Part No.: TGOC500 B

Date: December 16, 2021

ThermalGuard[™] OC 500 – B Component

Two-Component Polyurethane Foam

Polyurethane Resin Blend

PRODUCT NAME(S): ThermalGuard[™] OC 500 – B Component

Manufacturer's Info:
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

SECTION 1 - IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Product Category:

Recommended Use:

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):



Classification of the substance or mixture:

Hazard Class	Category	Hazard Statement Codes	Hazard Statements
Acute Toxicity – Oral	4	H302	Harmful if swallowed
Acute Toxicity – Dermal	4	H312	Harmful in contact with skin
Acute Toxicity – Inhalation	4	H332	Harmful if inhaled
Skin Corrosion/Irritation	2	H315	Causes skin irritation
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation	2A	H319	Causes serious eye irritation
Aquatic Environment – Chronic	3	H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements:

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.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
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.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.
	P201 P202 P261 P264 P270 P271 P272 P273 P280 P281

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Response:	P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
	P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
	P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
	P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
	P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
	P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
	P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
	P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
	P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse continuously 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.
Storage:	P405	Store locked up.
Disposal:	P501	Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC): None known.

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS				
Components		CAS #	EC #	Concentration, %
Polyol Blend		Proprietary	Proprietary	45 – 55
Tris (1-chloro-2-propyl) Phosphate		13674-84-5	237-158-7	15 – 20
Water		7732-18-5	231-791-2	10 - 15
Amine Catalyst Blend		Proprietary	Proprietary	1-5
Surfactant		Proprietary	Proprietary	5 - 10

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 immediate medical attention.

- 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.
- 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 to 60 minutes. Do not rub eyes in order to prevent corneal injury.
Get medical advice/attention if eye irritation persists.
- Ingestion: Remove victim 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.

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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 24hours.

SECTION 5 – FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media: Water fog or fine spray, 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: Material may be ignited only if preheated to high temperatures (such in fire conditions). 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. Hazardous Combustion products: Carbon dioxide, Carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, lower molecular weight organic molecules.

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. No action should be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Spilled product will cause very slippery walking surfaces.

Further Information: Do not allow run-off from fire-fighting to enter drains or water courses. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local 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. 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 and remove from work to 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. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Contain spillages 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. Neutralize with very dilute acid, if necessary.

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.

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SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Protect chemical from atmospheric moisture. Avoid prolonged exposure to heat and air. Keep away from sources of ignition. Do not reseal if contamination is suspected.

Use adequate ventilation to keep airborne levels below the exposure limits. Do not breathe 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 container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Protect it against physical damage and moisture. Normal temperature and pressures do not affect the material. Keep liquid away from heat, sparks and flame. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Storage stability: Stable under normal conditions. **Storage temperature:** 60 - 90°F (16 – 32°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: No components are listed in the OSHA Occupational Chemical and/or OARS-WEEL Database.

Appropriate engineering controls: Good local and general ventilation should be sufficient to control worker exposure to airborne contaminants below recommended exposure limits. Local exhaust may be required in some areas.

Personal protective equipment:

Eye/face protection:

When directly handling the product, eye protection is required. Examples of eye protection include safety glasses with side shields or chemical goggles. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with chemicals.

Skin/body protection:

Impervious, waterproof, abrasion and alkali-resistant gloves should be worn always when working with this product. Do not rely on barrier creams in place of impervious gloves. Do not get product inside gloves. Body should be covered with appropriate clothing (apron, arm covers or full body suit) depending on the task being performed and the risks involved. Protective clothing should be selected and used in accordance with "Guidelines for the Selection of Chemical Protective Clothing" published by ACGIH. Remove clothing and protective equipment that becomes saturated with the product and immediately wash exposed areas of the body. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Store work clothing separately. Appropriate footwear should be also selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved.

Respiratory protection:

Use properly fitted, vapor/particulate filter or air feed/supplied respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product, and assigned protection factor 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. Use administrative controls such job rotation to supplement engineering controls. Emergency eyewash fountains and safety shower should be in close proximity as a matter of good practice.

