

PRODUCT NAME(S): Rhino Shine® Ultra Black

SECTION 1 – IDENTIFICATION

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

Product name: Rhino Shine® Ultra Black
Chemical Family: Acrylic Resin

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
Acute Toxicity, Oral	5	H303	May be harmful if swallowed
Serious eye damage / Eye irritation	2B	H320	Causes eye irritation
Carcinogenicity	2	H351	Suspected of causing cancer by inhalation
Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure	2	H373	May cause damage to lungs through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation

Precautionary Statements:

Prevention:	P201 P202 P281 P260 P264	Obtain special instruction before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Use personal protective equipment as required. Do not breathe mist, vapors, spray. Wash exposed area with plenty of water and soap thoroughly after handling.
Response:	P305 + P351 + P338 P337 + P313 P314 P308 + P313	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention. Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell. 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: Not known.

Note: Negative effects of the component classified as carcinogen 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 during application.

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components	CAS #	EC #	Concentration, %
Acrylic Polymer	Trade Secret	Trade Secret	30 – 60
Water	7732-18-5	231-791-2	30 – 60
Carbon Black	1333-86-4	215-609-9	1 – 5
Confidential Component 1	Trade Secret	Trade Secret	0.1 – 2

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.

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- 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 and nitrogen oxides, 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 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 and move 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 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 prolonged exposure to heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Do not resealed 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 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. 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 - 86°F (16 - 30°C)

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control Parameters/Occupational exposure limit values: Not available for mixture. Results for components are listed in Section 15.

Appropriate engineering controls: Good local and general ventilation should be sufficient to control worker exposure to airborne contaminants below recommended exposure limits.

Personal protective equipment:

Eye/face protection:

When directly handling liquid product, eye protection, such as safety glasses, is recommended. 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. No special requirements for clothes and footwear.

Respiratory protection:

Use local or general ventilation to control exposures below applicable exposure limits.

Use properly fitted respirator with organic vapor cartridge and a particulate prefilter 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: 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.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Black Liquid
Odor:	Mild
Odor threshold:	Not available
pH:	7 – 9
Melting point/ freezing point:	Not available
Initial boiling point and boiling range:	>200°C
Flash point:	>200°C
Evaporation rate:	Slower than ether
Flammability (solid, gas):	Not available
Upper/ lower flammability or explosive limits:	Not available
Vapor pressure:	Negligible
Vapor density:	Not available
Relative density:	1.20 – 1.40
Solubility (water):	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.

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

Incompatible materials: Strong oxidizing agents. Metal salts.

Hazardous decomposition products: Depend upon temperature, air supply and presence of other materials. Can include, but are not limited to carbon and nitrogen oxides, 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: May be harmful if swallowed. Adverse symptoms may include abdominal pain, nausea and diarrhea.

Dermal: Not anticipated; adverse symptoms are not expected.

Inhalation: Inhalation is unlikely due to the low vapor pressure.

Skin corrosion / irritation:

Not anticipated; adverse symptoms are not expected.

Serious eye damage / eye irritation:

May cause temporary mild eye irritation. Adverse symptoms may include tearing and redness.

Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure:

Not expected.

Aspiration hazard: Not an aspiration hazard.

Chronic toxicity:
Respiratory and Skin Sensitizer:

This product does not contain components known or reported to be a skin or respiratory sensitizer.

Germ cell mutagenicity:

Risk to humans is not expected from exposure to this product.

Carcinogenicity:

This product contains components reported to be possibly carcinogenic to humans by IARC.

- o Carbon Black, CAS #: 1333-86-4: IARC: Group 2B (Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans)

Negative effects of the component classified as carcinogen 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 during application.

Reproductive toxicity:

Risk to humans is not expected from exposure to this product.

Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure: Lungs.

Medical conditions aggravated by overexposure: Lungs diseases if product is handled without adequate protection.

