the environment. Product is immiscible, but will react with water to produce inert and non-biodegradable solids. In air, the predominant degradation process is predicted to be a relatively rapid OH radical attack, based on calculation and analogy with related diisocyanates.

Persistence and degradability: Not readily biodegradable by OECD criteria. In contact with water the substance will hydrolyze slowly. After evaporation or exposure to the air, the product will be rapidly degraded by photochemical processes.

Bioaccumulative potential: Not known.

Mobility in soil: Isocyanate emitted to water or soil will be readily converted into polyureas.

Other adverse effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Ecotoxicity test results: Not available for the mixture. Results for components:

Components	Test Results
Homopolymer of Hexamethylene Diisocyanate, CAS #: 28182-81-2	<p><u>Acute Toxicity</u> Fish: LC50 (Zebra fish), 96hrs: >100 mg/L (OECD Guideline 203, static) Aquatic invertebrates: EC50 (Daphnia magna), 48hrs: >100 mg/L (OECD Guideline 202, part 1, static) Aquatic plants: EC50 (algae), 72hrs: 199 mg/L (growth rate) (OECD Guideline 201, static) Microorganisms (Activated sludge), 3hrs: EC50: >10,000 mg/L <u>Ecological Data</u> Biodegradability, aerobic, 28 days: 2%; Not readily degradable; Not inherently degradable. Bioaccumulation: Study of product: BCF: 706.2. Hydrolyzes rapidly in water. An accumulation in aquatic organisms is not expected. Study of hydrolysis products: BCF: 10.11. Hydrolyzes rapidly in water. An accumulation in aquatic organisms is not expected. All data is based on similar product, including residual monomer.</p>
N-Butyl Acetate , CAS #: 123-86-4	<p>Harmful to aquatic life. <u>Acute Toxicity</u> Fish: (fathead minnow), 96hrs: LC50: 18 mg/L (OECD Guideline 203, flow-through test) (Zebrafish), 96hrs: LC50: 62 mg/L Aquatic invertebrates (daphnia magna), EC50, 48hrs: 44 mg/L (static test); EC100, 24hrs: 500 mg/L Aquatic plants (algae), EC50, 72hrs: 674.7 mg/L (growth rate) (OECD Guideline 201, static) <u>Ecological Data</u> Persistence and degradability: 83% in 28 days, Readily biodegradable. (OECD Test Guideline 301D) Bioaccumulative potential: No data available. Mobility in soil: No data available. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment: PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted.</p>
Xylene, CAS #: 1330-20-7	<p>Toxic to aquatic life. <u>Acute toxicity</u> Fish: LC50 (rainbow trout), 96hrs: 3.3 mg/L Aquatic invertebrates: EC50 (Daphnia magna), 24hrs: 75.49 mg/L Aquatic plants: EC50 (green algae), 14days: 72 mg/L (Growth inhibition) <u>Chronic toxicity:</u> No sufficient data available for classification. <u>Ecological Data</u> Biodegradation: Readily biodegradable. In air, xylenes degrade by reacting with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals. In soil it will volatilize and leach into groundwater. Little bioconcentration is expected. Atmospheric fate: According to a model of gas/particle partitioning of semivolatile organic compounds in the atmosphere, xylene, which has an experimental vapor pressure of 7.99 mm Hg at 25°C, will exist solely as a vapor in the ambient atmosphere. Vapor-phase xylene is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals; the atmospheric lifetime of xylene is about 14-26 hours. Ambient levels of xylene are detected in the atmosphere due to large emissions of this compound. Bioaccumulation: Not significant; BCF values: freshwater fish: 1-15 and saltwater fish and invertebrates: 1-24 in, and uptake and depuration both occurring rapidly. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment: No data available.</p>
Ethylbenzene, CAS #: 100-41-4	<p>Ethylbenzene partitions to air from water and soil, and is degraded in air. <u>Acute toxicity:</u> Toxic to aquatic life. Category 2. Fish (Atlantic silverside), 96hrs: LC50: 5.1 mg/L Aquatic invertebrates (Daphnia magna), 48hrs: EC50: 1.8- 2.4 mg/L Aquatic plants (algae), 72hrs: EC50: 4.9 mg/L (OECD Test Guideline 201) <u>Chronic toxicity:</u> Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Category 3. Aquatic invertebrates (water flea), 7days: LC50=3.6 mg/L (static EPA Whole Effluent Testing Program method); (repro), 7days: IC50: 3.3 mg/L; (repro), 7days: LOEL: 1.7 mg/L; (repro), 7days: NOEL:1.0 mg/lb</p>