🗺 Rhino Linings

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES			
Appearance:	Amber Liquid		
Odor:	Ammonia-like		
Odor threshold:	Not available for mix		
pH:	Not available for mix		
Melting point/ freezing point:	Not available for mix		
Initial boiling point and boiling range:	>200°C (392°F)		
Flash point:	>180°C (356°F)		
Evaporation rate:	Negligible		
Flammability (solid, gas):	Not available for mix		
Upper/ lower flammability or explosive limits:	Not available for mix		
Vapor pressure:	Not available for mix		
Vapor density:	Not available for mix		
Specific Gravity:	1.09 @ 25°C (77°F)		
Solubility (water):	Partially soluble		
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water:	Not available for mix		
Auto-ignition temperature:	Not available for mix		
Decomposition temperature:	Not available for mix		
Viscosity:	Not available for mix		

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. Product is hygroscopic; contamination with moisture will negatively affect product performance. Avoid unintended contact with isocyanates; the reaction will generate heat.

Conditions to avoid: Unintentional contact with strong oxidizers and water.

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with isocyanates and strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous decomposition products: Oxides of carbon, oxides of nitrogen, oxides of silicon, traces of HCN.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Symptoms of exposure:

Acute Toxicity:

Oral:

Harmful if swallowed.

Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury.

Dermal:

Causes skin irritation.

Inhalation:

Harmful if inhaled.

Serious eye damage / eye irritation:

Causes serious eye irritation.

Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure:

Not classified.

Aspiration hazard:

Not classified.

Chronic Toxicity:

Respiratory and Skin Sensitizer:

Not classified.

Carcinogenicity:

Not classified.

This product does not contain any component known or reported to be carcinogenic by any reference by IARC, NTP, EPA, OSHA, ACGIH.

Reproductive toxicity:

Not classified.

Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure:

Not classified.

Medical conditions aggravated by overexposure:

Skin and eye irritation if not handled properly.

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
Polyol Blend CAS # Proprietary	Acute ToxicityOral LD50: >2,000 mg/kg (Rat)Dermal LD50: >2,000 mg/kg (Rabbit)Inhalation: No applicable information available.Skin corrosion/irritation: Non-Irritant. No irritation is expected under intended use and appropriate handling.Serious eye damage/eye irritation: Non-Irritant. No irritation is expected under intended use and appropriate handling.Aspiration Hazard: No aspiration hazard expected.Chronic ToxicitySensitization: Non-Sensitizing. The chemical structure does not suggest a sensitizing effect.Germ cell mutagenicity: The chemical structure does not suggest a specific alert for such an effect. No applicable information available. Genetic toxicity in vitro: Bacterial gene mutation
Tris (1-chloro-2-propyl) Phosphate CAS # 13674-84-5	Oral LD50 (Rat): 1,101 mg/kg – OECD Test Guideline 401 Dermal LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg Inhalation LC50 (Rat - male and female): 4 h - > 7 mg/l Skin corrosion/irritation: No skin irritation – 4h – OECD Test Guideline 404 Serious eye damage/eye irritation: No eye irritation – 72h – OECD Test Guideline 405 <u>Chronic Toxicity</u> Sensitization (Mouse): Does not cause skin sensitization – OECD Test Guideline 429 Germ cell mutagenicity: Negative – Ames Test, S. typhimurium Reproductive: No data available. Carcinogenicity: No data available. No carcinogenic components identified. STOT-SE: No data available.

