Rhino Linings®

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Part No.: 41034

Date: July 13, 2020

PRODUCT NAME(S): Rhino Chrome™ Resin Grey – Part B

SECTION 1 – IDENTIFICATION

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

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

Product Name: **Rhino Chrome™ Resin Grey – Part B**
Chemical Family: Aspartic Ester Blend
Recommended Use: Industrial and Professional Use Only

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:
WARNING

Pictogram(s):

GHS 07

Classification of the substance or mixture:

Hazard Class	Category	Hazard Statement Codes	Hazard Statements
Acute Toxicity – Oral	5	H303	May be harmful if swallowed
Skin corrosion / irritation	2	H315	Causes skin irritation
Serious eye damage / Eye irritation	2B	H320	Causes eye irritation
Skin Sensitization	1	H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
Aquatic Hazard, Chronic	3	H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary Statements:

Prevention:	P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
	P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
	P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
	P264	Wash exposed area with plenty of water and soap thoroughly after handling.
	P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
	P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
	P273	Avoid release to the environment.
	P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Response:	P301+P330	**IF SWALLOWED:** Rinse mouth.
	P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
	P302+P352	**IF ON SKIN:** Wash with soap and water.
	P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
	P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
	P305+P351+P338	**IF IN EYES:** Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
	P308+P313	**IF exposed or concerned:** Get medical advice/attention.
Storage:	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.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (HNOC): None known.

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components	CAS #	EC #	Concentration, %
Triethyl phosphate (TEP)	78-40-0	201-114-5	10 – 15
Isophorone diamine isobutyraldimine	54914-37-3	259-393-4	1 – 5
Aspartic Ester Blend	136210-30-5	429-270-1	70 – 80
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	236-675-5	5 – 10
Carbon Black	1333-86-4	215-609-9	1 – 3
Iron hydroxide oxide yellow	51274-00-1	257-098-5	0.1 – 1.0
UV Additive Blend	Proprietary	Proprietary	0.1 – 1.0
Performance Additive Blend	Proprietary	Proprietary	0.1 – 1.0

SECTION 4 – FIRST-AID MEASURES

Description of First Aid measures:

Inhalation: Move to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If experiencing respiratory problems, seek medical attention.

Skin: Wash material off of the skin with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes and wash them before reuse. Get medical advice/attention if irritation persists.

Eye: 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 corneal injury. Get medical advice/attention if eye irritation persists.

Ingestion: Move to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Remove dentures if any. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water and then drink 60 to 240 mL (2 to 8 oz). 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: 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 24hours.

SECTION 5 – FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media: 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: 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. Mists or sprays may be flammable below oils normal flash point. Keep away from extreme heat or open flame.

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 can be used to keep fire-exposed containers and surfaces cool and prevent explosive rupture.

Hazardous combustion products: carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, hydrogen cyanide, lower molecular weight organic molecules, oxides of metals present in mixture (Section 3).

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. 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.

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 personnel away. Ensure adequate ventilation/exhaust extraction. Avoid breathing vapors or mist during clean up. 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: 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. Wash the spill site with soap and water. Cover container, but do not seal, and remove from work area. Keep in a well ventilated area. After 72 hours, seal the container, and 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. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. 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.

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: Avoid contact with skin or clothing. Avoid contact with eyes. Use only with adequate ventilation/personal protection. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Keep container closed when not in use. Do not breathe vapors or spray mist. Store in a dry place away from excessive heat. Material is hygroscopic and may absorb small amounts of atmospheric moisture. Do not reseal container if contamination is suspected. Store separate from food products. Not compatible with Oxidizing agents, Acids, Isocyanates.

Storage stability: Stable under normal conditions.

