

PRODUCT NAME(S): White Mono Pigment**SECTION 1 – IDENTIFICATION**

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

Product Name: White Mono Pigment
Product Category: Pigment Dispersion in Polyol

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:**
WARNING

Pictogram(s):

GHS 08

Classification of the substance or mixture:

Hazard Class	Category	Hazard Statement Codes	Hazard Statements
Carcinogenicity	2	H351	Suspected of causing cancer by inhalation

Precautionary Statements:

Prevention: P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection.
P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.

Response: 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.

Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC): Exposure may aggravate pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions.

Supplemental information:

Negative effects of the component classified as possible carcinogen to humans are minimized since it is dispersed in a liquid as opposed to an inhalable fine powder form. However, precautions should be taken to avoid breathing mists created by heating, mixing or spraying and dust from cutting or grinding of cured product containing this component.

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components	CAS #	EC #	Concentration, %
Polyether Polyol	9082-00-2	618-655-1	25 – 50
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	236-675-5	25 – 50
Dispersing Agent	Trade Secret	Trade Secret	1 - 5

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 24 hours.

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

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: 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. Observe good industrial hygiene practices. See Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Use adequate ventilation to keep airborne levels below the exposure limits. Do not breathe 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.

Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. 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.

Storage stability: Stable under normal conditions.

Storage temperature: 60 - 95°F (16 – 35°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: Components 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	
TITANIUM DIOXIDE – CAS # 13463-67-7							
PEL-TWA	15 mg/m ³ (total dust)	REL-TWA	---	TLV-TWA	10 mg/m ³ [1992]	PEL-TWA	10 mg/m ³ (total dust) 5 mg/m ³ (resp. fraction)
PEL-STEL	---	REL-STEL	---	TLV-STEL	---	PEL-STEL	---
PEL-C	---	REL-C	---	TLV-C	---	PEL-C	---
		IDLH	5000 mg/m ³				
Skin Notation	N	Skin Notation	N	Skin Notation	N	Skin Notation	N
Carcinogenicity classifications: IARC-2B, NIOSH-Ca, TLV-A4							
AIHA emergency response planning guidelines - ERPG-1/ERPG-2/ERPG-3: ---							
AIHA OARS-WEEL: ---							

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 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:	White Paste
Odor:	Mild
Odor threshold:	Not available
pH:	8 – 10
Melting point/ freezing point:	Not available
Initial boiling point and boiling range:	>200°C
Flash point:	>200°C
Evaporation rate:	Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas):	Not applicable
Upper/ lower flammability or explosive limits:	Not applicable
Vapor pressure:	Negligible
Vapor density:	Not available
Relative density:	Not available
Solubility (water):	Insoluble
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water:	Not available
Auto-ignition temperature:	>250°C
Decomposition temperature:	Not available
Viscosity:	Not available

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.

Conditions to avoid: Unintentional contact with moisture, excessive heat, open flame and sparks. Avoid mist formation.

Incompatible materials: Strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous decomposition products: Depend upon temperature, air supply and presence of other materials. Can include, but are not limited to carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, lower molecular weight organic molecules, oxides of metals present in mixture. See Section 3 for composition of mixture.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Symptoms of exposure:

Acute Toxicity:

Oral:

Not classified.

Not anticipated, however, adverse symptoms may include abdominal pain, nausea and diarrhea.

Dermal:

Not classified.

Not anticipated; adverse symptoms are not expected.

Inhalation:

Not classified.

Inhalation is unlikely due to the low vapor pressure.

Skin corrosion / irritation:

Not classified.

Prolonged skin contact may cause temporary irritation. Adverse symptoms may include redness.

Serious eye damage / eye irritation:

Not classified.

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:

Not classified.

Germ cell mutagenicity:

Not classified.

Carcinogenicity:

Suspected of causing cancer by inhalation.

Negative effects of listed components on health are minimized, considering that they are dispersed in liquid. However, precautions should be taken to avoid breathing of the mists created by heating, mixing or spraying.

- Titanium Dioxide – CAS # 13463-67-7

Reproductive toxicity:

Not classified.

Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure:

Not classified.

Medical conditions aggravated by overexposure:

Pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions 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.