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Acute Toxicity Oral LDS0 (Rat): 960-3.980 mg/kg. Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury. Dermal LDS0 (Rat): 1.15 mg/l, 4 h. Prolonged excessive exposure to mist may cause serious adverse effects, even death. Vapor may cause initiation. May cause series effects, even death. Vapor may cause sight skin initiation with local redness. Serious eve damage/initiation: May cause severe eve initiation. May cause severe corneal injury. Aspiration hazard: Not classified. CAS # Proprietary Serious evel damage/initiation: May cause allergic reactions when tested on animals. Reproductive: Not classified. Chronic Toxicity Germ cell mutagenicity: For this family of materials, effects on animals have been reported on the kidney and liver. Acute Toxicity Oral LDS0 (Rat): 1.15 mg/l, 4 h. Prolonged excessive exposure to mist may cause allowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause and throat). Amine Catalyst Blend Skin corrosion/irritation: Prolonged contact may cause sight skin irritation with local redness. Serious evel damage/irritation: May cause severe corneal injury. Aspiration hazard: Not classified. Chronic Toxicity Germ cell mutagenicity: For this family of materials, In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Carrinogenicity: Not classified. STOT-RE: Not classified. STOT-RE: Not classified. For this family of materials, effects on animals have been reported on the kidney and liver. Acute Toxicit	Water	Not a hazardous substance.
Amine Catalyst Blend Oral LDS0 (Rat): 960-3,980 mg/kg. Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury. Dermal LDS0 (Rabbit): 2,000-2,991 mg/kg. Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts. Inhalation LCS0 (Rat): 1.15 mg/l, 4 h. Prolonged excessive exposure to mist may cause serious adverse effects, even death. Vapor may cause irritation of the upper respiratory tract (nose and throat). Skin corrosion/irritation: Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness. Serious eye damage/irritation: May cause severe eye irritation. May cause severe corneal injury. Aspiration hazard: Not classified. Chronic Toxicity Sensitization: Did not cause allergic reactions when tested on animals. Reproductive: Not classified. STOT-KE: Not classified. STOT-SE: Not classified. STOT-SE: Not classified. Oral LDS0 (Rat): 960-3,980 mg/kg. Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury. Dermal LDS0 (Rat): 1:15 mg/l, 4 h. Prolonged excessive exposure to mist may cause serious adverse effects, even death. Vapor may cause injury. Dermal LDS0 (Rat): 1:15 mg/l, 4 h. Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.	CAS # 7732-18-5	Aguta Tavicity
the kidney and liver.Acute ToxicityOral LD50 (Rat): 960-3,980 mg/kg. Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowedincidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury.Dermal LD50 (Rabit): 2,000-2,991 mg/kg. Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.Inhalation LC50 (Rat): 1.15 mg/l, 4 h. Prolonged excessive exposure to mist may cause serious adverse effects, even death. Vapor may cause irritation of the upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).Surfactant CAS # ProprietarySkin corrosion/irritation: Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness. Serious eye damage/irritation: May cause severe eye irritation. May cause severe corneal injury. Aspiration hazard: Not classified. Chronic ToxicitySensitization: Did not cause allergic reactions when tested on animals. Reproductive toxicity: Not classified. Germ cell mutagenicity: For this family of materials, In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Carcinogenicity: Not classified. STOT-RE: Not classified. For this family of materials, effects on animals have been reported on	Amine Catalyst Blend CAS # Proprietary	Acute Toxicity Oral LD50 (Rat): 960-3,980 mg/kg. Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury. Dermal LD50 (Rabbit): 2,000-2,991 mg/kg. Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts. Inhalation LC50 (Rat): 1.15 mg/l, 4 h. Prolonged excessive exposure to mist may cause serious adverse effects, even death. Vapor may cause irritation of the upper respiratory tract (nose and throat). Skin corrosion/irritation: Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness. Serious eye damage/irritation: May cause severe eye irritation. May cause severe corneal injury. Aspiration hazard: Not classified. <u>Chronic Toxicity</u> Sensitization: Did not cause allergic reactions when tested on animals. Reproductive: Not classified. Germ cell mutagenicity: For this family of materials, In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Carcinogenicity: Not classified. STOT-SE: Not classified. For this family of materials, effects on animals have been reported on
the kidney and liver	Surfactant CAS # Proprietary	the kidney and liver. <u>Acute Toxicity</u> Oral LD50 (Rat): 960-3,980 mg/kg. Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury. Dermal LD50 (Rabbit): 2,000-2,991 mg/kg. Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts. Inhalation LC50 (Rat): 1.15 mg/l, 4 h. Prolonged excessive exposure to mist may cause serious adverse effects, even death. Vapor may cause irritation of the upper respiratory tract (nose and throat). Skin corrosion/irritation: Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness. Serious eye damage/irritation: May cause severe eye irritation. May cause severe corneal injury. Aspiration hazard: Not classified. <u>Chronic Toxicity</u> Sensitization: Did not cause allergic reactions when tested on animals. Reproductive toxicity: Not classified. Germ cell mutagenicity: For this family of materials, In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Carcinogenicity: Not classified. STOT-SE: Not classified. For this family of materials, effects on animals have been reported on the kidney and liver.