Storage temperature: 32 – 86°F (0 - 30°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:

Component	CAS-No.	Value	Control parameters	Basis
Triethyl phosphate (TEP)	78-40-0	TWA	7.45 mg/m3	USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	TWA	10 mg/m3	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
		Lower Respiratory Tract irritation Not classifiable as a human carcinogen Potential Occupational Carcinogen		
		TWA (total dust)	15 mg/m3	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
Carbon Black	1333-86-4	TWA	3.5 mg/m3	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
		Adopted values or notations enclosed are those for which changes are proposed in the NIC See Notice of Intended Changes (NIC) Not classifiable as a human carcinogen		
		TWA	3.5 mg/m3	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
		TWA	3.5 mg/m3	USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
		Potential Occupational Carcinogen Carbon black in presence of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)		

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 recommended. Examples of eye protection include safety glasses and goggles. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with chemicals.

Skin/body protection:

Use suitable protective gloves (nitrile butyl rubber, neoprene and PVC) when working with any chemical 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 for organic vapors. 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 are recommended in close proximity as a matter of good work practice.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Liquid
Odor:	Mild
Odor threshold:	Not available for mixture
pH:	Not available for mixture
Melting point/ freezing point:	Not available for mixture
Initial boiling point and boiling range:	Not available for mixture
Flash point:	212°F (100°C)
Evaporation rate:	Not available for mixture
Flammability (solid, gas):	Not available for mixture
Upper/ lower flammability or explosive limits:	Not available for mixture
Vapor pressure:	Not available for mixture
Vapor density:	Not available for mixture
Relative density:	Not available for mixture
Solubility (water):	Insoluble
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water:	Not available for mixture
Auto-ignition temperature:	707°F (375°C)
Decomposition temperature:	Not available for mixture
Viscosity:	Not available for mixture

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: Product will not undergo hazardous polymerization. Corrosive effects to metal are not anticipated. Based on its structural properties the product is not classified as oxidizing. Does not form flammable gases in the presence of water.

Chemical stability: Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Conditions to avoid: Avoid extreme heat.

Incompatible materials: Oxidizing agents, Acids, Isocyanates.

Hazardous decomposition products: By Fire and Thermal Decomposition: Carbon oxides, Nitrogen oxides (NOx), Amines, other aliphatic fragments which have not been determined, Ammonia gas may be liberated at high temperatures.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Symptoms of exposure:

Acute toxicity:

Oral:

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

Dermal:

Can cause skin irritation. Adverse symptoms may include pain or irritation, redness, blistering.

Inhalation:

Not classified.

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:

Can cause eye irritation. Adverse symptoms may include tearing and redness.

Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure:

Not classified.

Aspiration hazard:

Not classified.

Chronic toxicity:

Respiratory and Skin Sensitizer:

This material contains components that are reported to be a skin sensitizer.

Aspartic Ester, CAS #: 136210-30-5

Germ cell mutagenicity:

Not classified.

Carcinogenicity:

Not classified.

Reproductive toxicity:

Not classified.

Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure:

Not classified.

Medical conditions aggravated by overexposure:

Skin and eye irritant, Skin sensitizer.

Toxicity test results: Not available for mixture. Results for components, if known:

Components	Test Results
Triethyl phosphate (TEP) CAS # 78-40-0	Acute Toxicity Oral LD50 (Rat): 1,165 mg/kg - Remarks: Brain and Coverings: Recordings from specific areas of CNS. Behavioral: Somnolence (general depressed activity). Behavioral: Ataxia. Dermal: No data available Skin corrosion/irritation: No data available Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Rabbit): Moderate eye irritation - 24 h (OECD Guideline 405) Chronic Toxicity Sensitization: No data available Germ cell mutagenicity: No data available Reproductive: No data available 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. STOT-SE: No data available STOT-RE: No data available Additional information: Stomach - Irregularities - Based on Human Evidence
Isophorone diamine isobutyraldimine CAS # 54914-37-3	Acute Toxicity Oral LD50 (Rat): 4,150 mg/kg Dermal LD50: (Rabbit): >5,000 mg/kg Inhalation LC50: No data available. Skin corrosion/irritation: Corrosive to rabbit. Serious eye damage/eye irritation: Slightly irritating to rabbit. Chronic Toxicity Sensitization (Guinea pig): Not skin sensitizer. Not enough data for respiratory sensitization. Germ cell mutagenicity: No data available. Carcinogenicity: No data available. Reproductive toxicity: No data available. STOT-SE: No data available. STOT-RE: No data available.