	<p>Terrestrial Plants (scarlet bean leaf), 1hr/vapor in air: EC50: ~27 mg/L. <u>Ecological Data:</u> Persistence and degradability: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradability aerobic: 70-80% in 28 days. Inherently biodegradable in water and in soil under aerobic conditions, and not rapidly biodegradable in anaerobic conditions. Photodegradation is the primary route of removal in the environment. Bioaccumulative potential: not expected to bioaccumulate (BCF 1.1 – 15). Mobility in soil: moderately adsorbed to soil. PBT/vPvB assessment: No data available.</p>
<p>Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate, CAS #: 822-06-0</p>	<p><u>Acute Toxicity</u> Fish: LC50 (Zebra fish), 96hrs: ≥82.8 mg/L (OECD Guideline 203, static) Aquatic invertebrates: EC50 (Daphnia magna), 48hrs: ≥89.1 mg/L (OECD Guideline 202, part 1, static) Aquatic plants: ErC50 (algae), 72hrs: 77.4 mg/L (growth rate) (OECD Guideline 201, static) Microorganisms (Activated sludge), 3hrs: EC50: 842 mg/L <u>Ecological Data</u> Biodegradability, 28 days: 42%; not readily degradable. Bioaccumulation: Study of product: BCF: 57.6 (calculated). An accumulation in aquatic organisms is not expected. Study of hydrolysis products: BCF: 3.2 (calculated). An accumulation in aquatic organisms is not expected.</p>

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS




Product Disposal: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. If product becomes a waste, it meets criteria of hazardous waste as defined in 40 CFR 261, Subpart C and D. Do not discharge into sewer system. Spill cleanup residues are subject to RCRA storage and disposal requirements.

Dispose waste in compliance with local, state and federal regulations via licensed waste disposal contractor. Preferred method of disposal is burning in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber; extra care should be taken in igniting as this material is highly flammable.

EPA Hazardous Waste Code: D001 (Ignitable waste)

Container disposal: Even after emptying, container may retain residues. Do not heat or cut empty container with electric or gas torch since highly toxic vapors and gases can be formed. Empty containers should be completely drained and safely stored until appropriately reconditioned or disposed through licensed contractor in accordance with government regulations. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

	Land transport, U.S. DOT	Sea transport, IMDG:	Air transport, IATA/ICAO:
UN number:	UN 1263	UN 1263	UN 1263
UN proper shipping name:	Paint related material	Paint related material	Paint related material
Transport hazard class(es):	3	3	3
Packing group:	II	II	II
Hazard Label			
Special precautions:	Shipping descriptions are provided for informational purposes and do not consider container sizes and packaging. The presence of a shipping description for a particular mode of transport does not indicate that the product is packaged suitably for that mode of transport. Certain exceptions may be applied as outlined in 49 CFR 173.150. Special Provisions: B1, B52, IB3, T2, TP1, TP29 Exceptions: 150; Non bulk: 173 / Bulk: 242; Passenger aircraft rail: 60L / Cargo aircraft only: 220L / Location: A		

All packaging must be reviewed for suitability prior to shipment, and compliance with the applicable regulations is the sole responsibility of the person offering the product for transport. People loading and unloading dangerous goods must be trained on all of the risks deriving from the substances and on all actions in case of emergency situations.

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. Regulations:

OSHA HCS: This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29CFR 1910.1200.

TSCA Regulations:

All components of this product are listed or are exempt from TSCA Inventory requirements under 40 CFR 720.30.

EPCRA Section 302 (40 CFR Part 355) (Emergency Response Planning, Extremely Hazardous Substance):

No components are subject to the reporting.

EPCRA Section 304 (40 CFR Part 355) (Emergency Release Notification Requirements):

No components are subject to the reporting.

EPCRA Sections 311 & 312 (Hazardous Chemical Inventory Reporting, Hazard Categories):

Fire Hazard, Acute Health Hazard, Chronic health hazard

EPCRA Section 313 (40 CFR Part 372) (Toxic Chemical Release Inventory Reporting):

No components of this product are present above De Minimis level and therefore do not require reporting.