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.

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SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:

Harmful to aquatic life with long last effects. Avoid release to environment.

Persistence and degradability:

Not readily biodegradable by OECD criteria.

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
Polyol Blend CAS # Proprietary	Aquatic Toxicity Fish LC50 Brachydanio rerio: > 100 mg/l, 48 h Invertebrates EC50 Daphnia magna: > 100 mg/l, 48 h Microorganisms EC20 Activated sludge: > 1,000 mg/l, 0.5 h Ecological Data Biodegradation: Poorly biodegradable. Not readily biodegradable by OECD criteria. Bioaccumulation potential: Does not significantly accumulate in organisms. Mobility in soil: Adsorption to solid soil phase is not expected. Note: There is a high probability that the product is not acutely harmful to aquatic organisms.
Tris (1-chloro-2-propyl) Phosphate CAS # 13674-84-5	Aquatic ToxicityFish LC50 Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow): 51 mg/l - 96 hInvertebrates EC50 Daphnia magna (Water flea):131 mg/l, 48h – OECD Test Guideline 202Algae EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata: 33 mg/l, 72 h – OECD Test Guideline 201Bacteria EC50 Sludge Treatment: 784 mg/l, 3 h – ISO 8192Ecological DataPersistence and degradability: aerobic - Exposure time >= 28 d, Result: 14 % - Not readilybiodegradable - OECD Test Guideline 301CBioaccumulative potential: No data available.Mobility in soil: No data available.
Water CAS # 7732-18-5	Not a hazardous substance.
Amine Catalyst Blend CAS # Proprietary	No test data available on the product itself. General information: Do not allow to enter soil, waterways or waste water canal.
Surfactant CAS # Proprietary	Aquatic ToxicityMaterial is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and10 mg/l in the most sensitive species tested).Fish LC50 Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow): 3.8-6.2 mg/l, 96 h - OECD Test Guideline 203Invertebrates LC50 Daphnia magna (Water flea): 9.3-21.4 mg/l, 48 h - OECD Test Guideline 202Bacteria IC50: > 1,000 mg/l, 16 hEcological DataBiodegradation: For this family of materials: Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, thismaterial cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do notnecessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions.Bioaccumulation potential: Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 2.1 - 3.4 Calculated.Mobility in soil: No data available.Other information: Avoid release to environment. This substance is not on the MontrealProtocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

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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. Containers should be completely emptied and safely stored until appropriately reconditioned or disposed through licensed contractor in accordance with government regulation. 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	

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:

None present or none present in regulated quantities.

California Prop. 65 Components:

This product contains no substances known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, at levels which would require a warning under the statute unless otherwise listed. For more information, visit www.P65Warnings.ca.gov

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NFPA Hazard Rating:

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

HMIS Hazard Rating:

HEALTH	FLAMMABILITY	REACTIVITY	PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT
2	1	0	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	
HEPA	High Efficiency Particulate Air	
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer	
NTP	National Toxicology Program	
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	
DSL	Domestic Substance List	
WHMIS	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System	



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Date: December 16, 2021

Latest revision date: December 16, 2021 Date of the previous revision: New Product

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