Aspartic Ester CAS # 136210-30-5	Acute Toxicity Oral LD50 (Rat): >2,000 mg/kg (Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V.B.1) Dermal LD50 (Rat): >2,000 mg/kg (Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V.B.3) Inhalation LC50 (Rat): >4.224 mg/L , 4hr dust/mist (OECD Guideline 403) Skin corrosion/irritation (Rabbit): slightly irritating (OECD Test Guideline 404) Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Rabbit): slightly irritating (OECD Test Guideline 405) Chronic Toxicity Sensitization (Guinea pig): Skin-sensitizer (OECD Test Guideline 406) Germ cell mutagenicity: negative in vitro and in vivo tests. 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: Teratogenicity (Rat, Oral): NOAEL: 1,000 mg/kg STOT-SE: No data available STOT-RE: (Rat, Oral): NOAEL: >1,000 mg/kg
Titanium Dioxide CAS # 13463-67-7	Acute Toxicity Oral LD50 (Rat): >5,000 mg/kg; a very insoluble compound. The studies in several species, including man, show neither significant absorption nor tissue storage following ingestion of titanium dioxide. Inhalation LC50 (Rat): >6.82 mg/L Skin corrosion/irritation (Rabbit): Slight or no skin irritation. Not dermally absorbed by humans. Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Rabbit): Slight or no eye irritation. Chronic Toxicity Sensitization (Mouse): Not sensitizing on laboratory animals. Germ cell mutagenicity: Non genotoxic. Carcinogenicity: IARC: Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans; No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by NTP, ACGIH and OSHA. Titanium dioxide is a frequently used compound in lung clearance studies, where a biologically inert substance is required, however inhalation of high concentrations of fine or ultrafine titanium dioxide particles has been shown to result in pulmonary inflammation, fibrosis, and lung tumors in rats. The same inhalation effects were not observed in mice and hamsters and may be a rat-specific threshold phenomenon, dependent upon lung overloading at high exposure concentrations and possibly of little relevance to humans. Epidemiological data suggest that there is no carcinogenic effect associated with workplace exposure to titanium dioxide dust. STOT-SE: Not classified. STOT-RE: Not classified.
Carbon Black CAS # 1333-86-4	Acute Toxicity Oral LD50 (Rat): >8,000 mg/kg; Carbon Black is inert, insoluble and is not expected to present an ingestion hazard Skin corrosion/irritation (Rabbit): non- irritating, index score 0.6/8 (4 = severe edema) Eye irritation (Rabbit): non-irritating, Draize score 10-17/110 (100 maximally irritating) Chronic toxicity: Germ cell mutagenicity: In Vitro: not suitable to be tested in bacterial (Ames test) and other in-vitro systems because of its insolubility. When tested, however, results for carbon black showed no mutagenic effects. Organic solvent extracts of carbon black can, however, contain traces of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). A study to examine the bioavailability of these PAHs showed that PAHs are very tightly bound to carbon black and not bioavailable. / In Vivo - In an experimental investigation, mutational changes in the hprt gene were reported in alveolar epithelial cells in the rat following inhalation exposure to carbon black. This observation is believed to be rat specific and a consequence of “lung overload” which led to chronic inflammation and release of oxygen species. This is thus considered to be a secondary genotoxic effect and thus carbon black itself would not be considered to be mutagenic. Carcinogenicity: IARC: Group 2B: Tumor development in rats caused by lung overload. No epidemiological evidence for lung tumors in humans. Lung tumors in rats are the result of exposure under “lung overload” conditions. The development of lung tumors in rats is specific to this species. Mouse and hamster do not develop lung tumors under similar test conditions. The European CLP guidance on classification and labelling states, that „lung overload“ in animals is listed under mechanism not relevant to humans and that no classification is necessary if the mechanism is not relevant to humans. ACGIH: Group A4 - Not classifiable as a human carcinogen. NIOSH: 1978 criteria document on carbon black recommends that only carbon blacks with PAH contaminant levels greater than 0.1% require the measurement of PAHs in air. As some PAHs are possible human carcinogens, NIOSH recommends an exposure limit of 0.1 mg/m³ for PAHs in air, measured as the cyclohexane-extractable fraction. Not listed as a human carcinogen by NTP and OSHA. Inhalation (Rat/Mouse), 2 years, Target organ: lungs; Effect: inflammation, fibrosis, tumors; Oral (Rat), 2 years: no tumors; Oral (Mouse), 2 years: no tumors; Dermal (Mouse), 1.5 years: no skin tumors; Inhalation (Mouse/hamster), 1-2 years Target organ: lungs: no tumors; Inhalation (Rat), 2 years Target organ: lungs: inflammation, fibrosis, tumors. Reproductive toxicity: No experimental studies are available. However, based on toxicokinetic data, carbon black is deposited in the lungs and based on its specific physicochemical properties (insolubility, low absorption potential), it is not likely to distribute in the body to reach reproductive organs, embryo and/or fetus under in vivo conditions. Therefore, no adverse effects to fertility/reproduction or to fetal development are expected. STOT, RE: Inhalation (Rat), 90 days, Target organ: lungs, NOAEL = 1.1 mg/m³ (respirable)-Effect: inflammation, hyperplasia, fibrosis; Prolonged or repeated inhalation of dust may cause pulmonary fibrosis or emphysema. Inhalation studies with the rat showed lung effects. These effects are believed to be the effects of “lung overload” and specific to the species.

