

PRODUCT NAME(S): WB Epoxy Clear Hardener – Part B
SECTION 1 – IDENTIFICATION

Manufacturer's Info:
Rhino Linings Corporation
 9747 Businesspark Avenue
 San Diego, CA, 92131

Product Name: WB Epoxy Clear Hardener – Part B
Chemical Family: Polyamine
Recommended Use: Epoxy Curing Agent

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):


GHS 05



GHS 08



GHS 02



GHS 07

Classification of the substance or mixture:

Hazard Class	Category	Hazard Statement Codes	Hazard Statements
Skin Corrosion/Irritation	2	H315	Causes skin irritation
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation	1	H318	Causes serious eye damage
Skin Sensitization	1	H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
Reproductive Toxicity	1B	H360	May damage the fertility or the unborn child
STOT-SE	3	H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
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.
	P210	Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces. - No smoking.
	P233	Keep container tightly closed.
	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.
	P261	Avoid breathing dust, fume, gas, mist, vapors, spray.
	P264	Wash exposed area with plenty of water and soap thoroughly after handling.
	P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
	P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
	P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection.

Response:	P304+P340 P312 P303+P361+P353 P333+P313 P363 P305+P351+P338 P310 P308+P313 P370+P378	<p>IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.</p> <p>IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.</p> <p>If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.</p> <p>IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.</p> <p>IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.</p> <p>In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.</p>
Storage:	P403+P233+P235 P405	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool. 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, %
Propylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether	107-98-2	203-539-1	20 – 40
Confidential Component	Trade Secret	Trade Secret	30 – 55
Polyoxypropylenediamine	9046-10-0	618-561-0	0.1 – 5
Tetraethylenepentamine	112-57-2	203-986-2	0.1 – 5
2-methoxypropanol	1589-47-5	216-455-5	0.1 – 1

SECTION 4 – FIRST-AID MEASURES

Description of First Aid measures:

Inhalation:	Remove exposed person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. 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. If unconscious, place in recovery position and maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. Get medical advice/attention if experiencing respiratory problems.
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. Get medical advice/attention if irritation develops.
Eye:	Immediate medical attention required. Rinse cautiously with 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.

Ingestion: Remove exposed person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Remove dentures if any. If the exposed person is conscious, rinse mouth with water and then give plenty of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. 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. Never induce vomiting or give anything by mouth if the victim is unconscious or having convulsions. Get medical advice/attention if symptoms occur.

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. Application of corticosteroid cream has been effective in treating skin irritation. Recommended medical monitoring for at least 24 hours.

SECTION 5 – FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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

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. 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.

- Propylene glycol monomethyl ether, CAS #: 107-98-2: Flash Point: 31°C (88°F); Flammable Liquid, Category 3 per GHS; Flammable Liquid, Class IC per OSHA 29 CFR 1910.106

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. 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. Remove residual with warm, soapy water. Scrubbing the surface with a broom or brush helps the decontamination solution to penetrate into porous surfaces. After cleaning, remove waste container and keep in a well-ventilated area. Properly dispose of the waste material and any contaminated equipment (i.e., broom or brush) in accordance with existing federal, state and local regulations.

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. 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.

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.

Storage stability: Stable under normal conditions.

Storage temperature: 65 - 80°F (18 - 27°C)

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: As listed in the OSHA Occupational Chemical and/or OARS-WEEL Database.

OSHA PEL 8-hour TWA (ST) STEL (C) Ceiling Peak		NIOSH REL Up to 10-hour TWA (ST) STEL (C) Ceiling		ACGIH TLV® 8-hour TWA (ST) STEL (C) Ceiling		Cal/OSHA PEL 8-hour TWA (ST) STEL (C) Ceiling Peak	
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER – CAS # 107-98-2							
PEL-TWA	---	REL-TWA	100 ppm (360 mg/m ³)	TLV-TWA	50 ppm [2012]	PEL-TWA	100 ppm (360 mg/m ³)
PEL-STEL	---	REL-STEL	150 ppm (540 mg/m ³)	TLV-STEL	100 ppm [2012]	PEL-STEL	150 ppm (540 mg/m ³)
PEL-C	---	REL-C	---	TLV-C	---	PEL-C	---
		IDLH	---				
Skin Notation	NA	Skin Notation	N	Skin Notation	N	Skin Notation	Y
Carcinogenicity classifications: TLV-A4							
AIHA emergency response planning guidelines - ERPG-1/ERPG-2/ERPG-3: ---							
AIHA OARS-WEEL: ---							
TETRAETHYLENEPENTAMINE – CAS # 112-57-2							
PEL-TWA	---	REL-TWA	---	TLV-TWA	---	PEL-TWA	---
PEL-STEL	---	REL-STEL	---	TLV-STEL	---	PEL-STEL	---
PEL-C	---	REL-C	---	TLV-C	---	PEL-C	---
		IDLH	---				
Skin Notation	---	Skin Notation	---	Skin Notation	---	Skin Notation	---
Carcinogenicity classifications: ---							
AIHA emergency response planning guidelines - ERPG-1/ERPG-2/ERPG-3: ---							
AIHA OARS-WEEL: 5 mg/m ³ (Skin, DSEN) (2004)							

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.