- Xylene, mixed isomers, CAS #: 1330-20-7: in product: 10-15% De Minimis: 1.0%
- Ethylbenzene, CAS #: 100-41-4: in product: 1-5% De Minimis: 0.1%

Released: April 14, 2016

- Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate, CAS #: 822-06-0: in product: 0.1-1% De Minimis: 1.0%

CERCLA Sections 102-103 (40 CFR Part 302) (Hazardous Substances Release Notification):

The following components are subject to the reporting if a criterion of reportable quantity is fulfilled:

- Xylene, mixed isomers, CAS #: 1330-20-7: RQ: 100 lbs
- Ethylbenzene, CAS #: 100-41-4: RQ: 1,000 lbs
- Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate, CAS #: 822-06-0: RQ: 100 lbs

Clean Air Act:

- Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS): This product does not contain and is not manufactured with ozone depleting substances.
- Hazardous Air Pollutants, OSHA, Section 112(b), Table Z-1: The following components are listed:

Substance	Regulatory Limits			Recommended Limits	
	OSHA PEL		Cal/OSHA PEL (as of 4/26/13)	NIOSH REL (as of 4/26/13)	ACGIH® 2015 TLV®
	ppm	mg/m ³	8hrs TWA, mg/m ³	Up to 10hrs TWA, mg/m ³	8hrs TWA, mg/m ³
Xylene, mixed isomers, CAS #: 1330-20-7	100	435	100 ppm (ST) 150 ppm; (C) 300 ppm	100 ppm (ST) 150 ppm	100 ppm (ST) 150 ppm
Ethylbenzene, CAS #: 100-41-4	100	435	100 ppm (ST) 125 ppm	100 ppm (ST) 125 ppm	20 ppm

ppm-parts per million; (C)-Ceiling, (ST)-Short Term Exposure Limit;

Available Occupational Exposure Limits for Components not regulated by OSHA:

- Homopolymer of Hexamethylene Diisocyanate, CAS #:28182-81-2:
Supplier Exposure Limit: TWA: 0.5 mg/m³, Supplier STEL: 1.0 mg/m³ (15 min)
- Hexamethylene-1,6-Diisocyanate, CAS #: 822-06-0:
ACGIH TLV: TWA: 0.005 ppm; NIOSH REL: TWA: 0.005 ppm (0.035 mg/m³) and 0.020 ppm (0.140 mg/m³) [10-minute]

Clean Water Act:

- Section 307(a) (Toxic pollutants):
 - Ethylbenzene, CAS #: 100-41-4
- Section 311(b)(2): Table 116.4A (Hazardous chemicals) / Table 117.3 (RQ):
 - Xylene, CAS #: 1330-20-7
 - Ethylbenzene, CAS #: 100-41-4

EPA Hazardous Waste Code: D001 (Ignitable waste)

NFPA rating: Health: 3 Fire: 3 Reactivity: 0 Special: 0
HMIS rating: Health: 3* Flammability: 3 Physical hazard: 0

State Regulations:

California Prop. 65 Components:

This product contains chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

- Ethylbenzene, CAS #: 100-41-4
- causes cancer; Date listed: June 11, 2004

Instruction: for regulatory information on components of this mixture, check the appropriate state websites.

International Regulations/Inventories:

Canada: All ingredients of this product are listed or are exempt from the DSL.

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION
LEGEND

GHS	Globally Harmonized System
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Services
EC	European Community
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
NIOSH	National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limits
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
REL	Recommended Exposure Limit
TWA	Time-Weighted Average
STEL	Short-term exposure limit
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
NTP	National Toxicology Program
COD / BOD	Chemical Oxygen Demand / Biological Oxygen Demand
PACs / PAH	Polycyclic Aromatic Compounds / Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon Content
STOT, SE	Specific Target Organ Toxicity following Single Exposure
STOT, RE	Specific Target Organ Toxicity following Repeated Exposure
DOT	Department of Transportation
IMDG	International maritime dangerous goods code
IATA, ICAO	International Air Transport Association, International Civil Aviation Organization
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
RQ	Reportable Quantity

TQ	Threshold Quantity
TPQ	Threshold Planning Quantity
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substances
DSL	Domestic Substance List
WHMIS	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

Latest revision date: April 14, 2016 – Preparation of SDS in accordance to the GHS requirements

Date of the previous revision: September 23, 2011

Disclaimer: The data set forth in this sheet are based on information provided by the suppliers of the raw materials and chemicals used in the manufacture of the aforementioned product. Rhino Linings Corporation makes no warranty with respect to the accuracy of the information provided by their suppliers, and disclaims all liability of reliance thereof.