Components	Test Results
Polyether Polyol CAS # 9082-00-2	<u>Acute Toxicity</u> Oral LD50 (Rat): >5,000 mg/kg; may cause mild gastrointestinal effects including nausea and diarrhea. Dermal LD50 (Rabbit): >2,000 mg/kg Inhalation LC50 (Rat), 1hr: >200 mg/L; not expected to cause any significant respiratory tract effects. Skin corrosion/irritation (Rabbit): may cause slight irritation, but not expected to cause serious damage. Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Rabbit): may cause irritation (redness), but not expected to cause serious damage. Aspiration hazard: No <u>Chronic Toxicity</u> Sensitization, skin and respiratory: Not sensitizer Germ cell mutagenicity: Risk to humans is not expected from exposure to this product. 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 toxicity: Risk to humans is not expected from exposure to this product. STOT-SE: risk to humans is not expected from exposure to this product. STOT-RE: No known or reported target organs from repeated exposure.
Titanium Dioxide CAS # 13463-67-7	<u>Acute Toxicity</u> Oral LD50 (Rat): >5,000 mg/kg Dermal LD50 (Rabbit): >5,000 mg/kg <i>Titanium dioxide does not penetrate either intact or abraded human skin.</i> Inhalation LC50 (Rat): >6.82 mg/l, 4 h <i>May cause irritation of respiratory tract. Inhalation of dust in high concentration may cause irritation of respiratory system.</i> Skin corrosion/irritation: No irritating effect. Powderized material may dry and mechanically irritate skin. Serious eye damage/eye irritation: No irritating effect. Like any foreign body, particles (dust) can cause mechanical irritation.

	<p><u>Chronic Toxicity</u> Sensitization: No sensitizing effects. Germ cell mutagenicity: No classification is proposed, based on conclusive negative data. Reproductive: Not classified. Carcinogenicity: IARC - Group 2B. Titanium dioxide is listed by IARC as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B). This listing is based on inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals. In lifetime inhalation studies of rats, airborne respirable-size titanium dioxide particles have been shown to cause lung tumors at concentrations associated with substantial particle lung burdens and consequential pulmonary overload and inflammation. However, other laboratory animals such as mice and hamsters did not develop lung tumors under similar testing with titanium dioxide. Furthermore, human epidemiology studies do not suggest an association between occupational exposure to titanium dioxide and risk for cancer. Negative effects are minimized since it is dispersed in a liquid as opposed to an inhalable fine powder form. However, precautions should be taken to avoid breathing mists created by heating, mixing or spraying and dust from cutting or grinding of cured product containing this component. STOT-SE: No classification is proposed, based on conclusive negative data. STOT-RE: No classification is proposed, based on conclusive negative data.</p>
Dispersing Agent CAS # Trade Secret	No test data available.

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. The inhibition of the degradation activity of activated sludge is not anticipated when introduced to biological treatment plants in appropriate low concentrations.

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:

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
Polyether Polyol CAS # 9082-00-2	<u>Acute Toxicity</u> Fish LC50: >100 mg/l, 96 h (based on available data and comparison to similar compounds)
Titanium Dioxide CAS # 13463-67-7	<u>Aquatic Toxicity</u> Fish LC50 (Orfe): >1,000 mg/l, 48 h Aquatic Invertebrates EC50 (Daphnia magna): 3 mg/l Algae/Aquatic Plants ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata): >100 mg/l, 72 h <u>Ecological Data</u> Persistence and degradability: Not readily biodegradable. Bioaccumulative potential: Titanium dioxide is persistent and does not bioaccumulate. Mobility in soil: Not mobile. 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.
Dispersing Agent CAS # Trade Secret	No test data available.

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. Empty containers should be completely drained 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:

- Titanium dioxide – CAS # 13463-67-7

California Prop. 65 Components:


WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Titanium dioxide (airborne, unbound particles of respirable size), which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov

NFPA Hazard Rating:

HEALTH	FIRE	INSTABILITY	SPECIFIC
1	1	0	
0 = Minimal 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate 3 = Serious 4 = Severe	(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
1*	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:

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



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Part No.: 70020

Date: December 7, 2021

RQ	Reportable Quantity
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substances
DSL	Domestic Substance List
WHMIS	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

Latest revision date: December 7, 2021 – Internal Review

Date of the previous revision: March 14, 2019

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.