Personal protective equipment:

Eye/face protection:

When directly handling liquid product, eye protection is required. Examples of eye protection include safety glasses and goggles. 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.

Respiratory protection:

Use local or general ventilation to control exposures below applicable exposure limits. When ventilation is inadequate, use either an atmosphere supplying respirator or NIOSH or OSHA approved air-purifying respirator that is recommended for use in solvent-containing areas. Respirator must be properly fitted and its selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

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.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Transparent Liquid
Odor:	Strong
Odor threshold:	Not available
pH:	Not available
Melting point/ freezing point:	Not available for mixture; PMGE: -97°C (-143°F)
Initial boiling point and boiling range:	Not available for mixture; PMGE: 120°C (248°F) at 760 mmHg
Flash point:	For mix: > 101°F closed cup
Evaporation rate:	Not available
Flammability (solid, gas):	Not available
Upper/ lower flammability or explosive limits:	Not available for mixture; PMGE: 16% (V) / 1.8% (V)
Vapor pressure:	Not available for mixture
Vapor density:	Not available for mixture; PMGE: 3.12 (air = 1)
Relative density:	Not available for mixture; PMGE: 0.92 @ 25°C
Solubility (water):	soluble in water
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water:	Not available for mixture; PMGE: log Pow: 0.37 (Measured)
Auto-ignition temperature:	>200°C (PMGE: 287°C (549°F))
Decomposition temperature:	Not available
Viscosity:	Not available

PMGE: Propylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: Vapors may form explosive mixture with air. Reaction with peroxides may result in violent decomposition of peroxide possibly creating an explosion. Reaction of the product with nitrous acid, nitrites or atmospheres with high nitrous oxide concentrations leads to formation of N-Nitrosamines, many of which are known to be potent carcinogens. No further data available.

Chemical stability: Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Conditions to avoid: Excessive heat (temperatures exciding the flash point), open flame and sparks, mist formation.

Incompatible materials: Strong oxidizing agents, alkali metals; nitrous acid and other nitrosating agents, organic (i.e. acetic and citric acid) and mineral acids, peroxides, sodium hypochlorite. Product slowly corrodes copper, aluminum, zinc and galvanized surfaces.

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. Nitrogen oxide can react with water vapors to form corrosive nitric acid.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Symptoms of exposure:

Acute Toxicity:

Oral: Not classified.

Adverse symptoms may include abdominal pain, nausea and diarrhea.

Dermal:

Not classified.

Adverse symptoms may include pain, redness, blistering, dryness and cracking.

Inhalation:

Not classified.

Risk increased if handled at elevated temperatures; it may give off-gas, vapor or mist that is very irritating to the respiratory system. Adverse symptoms may include nausea, headache, and difficulties with breathing, respiratory arrest, dizziness and drowsiness.

Skin corrosion / irritation:

Causes skin irritation.

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 damage.

Adverse symptoms may include stinging, tearing, redness, swelling and burning.

Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure:

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

- Propylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether – CAS # 107-98-2

Aspiration hazard:

Not classified.

Chronic Toxicity:

Respiratory and Skin Sensitizer:

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

- Tetraethylenepentamine – CAS # 112-57-2

Germ cell mutagenicity:

Not classified.

Carcinogenicity:

Not classified.

This product does not contain components known or reported to be carcinogenic by IARC, NTP, EPA, OSHA and ACGIH.

Reproductive toxicity:

May damage fertility or the unborn child.

- 2-methoxypropanol – CAS # 1589-47-5

Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure:

Not classified.

Medical conditions aggravated by overexposure:

Kidney, liver and nervous system, eye and skin disorders if product is handled without adequate protection.

Toxicity test results:

This product itself has not been tested. Information given is based on data on the components and the toxicology of similar products.