Toxicity test results: Not available for mixture. Results for components:

Components	Test Results
Acrylic Polymer, CAS #: Trade Secret	<p>According to experience, the product is considered to be harmless to health if used in the correct manner. * The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from substances/products of a similar structure or composition.</p> <p>Acute Toxicity Oral LD50 (Rat): 2,000-10,000 mg/kg; Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal disturbances. * Dermal: >2,000 mg/kg Inhalation, mist: >5 mg/L Skin corrosion/irritation (Rabbit): non- irritating (OECD Guideline 404) Eye irritation (Rabbit): non- irritating (OECD Guideline 405) Irritation is possible when the product comes in contact with the skin, respiratory tract or the eyes. * STOT, SE: Based on the available information there is no specific target organ toxicity to be expected after a single exposure. Aspiration Hazard: No.</p> <p>Chronic toxicity: Respiratory or skin sensitisation: Skin sensitizing effects were not observed in animal studies. * Germ cell mutagenicity: The substance was not mutagenic in bacteria. * Carcinogenicity: The whole of the information assessable provides no indication of a carcinogenic effect. Reproductive toxicity: Not expected to cause reproductive toxicity (based on composition). Teratogenicity: The data available for an assessment of the effect of the substance on developmental toxicity are not sufficient for a proper evaluation. STOT, RE: No adverse effects were observed after repeated inhalative exposure in animal studies. *</p>
Carbon Black, CAS #: 1333-86-4	<p>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)</p> <p>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.</p>
Confidential Component 1, CAS #: Trade Secret	<p>Acute Toxicity Oral LD50 (Rat, male): >5,000 mg/kg (OECD Test Guideline 401) Dermal (Rabbit, male): 2,000-5,000 mg/kg Inhalation: >25 ppm</p>

	<p>Skin corrosion/irritation (Rabbit), 4hrs: mild skin irritation (OECD Test Guideline 404) Eye irritation (Rabbit): Irritating to eyes (OECD Guideline 405) STOT, SE: No data available. Aspiration Hazard: No data available. <u>Chronic toxicity:</u> Respiratory or skin sensitisation (Guinea pig): Does not cause skin sensitisation (OECD Test Guideline 406, GPMT) Germ cell mutagenicity: Ames test (S. typhimurium): negative (OECD Test Guideline 477); (fruit fly, male and female): negative 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, ACGIH. Reproductive toxicity: Dermal (Rat, male and female): No adverse effect has been observed in chronic toxicity tests. Developmental Toxicity Dermal (Rabbit): No adverse effect has been observed in chronic toxicity tests. Teratogenicity: The data available for an assessment of the effect of the substance on developmental toxicity are not sufficient for a proper evaluation. STOT, RE: (Rat), 90days: Oral: NOAEL: 250 mg/kg; Dermal: NOAEL: >2,000 mg/kg; Inhalation: NOAEL: >0.094 mg/kg; To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated. Stomach - Irregularities - Based on Human Evidence</p>
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SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Persistence and degradability: 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 the mixture. Results for components, where available:

Components	Test Results
Acrylic Polymer, CAS #: Trade Secret	<p><u>Acute Toxicity</u> Fish LC50 (Zebrafish), 96hrs: >100 mg/L (OECD 203, static) Aquatic invertebrates: EC50 (Daphnia magna), 48hrs: >100 mg/L (OECD Guideline 202, part 1, static) Aquatic Plants: EC50 (algae), 72hrs: >100 mg/L (growth rate) (OECD Guideline 201, static) Microorganisms (Activated sludge, domestic) EC20, 0.5hrs: >100 mg/L.</p> <p><u>Ecological Data</u> Persistence and degradability: The inhibition of the degradation activity of activated sludge is not anticipated when introduced to biological treatment plants in appropriate low concentrations. Easily eliminated from water by abiotic processes (adsorption onto activated sludge). DOC reduction: >70% (OECD 302B, part C) Bioaccumulative potential: Based on its structural properties, the polymer is not biologically available. Accumulation in organisms is not to be expected. Mobility in soil: At the present state of knowledge, no negative ecological effects are expected. Ecological data are determined by analogy.</p>
Carbon Black, CAS #: 1333-86-4	<p><u>Acute toxicity</u> 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</p> <p><u>Ecological Data</u> 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.</p>
Confidential Component 1, CAS #: Trade Secret	<p><u>Acute toxicity</u> Fish: LC50 (Bluegill), 96hrs: 1,300 mg/L (OECD Test Guideline 203) Aquatic invertebrates: EC50 (Daphnia magna), 48hrs: >100 mg/L (Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, C.2.) Aquatic plants: EC50 (Algae), 96hrs: >100 mg/L; (OECD Test Guideline 201) Microorganisms: LC50 (bacteria), 16hrs: 1,170 mg/L</p> <p><u>Ecological Data</u> Persistence and degradability: Readily biodegradable; 85% in 28days; BOD-5: 250 mg/g; COD: 2,080 mg/g (OECD Test Guideline 301B, aerobic) Bioaccumulative potential: No data available. Mobility in soil: No data available. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment: Not fulfilling criteria.</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

