

PRODUCT NAME(S): DuraCoat™ 11-60 Resin
SECTION 1 – IDENTIFICATION

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

Product Name: DuraCoat™ 11-60 Resin
Recommended Use: For Professional and Industrial Use Only

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



GHS 07



GHS 09

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
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation	2	H319	Causes serious eye irritation
STOT – Repeated Exposure	2	H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
Aquatic Hazard, Acute	2	H401	Toxic to aquatic life
Aquatic Hazard, Chronic	2	H411	Toxic 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.
	P260	Do not breathe 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.
	P273	Avoid release to the environment.
	P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection.
	P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.

Response:	P301+P330 P312 P302+P352 P312 P363 P305+P351+P338 P337+P313 P308+P313 P314 P391	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. IF ON SKIN: Wash with water/shower. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical advice/attention. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell. Collect spillage.
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): Methemoglobin

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components	CAS #	EC #	Concentration, %
Polyester Polyol	Trade Secret	Trade Secret	50 – 75
Diethyltoluenediamine	68479-98-1	270-877-4	5 – 15
Confidential Component	Trade Secret	Trade Secret	3 – 8
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	236-675-5	0.1 – 2

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. Immediate medical attention required. Call a poison center or physician. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed.

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. Immediate medical attention required. Call a poison center or physician.

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 cornea injury. Immediate medical attention required. Call a poison center or physician.

Ingestion: If ingested, do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Give two glasses of water for dilution. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a physician.

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

Date: September 14, 2021

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. Certain ingredient of this product may cause methemoglobin formation resulting in a reduced ability of the blood to carry oxygen; a symptom may include cyanosis. Immediately give oxygen if victim turns blue (lips, ears, fingernails). Since reversion of methemoglobin to hemoglobin occurs spontaneously after termination of exposure, moderate degrees of cyanosis need to be treated only by supportive measures.

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 and nitrogen oxides, amines, hydrogen cyanide, 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.

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. 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. Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. See Section 12.

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. 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: 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 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. Store locked up. 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. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Segregate from acids and acid forming substances.

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

Skin/body protection:

Avoid contact with skin. Impervious gloves (nitrile butyl rubber, neoprene and PVC) should be worn always when working with this product. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact. Dispose contaminated gloves after use in accordance with good laboratory practices. 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. 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 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. Emergency eyewash fountains and safety shower should be in close proximity as a matter of good practice.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Liquid
Odor:	Faint
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:	Negligible
Flammability (solid, gas):	Not available
Upper/ lower flammability or explosive limits:	Not available
Vapor pressure:	Not available
Vapor density:	Not available
Relative density:	1.00-1.10 @ 25°C (77°F)
Solubility (water):	Very slightly soluble
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. Avoid unintended contact with isocyanates; the reaction will generate heat.

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

Incompatible materials: Strong oxidizing agents. Water, alcohols, amines, bases, acids, copper, aluminum and zinc alloys.

Hazardous decomposition products: Depend upon temperature, air supply and presence of other materials. Can include, but are not limited to carbon and nitrogen oxides, amines, hydrogen cyanide, lower molecular weight organic molecules.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Symptoms of exposure:

Acute Toxicity:

Oral:

Harmful if swallowed.

Adverse symptoms may include abdominal pain, nausea and diarrhea.

Dermal:

Harmful in contact with skin.

Adverse symptoms may include pain or irritation and redness.

Inhalation:

Not classified.

Inhalation is unlikely due to the low vapor pressure. However, 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, difficulties with breathing.

- DETDA, CAS #: 68479-98-1: Inhalation, skin absorption or ingestion may cause methemoglobin formation resulting in a reduced ability of the blood to carry oxygen; a symptom may include cyanosis (purplish-blue coloring of the skin, fingernails, and lips).

Skin corrosion / irritation:

Not classified.

May damage skin if not removed promptly. A more severe response may be expected if skin is abraded (scratched or cut).

Serious eye damage / eye irritation:

Causes serious eye irritation.

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

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:

Not classified.

Reproductive toxicity:

Not classified.

Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure:

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Medical conditions aggravated by overexposure:

Liver, kidney, pancreas, lungs/respiratory system 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.