<p>Propylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether CAS # 107-98-2</p>	<p><u>Acute Toxicity</u> Oral LD50 (Rat): 5.71 g/kg. Low ingestion hazard. Dermal LD50 (Rabbit): 13 g/kg Inhalation: May cause drowsiness and dizziness, headache, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Prolonged inhalation may be harmful. Skin corrosion/irritation: Not classified based on available data. Serious eye damage/eye irritation: Not classified based on available data. Aspiration hazard: Not classified based on available data. <u>Chronic Toxicity</u> Sensitization (Guinea pigs): Did not cause allergic skin reactions. For respiratory sensitization: No relevant data found. Germ cell mutagenicity: In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative. Carcinogenicity: Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals. Reproductive: In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals; Teratogenicity: Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals. STOT-SE: May cause drowsiness or dizziness by inhalation. Target Organs: Central nervous system. STOT-RE: Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects (dizziness and drowsiness). In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Kidney. Liver.</p>
<p>Confidential Component CAS # Trade Secret</p>	<p>Not a hazardous component.</p>
<p>Polyoxypropylenediamine CAS # 9046-10-0</p>	<p><u>Acute Toxicity</u> Oral LD50 (Rat): 2,885 mg/kg (OECD Test Guideline 401); May cause burns to mouth, throat and stomach. Dermal LD50 (Rabbit): 2,980 mg/kg (OECD Test Guideline 402); Causes severe burns. pain or irritation, redness, blistering. Inhalation LC50 (Rat), Vapor: >0.74 mg/L (OECD Test Guideline 403); May give off gas that is very irritating or corrosive to the respiratory system. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure. Skin corrosion/irritation (Rabbit): Corrosive (OECD Test Guideline 404) Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Rabbit): Corrosive (OECD Test Guideline 405) Causes serious eye damage. Pain, watering, redness. Aspiration hazard: No data available. <u>Chronic Toxicity</u> Sensitization: No data available Germ cell mutagenicity: Not mutagenic in a standard battery of genetic toxicological tests. In vitro: Bacteria and Mammals Cells: Negative; In vivo: Mammals: Negative Carcinogenicity: No data available Reproductive (Rat, male/female): Negative (OECD Test Guideline 421) STOT-SE: No data available. STOT-RE: (Rat, Male/Female), 90days: sub-chronic NOAEL/Dermal: 250 mg/kg/d (OECD Test Guideline 411) 28days: sub-chronic NOAEL/Oral: 239 mg/kg/d (OECD Test Guideline 407)</p>

<p>Tetraethylenepentamine CAS # 112-57-2</p>	<p><u>Acute Toxicity</u> Oral LD50 (Rat): 2,140 mg/kg Dermal LD50 (Rabbit): >660 mg/kg (Estimated) Inhalation: No test data available. Skin corrosion/irritation (Rabbit): Corrosive. Severe skin irritation. Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Rabbit): Corrosive. Severe eye irritation. Aspiration hazard: No test data available.</p> <p><u>Chronic Toxicity</u> Sensitization: skin sensitizer (occurred in laboratory animals after repeated exposures). Germ cell mutagenicity: Mutagenic in a bacterial assay. Did not cause chromosome damage in an in vivomicronucleus assay. It may be mutagenic, the data is inconclusive. 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 and ACGIH. Reproductive: No data available STOT-SE: No data available. STOT-RE: No data available.</p>
<p>2-methoxypropanol CAS # 1589-47-5</p>	<p><u>Acute Toxicity</u> Oral LD50 (Rat): 5,710 mg/kg Dermal LD50 (Rabbit): 5,660 mg/kg Inhalation: May cause drowsiness and dizziness, headache, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Prolonged inhalation may be harmful. Skin corrosion/irritation: Not classified based on available data. Serious eye damage/eye irritation: Not classified based on available data. Aspiration hazard: Not classified based on available data.</p> <p><u>Chronic Toxicity</u> Sensitization: Not classified based on available data. Germ cell mutagenicity: Not classified based on available data. 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 and ACGIH. Reproductive: May damage fertility or the unborn child. Can cause adverse reproductive effects such as birth defects, miscarriages, or infertility. Caused developmental effects in rabbit fetuses in the presence of maternal toxicity during a repeated dose inhalation study. STOT-SE: May cause drowsiness and dizziness. STOT-RE: Not classified based on available data. Other information: Prolonged inhalation may be harmful.</p>

The products in question have been evaluated against the Hazardous Products Regulations (WHMIS 2015) and no additional classifications, ingredient disclosure or exposure limits are required for those regulations.

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION
Ecotoxicity:

Not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, this does not exclude the possibility that large or frequent spills can have a harmful or damaging effect on the environment.

Persistence and degradability:

Not known.

Bioaccumulative potential:

Not known.

Mobility in soil:

Not known.

Other adverse effects:

Not known.

Ecotoxicity test results:

This product itself has not been tested. Information given is based on data on the components and the toxicology of similar products.