Iron hydroxide oxide yellow CAS # 51274-00-1	No test data on the product itself.
UV Additive Blend CAS # Proprietary	No test data on the product itself.
Performance Additive Blend CAS # Proprietary	No test data on the product itself.

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: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Persistence and degradability: Not readily biodegradable by OECD criteria.
Bioaccumulative potential: No significant accumulation in organisms is expected.

Mobility in soil: Not expected.
Other adverse effects: Not known.

Ecotoxicity test results: Not available for mixture. Results for components, if known:

Components	Test Results
Triethyl phosphate (TEP) CAS # 78-40-0	Acute Toxicity Fish: LC50 (flathead minnow), 96hrs, >1,000 mg/L Aquatic invertebrates: EC50 (water flea), 96hrs, 330 mg/L EC50 - Daphnia (water flea) - 330 mg/l - 96 h Ecological Data Persistence and degradability: No data available Bioaccumulative potential: No data available Mobility in soil: No data available. PBT and vPvB assessment is not required for inorganic substances.
Isophorone diamine isobutyraldimine CAS # 54914-37-3	Acute Toxicity Fish: LC50 (zebra fish), 96hrs: >100 mg/L Aquatic invertebrates: EC50 (Daphnia magna), 48hrs: 22.2 mg/L Aquatic plants: EC50 (green algae), 72hrs: 73.6 mg/L Terrestrial plants (Oats), NOEC: ≥100 mg/kg Microorganisms: EC50 (activated sludge), 3hrs: >3,000 mg/L Ecological Data Biodegradation: Not readily biodegradable Bioaccumulation: Highly potential to bioaccumulate (Log Kow = 5.2)
Aspartic Ester CAS # 136210-30-5	Acute Toxicity Fish LC50: (zebra fish) 66 mg/L, 96h Aquatic invertebrates EC50: (Daphnia magna) 88.6 mg/L, 48h Aquatic plants IC50: (green algae) 113 mg/L, 72h Terrestrial plants NOEC: (Oats) >= 100 mg/kg Microorganisms EC50: (activated sludge) 3,110 mg/L, 3h Ecological Data Biodegradation: 13 %, Exposure time: 28 d, i.e. not readily degradable Bioaccumulation: calculated value 1.872 BCF; hydrolyze rapidly in water. An accumulation in aquatic organisms is not to be expected. Note: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Titanium Dioxide CAS # 13463-67-7	Aquatic Toxicity Fish LC50 (orfe, freshwater fish), 48h: >1,000 mg/L. Ecological Data: Persistence and degradability: Methods for the determination of biodegradability are not applicable to inorganic substances. Bioaccumulative potential: The product is practically insoluble in water and not biodegradable. Mobility in soil: No data available. PBT and vPvB assessment is not required for inorganic substances. Titanium dioxide is a stable compound that is insoluble in water and therefore would not be expected to be present in drinking water. Based on the lack of absorption as well as no identified toxicological effects of concern in animal testing, there are also no risk concerns for non-target terrestrial organisms resulting from the use of titanium dioxide as an inert ingredient.