Components	Test Results
Polyester Polyol, CAS #: Trade Secret	No data available on the product itself
Diethyltoluenediamine (DETD), CAS #: 68479-98-1	<p><u>Acute Toxicity</u> Oral LD50 (Rat): 738 mg/kg (OECD Test Guideline 401) Dermal LD50 (Rat): >2,000 mg/kg (OECD Test Guideline 402) Skin corrosion/irritation (Rabbit): Non-irritating (OECD Test Guideline 404) Eye Irritation (Rabbit): Irritating (US-EPA)</p> <p><u>Chronic toxicity</u> Skin Sensitization (guinea pig): Negative (intracutaneous test) Germ cell mutagenicity: Positive and negative results were seen in various in Vitro and in Vivo studies. Reproductive toxicity: Oral (Rat, females), Dose: 0, 50, 150, 500 mg/kg General Toxicity Maternal: No observed adverse effect level: 50 mg/kg body weight Teratogenicity: No observed adverse effect level: 500 mg/kg body weight Embryo-fetal toxicity: No observed adverse effect level: 150 mg/kg body weight Embryotoxic effects and adverse effects on the offspring were detected only at high maternally toxic doses (OECD Test Guideline 414) STOT, RE: Oral (Rat), 90 days, Dose: 50-125-320ppm, NOEL: ≥8 mg/kg; LOEL: ≥21 mg/kg; Dermal (Rabbit), 21 day, Dose: 1-10-100mg/kg, NOEL: ≥10 mg/kg Chronic ingestion may cause liver damage. Pancreas damage.</p>
Confidential Component, CAS #: Trade secret	<p><u>Acute Toxicity</u> Oral LD50 (Rat): 1,000-2,000 mg/kg; Harmful if swallowed. May cause gastrointestinal effects including nausea, lethargy and diarrhea. Dermal LD50 (Rabbit): >2,000 mg/kg Inhalation LC50 (Rat), 1hr: No data available. 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. STOT, SE: risk to humans is not expected from exposure to this product. Aspiration hazard: No</p> <p><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, RE: No known or reported target organs from repeated exposure.</p>
Titanium dioxide, CAS #: 13463-67-7	<p><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.</p>

	<p>Serious eye damage/eye irritation: No irritating effect. Like any foreign body, particles (dust) can cause mechanical irritation.</p> <p><u>Chronic Toxicity</u></p> <p>Sensitization: No sensitizing effects.</p> <p>Germ cell mutagenicity: No classification is proposed, based on conclusive negative data.</p> <p>Reproductive: Not classified.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>STOT-SE: No classification is proposed, based on conclusive negative data.</p> <p>STOT-RE: No classification is proposed, based on conclusive negative data.</p>
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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:

Acutely and chronically hazardous for aquatic organisms. Do not release into natural waters.

Persistence and degradability:

Not known.

Bioaccumulative potential:

Not known.

Mobility in soil:

Not known.

Other adverse effects:

Not known.

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
Polyester Polyol, CAS #: Trade Secret	No data available on the product itself.
Diethyltoluenediamine (DETA), CAS #: 68479-98-1	<p><u>Acute Toxicity</u></p> <p>Fish LC50 (Fathead minnow): >106 mg/l, 96 h (OECD Guideline 203)</p> <p>Aquatic Invertebrates EC50 (Daphnia magna): 5.8 mg/l, 48 h (OECD Guideline 202)</p> <p>Algae ErC50 (Green algae): 104 mg/l, 72 h (OECD Guideline 201)</p> <p><u>Ecological Data</u></p> <p>Microorganisms EC50 (bacterium): >170 mg/l, 24 h (DIN 38412 Part 8)</p> <p>Biodegradation, 28days: <1 % (OECD Guideline 301D); COD: 2,370 mg/g</p> <p>Summary: Very toxic to aquatic organisms; may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.</p>
Confidential Component, CAS #: Trade secret	<p><u>Aquatic Toxicity:</u> High probability that the product is not acutely harmful to aquatic organisms. The inhibition of the degradation activity of activated sludge is not anticipated when introduced to biological treatment plants in appropriate low concentrations. Product not tested; The statement has been derived from substances/products of a similar structure or composition.</p>

	<p><u>Acute Toxicity</u> Fish (zebra fish), 96hrs: LC50: >100 mg/L Aquatic Invertebrates (Daphnia magna), 48hrs: EC50: >100 mg/L Aquatic Plants (algae), 72hrs: EC50: >100 mg/L (Guideline 92/69/EEC, C.3) Microorganisms (activated sludge), 0.5hrs: EC20: >1,000 mg/L</p> <p><u>Ecological Data</u> Biodegradation: Not readily biodegradable. Bioaccumulative potential: Does not significantly accumulate in organisms. Mobility in soil: Not expected. Product does not contain organically bound halogen.</p>
Titanium dioxide, CAS #: 13463-67-7	<p><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</p> <p><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.</p>

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

DOT

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

IATA

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

IMDG

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

BULK TRANSPORT

according to Annex II or MARPOL 73/78 and IBC Code

Not available

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
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 *Chronic Health Effect			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
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

Latest revision date: September 14, 2021

Date of the previous revision: N/A

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.