Components	Test Results
Propylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether CAS # 107-98-2	Summary: Not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, this does not exclude the possibility that large or frequent spills can have a harmful or damaging effect on the environment. No other adverse environmental effects (e.g. ozone depletion, photochemical ozone creation potential, endocrine disruption, global warming potential) are expected.
Confidential Component CAS # Trade Secret	Not a hazardous component.
Polyoxypropylenediamine CAS # 9046-10-0	<u>Acute Toxicity</u> Fish LC50: >15 mg/l, 96 h (OECD Guideline 203, semistatic), LC50, 96hrs: 772.14mg/l (OECD Guideline 203, static) Aquatic invertebrates EC50: 80 mg/l, 48 h (OECD Guideline 202, part 1, static), EC50, 48hrs: 418.34mg/l (Daphnia test acute, static) Aquatic plants EC50: 15 mg/l, 72 h (growth rate) (OECD Guideline 201, static), EC50, 72hrs: 141.72 mg/l (ISO/DIS 10253, static) No observed effect concentration, 72hrs: 100 mg/L (ISO/DIS 10253, static) <u>Ecological Data</u> Activated sludge EC20, 3hrs: 380 mg/L (OECD Guideline 209)
Tetraethylenepentamine CAS # 112-57-2	<u>Acute Toxicity</u> Fish LC50 (Guppy): 420 mg/l, 96 h Aquatic invertebrates EC50 (Daphnia magna): 24 mg/l, 48 h Aquatic plants EC50 (Green algae): 2mg/l, 72 h
2-methoxypropanol CAS # 1589-47-5	Summary: Not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, this does not exclude the possibility that large or frequent spills can have a harmful or damaging effect on the environment. No other adverse environmental effects (e.g. ozone depletion, photochemical ozone creation potential, endocrine disruption, global warming potential) are expected.

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:**

Not regulated as hazardous for transport.

Sea transport, IMDG:

ID Number: UN3082
Proper Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.
(3,6,9-triazaundecamethylenediamine; tetraethylenepentamine)
Hazard Class: 9
Packaging Group: III
Hazard Label: 9
EmS Code: F-A, S-F
Environmental Hazards: Marine Pollutant

Air transport, IATA/ICAO:

ID Number: UN3082
Proper Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.
(3,6,9-triazaundecamethylenediamine; tetraethylenepentamine)
Hazard Class: 9
Packaging Group: III
Hazard Label: 9
Packing Instructions: Cargo Aircraft – 964, Passenger Aircraft – 964
Environmental Hazards: Marine Pollutant

NOTE: This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION
U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS:
U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act:

None present or none present in regulated quantities.

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302) Components:

None present or none present in regulated quantities.

SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Categories:

Refer to hazard classification information in Section 2.

US. EPA Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) SARA Title III Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substance (40 CFR 355, Appendix A) Components:

None present or none present in regulated quantities.

US. EPA Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) SARA Title III Section 313 Toxic Chemicals (40 CFR 372.65) - Supplier Notification Required Components:

None present or none present in regulated quantities.

US. EPA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Composite List of Hazardous Wastes and Appendix VIII Hazardous Constituents
(40 CFR 261):

Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the person who generates a solid waste, as defined in 40 CFR 261.2, to determine if that waste is a hazardous waste.

State Right-To-Know Information

The following chemicals are specifically listed by individual states; other product specific health and safety data in other sections of the SDS may also be applicable for state requirements. For details on your regulatory requirements, you should contact the appropriate agency in your state.

Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania or Rhode Island Right to Know Substance Lists:

- Triethylenetetramine – CAS # 112-57-2
- Propylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether – CAS # 107-98-2

California Prop. 65 Components:

To the best of our knowledge, this product contains no listed substances known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, as levels which would require a warning label under the statute. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov

NFPA Hazard Rating:

HEALTH	FIRE	INSTABILITY	SPECIFIC
2	2	1	
0 = Normal 1 = Slight 2 = Hazardous 3 = Extreme Danger 4 = Deadly	(Flash Points) 0 = Will not burn 1 = Above 200°F 2 = Below 200°F 3 = Below 100°F 4 = Below 73°F	0 = Stable 1 = Unstable if Heated 2 = Violent Chemical Change 3 = Shock and Heat May Detonate 4 = May Detonate	ACID (Acid) ALK (Alkaline) COR (Corrosive) OXY (Oxidizer) W (Use No Water)

HMIS Hazard Rating:

HEALTH	FLAMMABILITY	REACTIVITY	PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT
2	2	1	X
0 = Minimal 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate 3 = Serious 4 = Severe *CHRONIC			X = Ask your Supervisor or Safety Specialist for handling instructions

Canada regulations/legislation:

Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR): This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) and the SDS contains all the information required by the Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR).

Domestic Substance List (DSL)/Non-Domestic Substance List (NDSL): All ingredients are listed on the DSL/NDSL.

International Regulations/Inventories:

No additional data available.

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: June 9, 2022 – Internal Review

Date of the previous revision: December 13, 2018

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.