Land transport, U.S. DOT: Non-regulated
Sea transport, IMDG: Non-regulated
Air transport, IATA/ICAO: Non-regulated

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. Regulations:

OSHA HCS: This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29CFR 1910.1200.

TSCA Regulations:

All components of this product are listed or are exempt from TSCA Inventory requirements under 40 CFR 720.30.

EPCRA Section 302 (40 CFR Part 355) (Emergency Response Planning, Extremely Hazardous Substance):

No components are subject to the reporting.

EPCRA Section 304 (40 CFR Part 355) (Emergency Release Notification Requirements):

No components are subject to the reporting.

EPCRA Sections 311 & 312 (Hazardous Chemical Inventory Reporting, Hazard Categories):

Acute Health Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard

EPCRA Section 313 (40 CFR Part 372) (Toxic Chemical Release Inventory Reporting):

No components are subject to the reporting.

CERCLA Sections 102-103 (40 CFR Part 302) (Hazardous Substances Release Notification):

No components are subject to the reporting.

Clean Air Act:

- Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS): This product does not contain and is not manufactured with ozone depleting substances.
- Hazardous Air Pollutants, OSHA, Section 112(b), Table Z-1:

Substance	Regulatory Limits			Recommended Limits	
	OSHA PEL		Cal/OSHA PEL	NIOSH REL	ACGIH® 2015 TLV®
	ppm	mg/m ³	8-hour TWA, mg/m ³	Up to 10-hour TWA, mg/m ³	8-hour TWA, mg/m ³
Carbon Black, CAS #: 1333-86-4:	-	3.5	3.5	3.5 mg/m ³ (without PAHs); when PAHs are present, NIOSH considers carbon black to be a potential occupational carcinogen.	3 mg/m ³ (IHL)

ppm-parts per million; Appendix A, C and D refers to Appendixes of Hazardous Air Pollutants List, Section 112(b) of Clean Air Act

NIOSH IDLH: Carbon Black, CAS #: 1333-86-4 in the presence of PAHs: 1,750 mg/m³ / TWA: 0.1 mg PAH s/m³

Clean Water Act:

- Section 307(a)(1) (Toxic pollutants): No components are listed.
- Section 311(b)(2): Table 116.4A (Hazardous chemicals) / Table 117.3 (RQ): No components are listed.

NFPA rating: Health: 1 Fire: 1 Reactivity: 0 Special: 0

HMIS rating: Health: 1* Flammability: 1 Physical hazard: 0

State Regulations:

California Prop. 65 Components:

This product contains chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

- Carbon Black (airborne, unbound particles of respirable size), CAS #: 1333-86-4
 - causes cancer; Date listed: February 21, 2003

Instruction: for regulatory information on components of this mixture, check the appropriate state websites.

International Regulations/Inventories:

Canada: All ingredients of this product are listed or are exempt from the DSL.

WHMIS Classification (Controlled Products Regulations): Class D2B: Material causing other toxic effects

WHMIS Label Information:



CARBON BLACK: May cause discomfort to the respiratory tract, skin and eyes. The International Agency for Research on Cancer has classified carbon black as possibly carcinogenic to humans based on laboratory animal inhalation studies. Avoid breathing dust and prolonged contact with skin and eyes. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves, and eye protection. In case of contact: Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. Flush eyes with plenty of water. See Material Safety Data Sheet for important additional information.

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
DSL	Domestic Substance List
WHMIS	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

Latest revision date: May 25, 2016

Date of the previous revision: January 20, 2016 – Preparation of SDS in accordance to the GHS requirements

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.