Carbon Black CAS # 1333-86-4	Acute Toxicity Fish: LC50 (Zebra fish), 96hrs (OECD Test Guideline 203): >1,000 mg/L Aquatic invertebrates: EC50 (Daphnia magna), 24hrs (OECD Test Guideline 202): >5,600 mg/L Aquatic plants: EC50 (Algae), 72hrs (OECD Test Guideline 201): >10,000mg/L; NOEC 50: >10,000 mg/L Ecological Data Activated sludge, EC0, 3hrs (TTC test, DEV L3): 800 mg/L Persistence and degradability: Effects are not expected due to its stability and insolubility in water or organic solvents. Carbon black is inert elemental carbon and cannot be further biodegraded by microorganisms, hydrolysis, photo-degradation in air or in surface water. Bioaccumulative potential: No significant accumulation in organisms is expected. Not expected to occur in air or water in relevant amounts due to stability, insolubility and low vapor pressure. The deposition in soil or sediments is the most possible fate in the environment.
Iron hydroxide oxide yellow CAS # 51274-00-1	Ecological Data Summary: This product is not expected to be hazardous to the environment. Persistence and degradability: Not readily biodegradable. Bioaccumulative potential: Bioaccumulation is unlikely to be significant because of the low water-solubility of this product. Mobility in soil: This product is insoluble in water. PBT and vPvB assessment: This product does not contain any substances classified as PBT or vPvB.
UV Additive Blend CAS # Proprietary	No test data on the product itself.
Performance Additive Blend CAS # Proprietary	No test data on the product itself.

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Product Disposal: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. If product becomes a waste, it does not meet criteria of hazardous waste as defined in 40 CFR 261, Subpart C and D. Do not discharge into sewer system. Spill cleanup residues may still be subject to RCRA storage and disposal requirements. Dispose waste in compliance with local, state and federal regulations via licensed waste disposal contractor.

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: Non-regulated

Sea transport, IMDG: Non-regulated

Air transport, IATA/ICAO: Non-regulated

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:

- Aspartic Ester – CAS # 136210-30-5
- Triethyl phosphate – CAS #78-40-0
- Titanium Dioxide – CAS # 13463-67-7

New Jersey Environmental Hazardous Substances List and/or New Jersey RTK Special Hazardous Substances Lists:

None present or none present in regulated quantities.

California Prop. 65 Components:

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Titanium Dioxide*, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov

**The listing is for Titanium Dioxide as "airborne, unbound particles of respirable size" and does not cover Titanium dioxide when it remains within a product matrix.*

NFPA Hazard Rating:

HEALTH	FIRE	INSTABILITY	SPECIFIC
2	1	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	1	1	X
0 = Normal 1 = Slight 2 = Hazardous 3 = Extreme Danger 4 = Deadly			X = Ask your Supervisor or Safety Specialist for handling instructions

Canada regulations/legislation:

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

International Regulations/Inventories:

No 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 / PAHs	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
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substances
DSL	Domestic Substance List
WHMIS	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

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Date of the previous revision: New Product

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.